Rome.

ONE NEGRO RETURNS FROM POWER PROJECT WORK NEAR COLUMBUS

Says Conditions Were Misre presented to Him and Others by Negro Labor Agent

Telling a story of misrepresenta-tion of conditions by Lonnic Rogers, negro labor agent, in in Floyd jail, under \$2,000 bond on kidnaping charges, John A. Scott, negro boy, has returned to his home from Columbus, where he has been at work on a power project.

Scott said that none of the things that Rogers promised would be done for them were done, and that they were not even properly cared for. He said that he left the work as soon as he could and worked at odd jobs in Columbus to get money enough to return to Rome.

He stated that the other ten boys who went to the power dam from Rome are scattered and he doesn't think any of them are at work on the project now. "Most of them have been trying to get something to do in Columbus, or else have been sick in colored people's homes around there," he said.

Scott said that he made money to buy a ticket home and that the railread did not send him back. He said that he had not heard in Columbus of an effort being made to bring the other boys back to Rome.

In the meantime Sheriff R. E. Wilson states that he is waiting on the action of railroad officials and those of the Stone & Webster Company, owners of the dam, to send the other boys back. He stated that ne understood every effort was being made to return the boys.

Georgia.

Labor-1925 Agents and Agencies. HELD FOR ENTICING.

olored Farmer of Arkansas Jailed for Trying to Take Labor Away.

SENATOBIA, Miss., Jan. 16.—Jesse Smith, two weeks ago, was a pros-serous colored farmer of the Arkan-perous colored farmer of the Arkansmith, two weeks ago, was perous colored farmer of the Arkanperous colored farmer of the Arkangas villed ut now Jesse is winfully
looking out from behind the base of
the Tate County jail with a half a
year's jail state. The second sevent hundred dolars to pay in fines,
all because Jesse came over from his
prosperous hims it the hits of Tate
and there began to persuade the cotton and county was "paradise regained." Jesse pot only talked his
country but he was putting up transportation to the "Garden of Eden."

COPIAH COUNTY PROTESTS.

COPIAH COUNTY PROTESTS.

RYSTAL SPRINGS, Miss. Nov. 19. fficers from the sheriff's office in shington County were in Crystal ings Wednesday with warrants for Weshington County were in Crystal Springs Wednesday with warrants for the arest of Eh Wade and one for the arest of Eh Wade and one for two other parts. And takings of entiting labor from some planter in the Missisippi delta. The parties were placed nuder arrest and after making bond for their warrest warrest the citizens of Copiah County has in December, were released. It strikes the citizens of Copiah County that this action on the part of the landlords in the delta is a travesty, for Copiah County has titerally been bled white of it labor by labou agents from the cotton plantations in the delta. Ever single the marketing of the labor of the two parts of the labor of the delta who have been here with trucks and carried the labor away by the hundreds, much to the annoyance of the vegetable growers, but being a magnamious people and knowing in nine cases out of every ten where they have taken labor out of the county, they have violated the law which makes it a penalty to entice labor from a landlord. Mississippi.

Labor-1925. Condition of. See Also: Labor, Peonage.

Labor-1925. Demand gor. See Also: Occupation, Wages, etc., (Labor).

Labor - 1925 Demand for

Surplus of Labor in Montgomery Not Absorbed According to Federal Department

The monthly report of the United Anniston-Although a slight increase in employment is reported in States department of labor issued on the iron and steel industry, some sur-Tuesday through the Montgomery plus of labor obtains and the cast from Chamber of Commerce, shows that pipe plants are not operating full Chamber of Commerce, shows that pipe plants are not operating full in Alabama slight imployment gains time nor to capacity. A new textile were registered throughout the state but term surplus of ankined labor is still evident. Although building construction continues steady and a large principal industries are operating on amount of new work is under vay there is some surplus of these me chanics. Coa pines if evident of full time basi and a considerable surplus of labor is fairly well balanced.

Selma—Although all plants are evident in this industry. The highway Selma-Although all department has approximately \$11,000- operating, there is not enough work 000 of road work under construction | labor needs will be advertised in othwhich will shortly be increased and absorb much of the unemployed. The majority of the textile mills are on full time schedules with very little surplus labor reported in this industry and some mills report a shortage of the textile mills are on full time schedules with very little surplus labor reported in this industry and some mills report a shortage of the launched in Clarksdale to round up all wagrants and force them to either seand some mills report a shortage of experienced helpers. Reports from lumber mills indicate satisfactory employment conditions as most of the mills are on full time schedules. Iron and steel mills show further activity and increased working forces. Miscellaneous industries and stone, glass and clay products, metal and metal metal. and clay products, metal and metal products other than iron and steel and chemicals slightly reduced forces. The supply of farm labor is sufficient for the demand.

Birmingham Industrial district, including Bessemer, Ensley and Fair-

field-the majority of the plants in this district report full time operations and a slight increase in employment is evident, however, a surplus of unskilled and some semi-skilled and clerical workers still obtains. Employment gains were made in iron and steel mills and stone, glass and clay products plants while food and kindred products and chemicals report slight losses to forces engaged. Considerable building is under way but there is some surplus of mechanics and building tradesmen evident. Pressure pipe and soil pipe plants are showing more activity. There is small demand for farm labor with sufficient help available in this sec-

Mobile-Part time operations continue in some plants and a slight decrease in employment is reported. A general surplus of labor is evident, more noticeable in the building trades, ship yards and railroad shops. Water works extension, sewer extension, storm sewers and paving, repairs on oor tracks, construction of railway

tracks, first unit of high school and a bridge at Magazine Point is offering employment to a large number of workers of which there is more than sufficient supply. A cotton mill product company which has been closed for several years has opened giving employment to 400 workers. Canning plants are working over time.

Montgomery-The surplus of semiskilled and unskilled labor reported in January has not been absorbed. Most plants continue on full time schedules. Except for many small projects, no building is reported and the supply of building tradesmen and mechanics is more than sufficient.

Labor-1925

Demand for

LABOR SHORTAGE CAUSE RELEASE OF PRISONERS

(A. N. P.)
Jacksonville, Fla, Oct. 3—The labor shortage here is so great that the municipal judge has been compelled to release prisoners in order to assist in filling the demands for laborers. The demand is not due to a migration, for fany Negroes are coming into the States from Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and the states it is due mainly to the great development work now going on all over the State Last Thursday Acting Manicipal Judge Madison released nine prisoners from the aity prison farm to be turned over to the chamber of Commerce to help supply the demand for order to assist in filling the deto help supply the demand for laborers.

In some parts of thte State, common labor receives as much as four and five dollars a day, while skilled trades pay from \$6 per day to as high as \$14. Both black and white have an opportunity to labor in this state, and Negro skilled tradesmen are paid as well as the whites. It is reported that in Miami, contractors are at such a point in seeking labor that they pay laborers from the trucks which take them out to their work in the norning. They bid a dollar or two nore a day than the laborer is getting and take them away. For the next five years it is predicted Florida will be a gold mine to everybody, capitalist and laborers Labor- 1925 Demandgor

COTTON PLANTER MOURNS LOSS OF NEGRO LABORERS

Industrial North Takes Southern Negroes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, June 7-The American Cotton Association thru its secretary. Harvie Johnson, is very deeply veriled over the grade torration of vegro farm laborers from the southern cotton growing country.

Declaring that a million of the white planters' precious "niggers" have deserted their "beloved southland" of banjos, "massa's," "colonels" and the idyllic happiness of the stake and gallows, "Colonel" Johnson states that he is forced to admit that the southern Negroes are gone never to return.

Of the mitton who, he says, have

gone north in the past four years, a large portion have been snapped into

the industries, adapting themselves to the factory labor.

The colonel declares that the southern planters will have to get the United States government to permit the importation of European slaves. for the southern cotton fields.

Greneral

Labor - 19 25 Demand gor

ALBAHY CA HERALD.

OCT 7 - 1925

Steps Taken to **Supply Shortage** Of Negro Labor

For the purpose of meeting a shortage of common labor in Albany, which is already being felt to some extent and which it is realized will become more acute in the fall and winter, the Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a movement to bring between five hundred and a thousand negro laborers into this city within the near fu-

Recently the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce appointed J. P. Champion as a committee of one to confer with employers of common labor in Albany and ascertain their views as to the probable number of laborers that will be required for the various paving, building and other projects now under way or contem-

. In this investigation Mr. Champion conferred with men holding paving and building contracts, and with fertilizer concerns and various other industries, and the concensus of opinion was that between five hundred and one thousand common laborers would be needed within the next two or three

months. Where to get these negro laborers and where to house them were the next problems. It has been decided that a likely source of supply will be the sections which have been hit hard by the recent drouth and efforts will be directed along this line, according to Mr. Champion. However, it is not the purpose of those interested to attempt to induce laborers to leave localities where they are already employed. They will seek only those who are out of employment and who are forced by circumstances to seek other fields.

The housing problem is now being investigated and proper provision will be made along this line within a short time.

Labor 1925

Demandgor Economic Survey Labor Notes

(For Associated Negro Press) The final advent of spring is bring-The final advent of spring is bringing about something of a change in the labor situation and many of the unemployed are finding work. However, the major part of the work is seasonable and consists of building projects and municipal work.

While the packing industry is picking up a little is is usual this time of year the great steel indus-

time of year, the great steel indus-try is not showing as decided gains and for this reason there is still much unempleyment in all the great steel centers. Last week a spurt of new order took place, but this will have to be continued in order to make any great change.

There is little likelihood that any companies will have to omport labor this year. Therefore, those who are seeking anyanced transportation

are seeking anyanced transporation are likely to be disappointed.

Beginning with June the harvest season startes and from all indica-tions it appears that the harvest seations it appears that the harvest season will be exceedingly large this year and demand many men. It is not an unwise plan for common labor to follow this line during the season which last about four months and then return home. They will and be much better off. — Secretainly have some money saved As to coming North, however, use caution and judgment. Find where labor is needed before your leave. The whole states of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, are supplied with an overflow of common labor and it will be

flow of common labor and it will be thirty or sixty days before this sur-plus will be taken up. Maryland.

Labor-1925

Demand for URIVE FOR LABOR.

Vagrants Will Be Forced Into the Cotton Fields.

CLIRKSDALE, Miss., Aug. 12.—Expecting cotton picking to get under war in all sections of Coahoma during the next few days, Nanters after correct over the imadequate subplied to be the largest copy in the bistory of this county. If the yield does not exceed 144.04, bales, the naximum crop, planters state the harvest will be the largest in many years. The hamber of Commerce, through the executive first is in largest in the bor shortage. The plan is to recurre sufficient labor so that no cotton will be left in the fields. Through County Agent C. G. Steele, who will represent the Chamber of Commerce on the "Know Mississippi Better Train," the

Labor 1925,

Demand goi,

Slight Increase in Minn.

Labor Demands

SAINT PAUL, April 6.—It is reported by Fred D. McCracken, of Saint Paul, that continued cold weather influencesota has prevented the commencement of construction work in the larger cities of the State. Nevertheless, construction companies have begun to organize their crews for the Season's work, which, it is expected, will employ a large number of Negro workmen in the head of the state in the demand for Negro labor is noticeable in the Twin Cities.

Minnesota.

Labor - 1925

Demand gor THE YORK CITY TIME JULY 20, 1925

SOUTH'S LABOR LAW HITS BUILDING HERE

How High License Charged in Order to Hire Workers There Crimps New York Brick Supply.

period in 1924. Investments in build- 1926. as against \$530,642,000 in committments during the same period last year.

have not come down proportionately Up Prices of Materials and manufacturers largely account for

plants in Spring looking for work. The big factor in keeping the cost of war first brought a change, restricted immigration laws brought the second and the third change occurred when northern industry began to raid the labor supply of Southern agriculture. Instead of the laborers swarming the labor from migrating to the North plants for jobs the employers swarmed have a great deal to do with the plants for jobs the employers swarmed have a great deal to do with the into the South with offers of jobs to men belief that retail prices would wit-

while by means of a check made out the runners and employes for inin favor of the local railway station ractions on this ruling. agent at different shipping centres, with instructions to draw against it for the payment of free transportation for any negro shipping from that point to the town nearest to the brick plant sending the money. Negro runners who for-merly had been in the North were paid Northern wages to accept employment where large gangs of negroes were employed under exacting conditions in the South, to picture the roseate future for them in the North, especially emphasizing the larger amount of money they

Severe penalties hung over the heads of runners and employers alike and when one or two were caught and heav-

ily fined the brick industry supplying New York decided this year to test out the theory that perhaps the post-war adjustment period had progressed far enough to bring about at least some semblance of the conditions prevailing at the plants before the war yhen the man sought the job, not the job the man.

Nothing like it developed, however, and the brick manufacturers, having entered the manufacturing season, could not turn back, even if they would, and so they started the year short handed. "Broken weather," as the brick manu-facturer calls a series of days when thunder showers interrupt open yard work a part of a day, found manufac-turers from time to time with barely skeletons of the crews required to operate their plants.

Meantime half the eastern brick man ufacturing season has gone. The first part of the year, even up to and including the present, has taken brick for New York consumption as fast as it could be shipped in. The market continues to be healthy and satisfactory from the distributors' point of view. While prices

The situation with regard to common brick supply is actually this: There is the New York construction industry that retail prices of building materials at the plants before the war when the nevertheless, between 60 and 80 million would come down this summer. Hundreds of construction projects that close of the first half of last year. There are, however, more yards now in would otherwise have gone ahead are operation along the Hudson River that being held back now because of that are equipped to manufacture brick all helief. Plan filings for around the period had progressed fare adjustment period had progressed fare hought to bring about at least some semblance of the conditions prevailing at the plants before the war when the man sought the job, not the job the man. Nothing like it developed, however, and the brick manufacturing season, could not turn back, even if they would, and being held back now because of that are equipped to manufacture brick all belief. Plan filings, for example, up belief. Plan filings, for example, up influence in keeping New York City ade-to July 1, this year, totaled 25,273, quately supplied in the big rush that is against 35,597 recorded for the same against 35,597 recorded for the same due to start with the building season of period in 1924. Investments in build-

JULY 20, 1925

Building material prices, however, Negro Labor Ban Keeps

Once brickyard labor swarmed the Scarcity of negro labor will be a who would come north.

Labor that remained in the South asked wages and conditions that had been offered them by the Northerners until laws were passed requiring that every industrial agent coming in for the purpose of engaging labor take out a license costing as much as \$5,000.

The "underground" was revived for as \$5,000, with severe penalties for a while by means of a check made out the purpose and ampleyed for in New York.

Bar to Negro Labor Leaving South Hurts Industry, He States AUGUST 4, 1925

Feeling Extends Throughout New York Construction Business That Retail Prices Would Come Down This Summer, but Scarcity of Labor Prevented It, Allen E. Beals Asserts.

ings this year so far total \$525,000,000, ings this year so far total \$525,000,000, N. Y. C. TELEGRAM & EVE. Mas against \$530,642,000 in committments during the same period last year.

Building material prices, however, have not come down proportionately and manufacturers largely account for it this way:

plants in spring looking for work. The war first brought a change, restricted immigration laws brought the second and the third change occurred when could be shipped in. The market con-Northern industry began to raid the labor supply of Southern agriculture. Instead of the laborers swarming the plants for jobs the employers swarmed into the South with offers of jobs to men who would come North.

South Enacted Laws

Labor that remained in the South asked wages and conditions that had been offered them by the Northerners until laws were passed requiring that every industrial agent coming in for a license costing as much as \$5,000.

agent at different shipping centres, with town nearest to the brick plant sending the money. Negro runners who forwhere large gangs of negroes were employed under exacting conditions in the

South, to picture the roseate future for

tributors' point of view. While prices to the consumer have not gone down, on taken advantage of the situation he heeping the cost of building materials that under the circumstances have not building materials from coming down writes allen E. Beals dealers, when slight rises occurred, about the current Dow Service Daily Building materials in the current Dow Service Daily Building with regard to common the current by the construction is actually this: There is the New York construction in the current to the consumer have not gone down, on ing to the North have a great deal to do with keeping the cost of building of runners and employers alike and when one or two were caught and heavily fined the brick industry supplying New York decided this year to test out the theory that perhaps the post-war appears to the price is the New York construction industry supplying about at least some

not turn back, even if they would, and so they started the year short handed. "Broken weather," as the brick manufacturer calls a series of days when thunder showers interrupt open yard work a part of a day, found manufacturers from time to time with barely skeletons of the crews required to operate their plants.

Brick Industry Affected

Meantime half the eastern brick man-Once brickyard labor swarmed the ufacturing season has gone. The first part of the year, even up to and including the present, has taken brick for New York consumption as fast is it tinues to be healthy and satisfactory from the distributors' point of view. While prices to the consumer have not gone down, on the other hand the manufacturer has not taken advantage of the situation he finds himself in to force up prices to levels that under the circumstances might have seemed justified. The dealers, when slight rises occurred, absorbed the difference.

The situation with regard to common brick supply is actually this: There is the purpose of engaging labor take out no present or prospective brick shortage for New York in 1925. The supply The "underground" was revived for of common brick along the Hudson is. a while by means of a check made out nevertheless, between 60 and 80 million in favor of the local railway station brick below the stock on hand at the close of the first half of last year. instructions to draw against it for the There are, however, more yards now in payment of free transportation for any operation along the Hudson River that negro shipping from that point to the are equipped to manufacture brick all the year around and they may have an influence in keeping New York City merly had been in the North were paid adequately supplied in the big rush that Northe n wages to accept employment is due to start with the building season Labor-1925. Demand for.

CAR SHORTAGE MAY SWELL NEGRO EMPLOYMENT

(Columbian Press Bureau) Washington, Aug. 19 .- One of the largest steel makers in the Youngstown, O., district, has notified its customers that a car short-age is becoming apparent, which is likely to spread to other steelmaking centers. This prediction has been partially confirmed by the fact that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company has ordered 100 cabooke bodies. This "boom" in the iron and steel industry, which is the first of its wind since the war boom, is expected to take up a large portion of the "overflow" of Negro steel hands in the Pittsburgh, Pa.; Middletown, Ohio, and other districts where Negro labor has made a particularly commendable record in the iron and steel plants, and where, during the past quarter year, there have been enforced "layoffs" of both white and colored iron and steel workers.

Labor-1925 Discrimination

See Also: Labori Occupation, Wages, etc., Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgian

Labor-1925. Domestic Service.

Negro School Girls

Are Seeking Work

Here's an opportunity for Atlanta housewives to obtain the services of excellent cooks or housemaids during the summer season.

Through the school employment service, negro division, a large number of negro girls from the home economics department of the Booker T. Washington Junior High School have registered, seeking employment for the summer vacation period. The girls have had training in preparation of foods, serving and in general house management. Any one desiring services of one of these girls is advised to communicate with girls is advised to communicate with Clara Jackson, by telephoning Hyp

blem.

Domestic Service.

COLORFUL NEWS "MOVIES" By The Cameraman

(Preston News Service)

Due to the fact that so many of the ployers. brothers and sisters are employed as The White Menace and Anotherpersonal and domestic servants, the the mob psychology which has drawn besets us will lose its force within Race should extend a vote of thanks thousands of white people to Florida, the next two decades, DEPENDS to Miss Violet M. Firth, (white) not-where they hope to become million- DARGELY UPON OURSELVES. ed English writer and psychologist, for aires in a day has given birth to an her latest conclibation, "The Psycholo unhealthy off-spring down in the Evgy of the Servant Problem to suffer. erglades. That offspring is the mening humanity, and, particularly, to ace of disease which may follow in the many race people, who, while oc. the footsteps of 600,000 whites who cupying mental positions, are treated are now living in tents and other home more like tags than human beings, made camps just outside of Floridian Says Miss Firth: "Only one half cities, too over-populated to accommoof the labour problem can be solved date the gold migrants. As the white by wages and hour adjustments; the press says, "these are sorry encampremainder lies in human relationships ments" with their unsanitary environment, lack of sowage, cleanliness, and Some emples s, make their maids so septic equipment. Health authorities much lower than themselves, when are aghast at the urge given to typhoid there is not such a dig difference aft. fever, tuberculosis, and other deather all. Amistress does not demand dealing diseases. It is to be ardentof her senant work only; she also ly hoped that quotas of physicians. mands a certain manner, a manner druggists, nurses, and undertakers nich shall clearly indicate her su- are included in the migratory goldman who takes her wages. To be promoters are fondly gazing.

from being SUBORDINATE! If culture means anything (and civi. A white man will face disease and lization teaches us that it does) Miss death any time if he thinks that on Firth has certainly expounded its vir- the way he might clutch a greenback tues in her admonition to employers or two long enough to call it his very to treat their servants more like hu-own. California in 1849 and later. man beings. It is bad enough to work the Klondike, prove this beyond a and toil to the tune of the twelve-doubt. We might well absorb some of hour day, in heat and cold, and with white man's power of sacrifice long bulging muscles and throbbing tem-enough to build up our own wealth. ples, without the lashing pressure of Money is money, whether in Florida. inferiority-inferiority. Miss Firth, New York or Maine, We might inwhile not trying to picture an ideal voke a little more of the spirit of sacdemestic world, would have man and rifice in putting more dollars into mistress put a little more of God in those things which mean our great their relations with the humble ser-economic freedom a decade hence. We vant world, a world of necessity and might sacrifice a bit more to build up not of choice. She would put less ser- Negro Business, which means, perhaps, vice in humanity and more humanity jobs for our boys and girls 20 years in service.

ployers who would match their wealth selves a little less. We might swell with democracy and justice-not wag- our deposits in Negro banks, build *peace, understanding and sympathy, invest a little more capital in our prithe spirit of "How great am I." For to our Negro schools. For just as

ciority and the inferiority of the hunters, upon whom Floridian realty

NFERIOR is quite a different thing There's a lesson, though, in the white menace that confronts Florida. from now. We might "boost" our-

The lesson is a good one to all em- selves a little more and "knock" oures and hours alone, but a quantum of and loan, and insurance companies; together with a sacrificing of some of vate enterpirses; and give a bit more 1,—Phychology and the Servant Pro- not only is the servant worthy of his sure as there are everglades in Florihire; but, too, he is worthy of his do the economic and educational men-2.—The White Menace and another birth-right as a child of God,—a birth- aces which face us are as great as the right "scrapped" very frequently by health menace which now faces Flori-Psychology And The Servant Problem a large percentage of American em. da, from which the whites will eventually recover, even though 50 percent of them were to ail and die. But The lure of gold and sunshine, plus whether or not the economic menace

1

Those Mexican Cotton Pickers

A number of Mexicans have come to Mississippi to pick cotton. People who have never been out of the Memphis territory have seen few Mexicans. Mexico has as many races within its borders as we have. The Spaniards in Mexico, many of the did not refuse to become intermixed with the hat he have pure Mexicans, a mixed breed and other people in Mexico of pure Spanish descent

The Mexicans are Indians, so some roughly classify them; but they are not like our North Apprican Indians, They are more like the aborigines of South and Central America.

The Spaniards did not destroy the Mexicans as we destroyed the North American Indians. Even when the Spaniards came there were layers of dead civilizations, one upon the other, in

The Mayas had their day and living around what is now Yucatan. The Aztecs are higher up.

Even when the Spaniards came the Mexicans knew little of their ancestry, but in the present generation of men we have learned more about them than they of 400 years ago knew about themselves. They came to America, maybe from India or from upper Asia. Maybe they came to America by crossing over from North Africa, maybe from the lower Mesopotamia.

All of us have vague traditions of lanes of land leading from one continent to the other. Maybe they crossed on dry land.

The ancestors of these Mexicans had three types of civilization as imposing in construction as are those in the far eastern parts of Mexico once built temples as colossal as those of ancient Egypt. They constructed viaducts and reservoirs. They established a system of irrigation. On larger temples were carvings. Their houses and bridges were built by those who must have had as accurate knowledge of geometry as those who followed the teachings of Euclid.

Further down in Yucatan there are buildings today that are as imposing in construction as are those in the far eastern parts of the East Indies. In their cities they had sewer and water systems.

The most amazing thing of all was the Mayans' knowledge of astronomy. They had worked out a calendar in stone that was more accurate than the Julian. Their calendar approximated the correctness of our own Gregorian.

In this the Mayans were in advance of all the other people of the earth. They had some things in common with the old Chal- the broken arches of London Bridge. deans, but they had forgotten them long before our ancestors in Europe or Asia grasped their truth.

ing. If one of their number worked property he owned it, but if became public.

The startling thing about these Mexicans and their brothers towards Panama and down even in Peru is that they have forgotten whence they came and they know less how these great cities came to be built than we do. They don't know that once they had great universities where law and philosophy, mathematics and astronomy were taught. They lost their concepts of beauty. Their ancestors appreciated delicate tracings in stone. They were not satisfied with a carved figure unless it was true type.

The modern Mexican peon goes no further in his sculpturing effort than to make a crude earthen pot or burnt clay figure.

Maybe the refinements of civilization destroy people. Maybe S then, as now, the ancestors of the surviving Mexicans were the hewers of wood and drawers of water. Maybe they were the slaves. Maybe those schooled minds which conceived the great things to be done and who directed the doing perished. Maybe from pure intellectual effort they neglected their physical being and gave way under changing conditions.

Someone said of an Italian, digging a ditch, that in his veins might flow the blood of one who was saluted by his contemporary as an Imperial Caesar who claimed divinity, who was so far above the average man that he touched the hems of the robes of the gods. A more thoughtful person replied that an Italian ditch digger is more probably a descendant of a ditch digger who 2,000 years ago helped remove the dirt when the sewers of Rome were built and who hauled with ropes into their places the foundation stones of Trojan's column.

Maybe the best are not the fittest if it is to be the survival of the fittest. Maybe it is more probable that more descendants of the plain soldiers of Caesar's crack legions are with us today than there are descendants of the Centurions and other high officers.

Maybe as people breed up in mentality and intellectuality, by neglect of physical things and lack of practice in physical exercise, they decay physically.

Anyhow, when we come to look upon these Mexican cotton pickers let us not offhanded classify them as utterly inferior. Let's not call them "Greasers." They are the remains of a race whose leaders before the dawn of our western civilization had worked out a scheme of living which even today challenges our admiration.

It is the old story of Macaulay's New Zealander sitting upon

We are building gorgeously in America. We are spanning the continent with good roads as firm as those along which the army Mayans and Aztees had a system of laws which was interest of Titus once marched. We are constructing buildings as high as the pyramids. We are spanning the earth, the sea and the air. We he did not work it his individual ownership ceased and its uses are keeping our women beautiful by not making them beasts of o burden. We are making the machinery do the work of the horse. The horse is dying.

OUSTON TEX POST inferior. PETITION SAYS FOREIGN LABOR HAS PREFERENCE A petition protesting against the alleged practice of a number of Houston contractors in giving preference to Mexican and negro laborers over Houston this week and is signed by several hundred people.

H. C. Brooks, assisted by several ther men, has charge of the circulation of the petition.

The men in charge of the petition say that most of the jobless in Houston are unskilled laborers and are willing to work for the regular wage scale, which is about 35 cents an hour. They also say that many contractor generally employ Mexican or negro lebor instead of white labor. Brook salso stated that every man who signed the petition has signified willing the to work for the regular wage scale

day present

would be chaos.

Labor - 10 25 Foreign.

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one continent to the other. Maybe they crossed on dry land. North Africa, maybe from the lower Mesopotamia.

as imposing in construction as are those in the far eastern parts of Trojan's column. system of irrigation. On larger temples were carvings. Their the plain soldiers of Caesar's crack legions are with us today than Mexico once built temples as colossal as those of ancient Egypt. rate knowledge of geometry as those who followed the teachings of houses and bridges were built by those who must have had as accu-The ancestors of these Mexicans had three types of civilization

Euclid. the East Indies. In their cities they had sewer and water systems. as imposing in construction as are those in the far eastern parts of The most amazing thing of all was the Mayans' knowledge of Let's not call them "Greasers." They are the remains of a race Further down in Yucatan there are buildings today that are

more accurate than the Julian. Their calendar approximated the worked out a scheme of living which even today challenges our correctness of our own Gregorian.

the earth. They had some things in common with the old Chaldeans, but they had forgotten them long before our ancestors in In this the Mayans were in advance of all the other people of of Titus once marched. We are constructing buildings as high as the broken arches of London Bridge. continent with good roads as firm as those along which the army

We are building gorgeously in America. We are spanning the

ing. If one of their number worked property he owned it, but if the pyramids. We are spanning the earth, the sea and the air. We Europe or Asia grasped their truth. he did not work it his individual ownership ceased and its uses are keeping our women beautiful by not making them beasts of

The horse is dying

Those Mexican Cotton Pickers

towards Panama and down even in Peru is that they have forgotten to be built than we do. They don't know that once they had great whence they came and they know less how these great cities came universities where law and philosophy, mathematics and astronomy with a carved figure unless it was true type. were taught. They lost their concepts of beauty. Their ancestors appreciated delicate tracings in stone. They were not satisfied The startling thing about these Mexicans and their brothers

effort than to make a crude earthen pot or burnt clay figure. The modern Mexican peon goes no further in his sculpturing

The Spaniards did not destroy the Mexicans as we destroyed then, as now, the ancestors of the surviving Mexicans were the there were layers of dead civilizations, one upon the other, in there were layers of dead civilizations, one upon the other, in the state of the surviving Mexicans were the hewers of wood and drawers of water. Maybe they were the there were layers of dead civilizations, one upon the other, in the state of wood and drawers of water. Maybe they were the state of the surviving Mexicans were the there were layers of dead civilizations, one upon the other, in the state of wood and drawers of water. Maybe they were the state of the surviving Mexicans were the there were layers of dead civilizations, one upon the other, in the state of wood and drawers of water. The Mayas had their day and living around what is now Yuca- things to be done and who directed the doing perished. Maybe Maybe the refinements of civilization destroy people. Maybe

upper Asia. Maybe they came to America by crossing over from the average man that he touched the hems of the robes of the gods. themselves. They came to America, maybe from India or from as an Imperial Caesar who claimed divinity, who was so far above All of us have vague traditions of lanes of land leading from more probably a descendant of a ditch digger who 2,000 years ago who hauled with ropes into their places the foundation stones of Someone said of an Italian, digging a ditch, that in his veins

the fittest. Maybe it is more probable that more descendants of Maybe the best are not the fittest if it is to be the survival of

they decay physically. neglect of physical things and lack of practice in physical exercise, Maybe as people breed up in mentality and intellectuality, by

pickers let us not offhanded classify them as utterly inferior. Anyhow, when we come to look upon these Mexican cotton It is the old story of Macaulay's New Zealander sitting upon We wonder if in some three or five thousand years the sands of

time may not be over all of our great buildings and that those who then lived here may not themselves become as are these Mexican cotton pickers, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for some nation which is today unborn. The study of men, races and nations is convincing of the weakness of their hold on things. Their grip is like that of a palsied old

man. There is nothing immortal in a nation or a race. In that cycle of time of which is known, kingdoms, tribes and all other things mortal are as unstable as a shadow.

Yet there must be permanent forces or there would be chaos. But these everlasting forces are spiritual.

Running to their end the threads of the fate of material things, one is driven to conclusion that there must be something else in our existence than mere materiality.

Anyhow, looking at a Mexican cotton picker, knowing whence he came, should cause us not to feel sure that always we are to be as the lords and masters of creation. Let's not look with contempt on the present day inferior.

A petition protesting against the alleged practice of a number of Houston contractors in giving preference to Mexican and negro laborers over white men, is being clirculated in Houston this week and is signed by several hundred people.

H. C. Brooks, assisted by several other men, has charge of the circulation of the petition. The men in charge of the petition are unskilled laborers and are unskilled laborers and are negenerally employ Mexican or negro labor instead of white labor. Brooks also stated that every man who signed to work for the regular wage stated that every man who signed work for the regular wage scale.

APRIL & B

TESTON TEX POST

Fifty Miles From

(Columbian Press Bureau.) WASHINGTON, D. C. While our colored farmers are moving from the South to Northern industrial centers. Japanese farmers are being brought from California to Ohic and other Northern and Eastern States to to truck farming, because of the con-stant and increasing demand in the centers of industry for a greater countity and vari-ety of regetables. Negotia-tions have just be a completed for the placement of 500 Japanese farmers from California on 1.500 acres of leased land in Huron County, Ohio, about fifty miles from Cleveland, a city where hundreds of colored farmers from the South, untrained in industry but trained in agriculture, are working in factories and milis as com-

mon laborers. 5 - 25
The first Japanese farmers are expected to reach Huron County in July, with others following upon the completion of their harvest in California. Lettuce, celery, onions and other vegetables will be planted, and the Ohio Farms Company is now constructing fifty houses for the first fifty families. It may not be long before Japanese truck farmers will monopolize this very profitable business in Michigan, Indiana, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and New York, unless our farmers greatly increase their production of vegetables and form associations for the proper handling and marketing of their produce.

SOUTHERNERS TO IMPORT MEXICAN COTTON PICKERS Many Mexicans

Associated Negro Press HEMPINS, Tenn., Oct 21.—Plantation by nels in Texas Mississippi and Texassec are hoping that the acute labor shortage in the coefficients will be relieved with the importation of Mexicana and coefficients. of Mexicans and colored families from the north. For sometime the Pas been ar effort to entice Negro farmers back to the south, but it has met with so little success that the cotton magnates feel it may be easier and cheaper to import the Mexicans.

78 MEXICANS ARRIVE. Cleveland, O Come with Interpreter to Pick Cotto

In Leflore County.

y-eight Mexicans with an inter-y-eight Mexicans with an inter-pork in picking he cotton/crop. dexicans were brought to Le-County were brought to Le-

Consul General Complains of Situation in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 25.—
(AP)—Charges that Mexican laborers imported from Texas to Arkansas to pick that were being imprisoned, intindated and pade less than their contracts call for type hade in a telegram received here today by gov. Tom J. Terral from Jose Gara. Zertuche, Mexican consul general to the United States. nited States. The consul general on Nov. 21 wrote

to the governor through Rafael Del-acona, Herican constitution of the alleged sit-uation on some Arkansas plantations and inclosing correspondence with a number of planters.

The telegram came today and both telegram and correspondence were given out by the governor tonight without comment.

The telegram charged that the laborers had been forced to work for wages lower than specified in the contracts; that they were threatened with imprisonment and intimidated by armed foremen on the plantations of Lee Wilson and Company at Wilson and Marie and intimated that the situation has serious forebodings. The situation has serious forebodings. The consul general asked the governor to notify him through the consul at New orleans what relief might be hoped

Coming to Delta

Many train loads and bus loads of Mexicans are being brought to the Delta, osters by to latter the bumper cotton crop the is prenty of undeveloped lands in Mississippi to assimilate them, cently met at Hampton Institute under provided they are coming to produce from the mother earth he staple products of the Delta soil and provided furure and ucts of the Delta soil and provided furure and outlined the 1925 program of work which ther that their altimate chiention is to become intural ed. M. Carrians, rural families meet their economic and otherwise they will be, possibly, a social needs through community begasource disturb be the adady no too nizations and local interact. John B.

friendly relations between our paighton Pierce, of Hampton Institute, special

also be taken into account that Japan and Mexico are on very close terms and the Japs do not love the United States, the millions poured into their country for relief after the earthquake to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is strange how the labor laws between the states operate. How is it that Mexican labor can be brought out of Texas by the thousands without the violation of the written laws of Texas and the unwritten laws of the Texas planters, when at the same time if it was attempted to move "Old Cuff" from Georgia or Alabama, Arkansas or Louisiana, the written statute laws of the state and the unwritten plantation and neighborhood laws would be most rigidly enforced?

However all this may be the one thing is certain the worth while of our race have no cause to fear. All we have to do is to keep our boats on even keel. And in this regard we wish to observe that our own Syndicate has stuck lovally to its colored tenants. While all over the Delta other planters have been bringing in white tenants from the hills and others have been trying to introduce Mexicans and Italians, the Delta & Pine Land Company are loyal to their own colored tenants and the Cotton Far-umber of planters. The that of the mer has no fear of contradiction in statown colored tenants and the Cotton Far-The telegram came today and both ing that this attitude of loyalty is thor-

PLAN BETTER LIFE FOR COUNTRY FOLK

Farm and Home Agents Plan For Community Betterment in 1925

By WM. ANTHONY AERY friendly relations between our neighbor Pierce of Hampton Institute, special Mexico and the United States. It must agent for demonstration work in Virginia and Fixen other States, breshed.

In Vyor add Y Tark denotist work for colored citizens of Virginia will include the growing of corn, hay, and hogs for home-supply, and soil improvement with the use of legumes and gren manure crops, as well as terracing and liming. There will also be established in 24 counties of Virginia breeds dino-centers for the family cow and hog. There will also be established all-round poultry demonstration-centers through which men and women will learn the value of having sanitary houses for their poultry and ntroducing pure-bred cockerels into their flocks. Careful attention will be paid to problems of poultry management. The usual farmers' conferences, county fairs, and county tours for the purpose of inspecting demonstrations and rural improvements will form a part of the 1925 program.

The work for colored boys organized as "farm-makers' clubs," will included corn-growing for larger yields per acre the fattening of pigs, the holding of club rallies for the purpose of spreading interest in club work for boys, and the training of demonstration teams. Colored boys will continue to operate demonstrations in growing peanuts, cotton, soy beans, potatoes, cow peas, and poultry, The colored boys of Virginia will also send exhibits to the 1925 Richmond State Fair and the Tidewater Fair, which is held in Suffolk.

The home-demonstration during 1925 will organize the colored women of seven counties into homedemonstration clubs which will give especial attention to the making of a better grade of clothing, especially underwear; the making of rugs: the improving of kitchens; the beautification of homes; the planting of home gardens; and the raising of poultry for profit. These agents will make a special effort to assist farmers in canning whole beef. They will aim to help the farmers secure a greater variety and economy in diet by introducing the use of beef to offset the excessive use of pork and to conserve for the farmers the beef which they produce but usually have to dispose

These home-demonstration agents will also organize colored girls into "homemakers clubs" which will give special attention to canning, cooking, sewing, poultry, room-improvement, and gardening demonstrations. The aim of all this work is to improve the home life of the colored citizens of Virginia.

Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, welcomed the agents and referred to the growth of the principle of co-operation which is helping farmers throughout the world. At a general assembly of the Hampton Institute workers and students O. B. Martin Washington, D. C., who is in charge of outhern Division, U. S. Extension

Is spoke on "The Relation of Seanapp to the Development of Service during the Past

rs." He stated that there work in the South nearly ents and that there are and women engaged in "Doctor Knapp," he with the reconstruction d magnified the home as

And Now the Mexicans

Those of us who live in the larger industrial districts have been noticing a gradual influx of Mexican labor. The little brown men from the South have been coming in larger numbers than usual since November. Perhaps, and we say, perhaps advisedly, the coming of the Mexican has attracted little or no attention. Indeed, his coming was engineered by a master hand. Without a bout the laws shutting out foreign labor—the little brown men have been coming into the United States.

And there is a reason. If we remember the last illness of Samuel Gompers we are reminded that he was stricken while en route home from El Paso, Texas, where the American Federation of Labor held its forty-fourth/annual convention. Just across the Mexican border the sixth fannual convention of the Confederation of Labor of Mexico was holding forth at Juarez. The two conventions did not meet so near each other by accident. They exchanged courtesies, and even sent delegations to exchange official visits. Addresses on the question of labor were made by representatives from all countries in attendance. The leader of Mexican labor was confined to bed by reason of a pistol shot wound inflicted by an enemy of his faction, but a message of good fellowship was sent to the Gompers' convention, and Gompers accepted the greetings officially. 1.24-25

Just what significance this historic event has for the Negro we are unable to state. Ferhaps the Negro thinks the two conventions met when and where they did by accident, and the event has no meaning. But the influx of Mexicans into this country may have another meaning before the labor question in this country is settled. The Negro is being placed in a most awkward position. He can not be accepted as a social unit. and his acceptance into labor organizations is not on the identical basis as whites are accepted. It begins to look as though the Mexican will be our next competitor for American labor. At least, there is a possibility of a new opposition in the form of federated Mexican and American labor.

2-Menage Of Mexican Labor

Mexico under the same quota regulations as are the European nations and other hoster halo, it is stated that it is virtually impossible to patrole the Mexican border, and that, consequently in the host of the Grande are in the United States, with swarthy folks from below the Ties. The host of the swarthy folks from below the Ties. The host of the swarthy folks from below the Ties are not sufficiently Americanized to pay. swarthy folks from below the Rio out legal right, where they are the vietims of employers who have but little

after request has been made of Con- black men are given preference. Cer-

are not sufficiently Americanized to pay patriotic tribute to the abilities of American workmen, regardless of race should be made to market their goods

in the country whose labor exponents they exploit to the terror of American labor.

TWO MOVEMENTS OF ABOR

News dispatches from widely separated section note two distinct movements of labor, that have special significance for the Negroes of the South, From Lot Angeles, California, it is reported that the exclusion of Inpanese, Chinese and Hindu farm labor and the increase of cotton production in that section have brought about a scarcity of experienced farm workers. The farmers of Southern and Box er California and the Salt River Valley in Arizona have a total acre age in this crop of 445,000 acres with a pos- others Will Remain Until Crof Gathsible yield of \$40,000,000. The alien labor-

ers were permitted to harvest the 1924 crop, but thousands are said to be leaving and causing a shortage of that kind of labor.

To meet this emergency steps have been taken to colonize certain sections with experienced Negro farmers from the South. One concern is said to be opening two thousand acres for this purpose in the Palo Verde Valley, while others are planning similar ventures in other localities. In the San Joaquin Valley, north of the Negro town of Allensworth, four thousand cotton pickers are said to be employed and more are needed. As an offset to this movement a report comes from Dallas, Texas, that the black cotton pickers of that section are being re-

-Menace Of Mexican Labor

Authoritative reports indicate that

It is a fact that Negroes have been cotton pickers of that section are being recertain unscrupulous American employ. frequently displaced by Mexicans, and placed by Mexicans from the other side of that they have been used as "bumpers" the Rio Grande. The proprietor of a cotaeross the Mexican border into the ment. That the practice is menacing ton plantation near Baton Rouge was re-United States, where it is used to compete with American labor, white and to the equanimity of home labor conditions needs no proof. Since the "Made ported as saying that a determined effort was being made to bring more Mexican labor to black, accepting a low wage and con- in Germany" inscriptions have become being made to bring more Mexican labor to tributing unwholesomely to an unfav. so decidedly unpopular in America, it the cotton belt especially during the cotton orable social life, wherever they col. would be well, too, if "Made by Mexonize in appreciable numbers. It is ico labor" were eradicated from the picking season. He ascribed the need for revealed at Washington that request annals of American industry, and that foreign labor to the desire of the modern gress for legislation which would put tainly, they deserve priority over Mex-Negro for work in factories and industrial

aborers through migration. It was estimated that in the period of 1922-23, 478,000 Negroes had left the South to seek employment in the North. It will be noted that three of these States, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi are foremost in the number of lynchings committed, and that all of them are not a or the encouragement of e and the exploitation of t

300 MEXICANS RETURN.

ered at Itta Bena.

TA BENA, Miss., Dec. 21,-Three

Some of the bearcans that over in their own automobiles left this territory Saturday on their way to Texas. They seem to be the most cheerful, as they received more wag/ and saved more while here.

THE NEGRO AND THE QUESTION OF LABOR

many of these people have found their way into the Jower Southwest and he cannot compete with him in brawn, physical strength, endurance or skill.

but when the question of a livelihood is turned about and duly considered, he stances, without proof, led to his arrest, when a meb sought to reach him, but labor than he has elsewhere. We are adapted to a warm climate and under was found to be innocent and was acquitted by a jury of twelve white citizens. burning suns we are able to cope with numerous disadvantages.

such a region do more and better work, enjoy good health, and live longer. On the question of fuel alone, a necessity needed for so long a time in any other quarter of the United States, the law of compensation evens up, and brings us out ahead. If the Negro makes more in the North, he has to spend much more, while he incurs risk of health to a degree far greater than he does at the South.

Another fact not to be lost sight of by our people is that the South is on the eve of a most prosperous era. All signs point in that direction, and the papers and magazines are full of predictions to that effect. While much attention is being centered on Florida, if we only knew it, we have a Florida under our feet. We need not go either south or north for advantage, because right here in our own Alabama we have all the advantages that any could While we have a diversity of employment far exceeding that of former years, this diversity is increasing in all departments. The truth is that we have just begun to diversify in the South. All this is rich in promise to our people. Not only as a laborer is the Negro benefitted, but Negro proprietorship of various industries is happily increasing. In any sphere where labor is demanded, the Negro man is at home.

There was a time in the South when the Negro was barely tolerated as a competitor in any of the markets, but that has not only gone, but he is now welcomed, encouraged, and commended. If he excels, his success is exploited in the press, no matter in what sphere it takes place.

In other years also, not in the remote past, the Negro was at a disadvantage in the courts, especially if in litigation with a white man, but that too is vanishing. Not unfrequently is it true that certain courts have reversed motives of action. That is to say, that whereas in the years now gone reversed action was had against a Negro because he happened to be colored, while for that reason courts now hedge against his being imposed on simply because he is a Negro. The same is true concerning certain phases of legislation. That our people, as a distinct race, have gradually gained in the confidence of the best of the Southern whites is not only a fact patent to all alike, but one full of promise and of encouragement.

It used to be said, and was a popular saying, that when the generation of former slaves and masters would pass away, the succeeding generations of both races would be brought into an attitude of clashing and constant col-Some time ago the press dispatches stated that there were more than a lision. Yet how false has this dire prediction proved! Let any man of hundred thousand able-bodied Mexicans in and about the City of Mexico who either race look about him at any time in Birmingham, and see how silly were anxious to come to the United States as laborers. Buring recent years such a prophecy was. There are more points of contact especially in business, in civic life, and in religious work than ever before existed. Human nature is the same at all times. The latent qualities of patience, forbearance, are extensively employed in that region on farms and religionate. This is kindliness, helpfulness, and sympathy in the Caucasian race can no more be especially true in the states of patience, for hearance, and sympathy in the Caucasian race can no more be especially true in the states of patience, for hearance, and sympathy in the Caucasian race can no more be especially true in the states of patience, for hearance, and sympathy in the Caucasian race can no more be especially true in the states of patience, for hearance, and sympathy in the Caucasian race can no more be especially true in the states of patience, for hearance, and sympathy in the Caucasian race can no more be especially true in the states of patience, for hearance, and sympathy in the Caucasian race can no more be especially true in the states of patience, for hearance, and sympathy in the Caucasian race can no more be especially true in the states of patience, for hearance, and sympathy in the Caucasian race can no more be especially true in the states of patience, for hearance, and sympathy in the Caucasian race can no more be especially true in the states of patience, for hearance, and sympathy in the Caucasian race can no more be especially true in the states of patience, for hearance, and sympathy in the Caucasian race can no more be especially true in the states of patience, for hearance, and the states of patience, and t to labor under the lot suns of the South, but as compared with the Negro, shifting scenes in the life and history of our people, both white and black, the inherent characteristics of both remain. Equally may it be said that the ready adjustment of the Negro to condition, his even temperament, incapacity Whatever has been said in disparagement of the black raca as a laborer, to nurse revenge, responsiveness to changed conditions, readiness to labor, the Negro is always in demand. Taken all in all hear without a successful and general helpfulness, dovetail into relation with the white race, and serve competitor in certain lines of work. This is not so true of any other of the to strike a balance of mutual relationship, all of which is bearing the two races on American soil, but is exceptionally true of the Negro. He can get different and distinct races along together in unimpaired harmony and with a job if anybody can. His services are always in demand. No matter for a sense of mutual helpfulness. Providence and not men is solving the once much talked-of interracial problem. A time was when but slight regard was what class of labor he qualifies himself, if he is worth his salt his salt his salt his had for the well-being of the Negro, but now white officers knowingly hazard are not only needed, but sought. Nor is this so true elsewhere as it is in the their lives in the protection of even Negro criminals or those charged with South where he is best known and most highly prized as a laborer. His gross crime. Take the recent case at Asheville, North Carolina, where a wages may not be so high here as in the North, where he is less in demand, young Negro was accused of assaulting a white woman. Certain circumactually makes more in the South than elsewhere. Making more, he is in to protect the supposed criminal while he was tried. He underwent a most was feiled in its efforts by wary officers. The military had to be called out position to save more. In the South he is not exposed to the rigors of a searching examination with everything against him but justice, while the cold climate as he is outside the states of the South. Therefore his healthauthorities held at bay all violent demonstrations, at the same time holding is better conserved, and he has more vivacity and vitality with which to the scale of justice with an untrembling hand. The result was, the accused

Conditions like these have come about by the combination of two agencies, Being thus adapted to a warm climate or to a temperate zone, we can in one of which is that the Negro has never been without white friends ready to protet him when innocent, and the other is that the worth of he Negro has been recognized. For the unworthy or criminal Negro, the worthy class of the race fully shares with the worthier whites in his condemnation. It is altogether probable that a criminal Negro would fare far worse at the hands of a colored jury than he would with a jury of white men. There is not a phase of life in which there is not improvement which indicates advantage to our people. In the very nature of the case we should so participate in that which is going on along the line of advancement as to be a helper and contributor as well as a recipient of its benefits.

Nor should one very important fact be overlooked which is that in its ascent to a higher stage and a wider outlook, the Negro race has reached a point where it has able exponents of its own who can direct, defend, and represent it in the struggling contention of different social and political elements. The time of helplessness in this particular is now far behind the race, and before any tribunal, the Negro is now able to appear with a notent advocacy equal to any. More than this is the fact that each year adds increasing ability to the race, all of which taken in connection with the many agencies now conspiring to lift people upward gives the outlook an aspect of increasing and encouraging radiance. As time goes on, year by year ,the prospect of our people brightens, and opportunities becken to fresh heartedness and new endeavor. This is our home, our fatherland, and ithe evident growth of sentiment in world brotherhood, the Negro shares with all others. There is, therefore, everything to animate and inspire.

Labor - 1925 Migration Movement.

Reports From U. S. Department of Labor when they sign a contract to work broadcasting conditions in that sec-Says General Movement is Began To Interpreted the Minimum of their farms.

They will tell you that in order Any man who says that the Southto leave John Smith's farm. Tomern white man is getting better is Jones must pay the debt that he has lying and is only doing so at the beincurred and that John Smith binds hest of Southern whites.

They will tell you that in order Any man who says that the Southto leave John Smith's farm. Tomern white man is getting better is Jones must pay the debt that he has lying and is only doing so at the beincurred and that John Smith binds hest of Southern whites.

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They will tell you that in order Any man who says that the Southton leave John Smith's farm. grants-Migration Will Exceed Demand

(Compiled by the Conciliation Service Department of Labor.)

Washington, March 9 .- Negroes from the southern states have berun their spring, 1925, exodus, reading neishward into Pennsul vania, Ohio, New Jarsey. points farther west. Welfare workers and employment managers of Philadelphia, Betroit, Cleveland Columbus, Indianapolis, Wheeling Phisburg and bypical centers of the country report an inflow of sturdy southern Negroes who at once become applicants for placement in the factories and mills. It is stated that employment and problems of health and housing have increased in all the northern industrial centers, and that the migration supply indicates that it will exceed the demand in practically every northern industrial city during the coming summer.

State and Federal authorities, as well as privately controlled agencies are watching the migration movement, which is purely a voluntary one on the part of the Negroes, and are co-operating with each other in the hope of diminishing to a minimum all problems which may arise because of this spring's migratory movement, which will probably be of large

Crow Special Somewhere. They cannot explain to you exact-cannot stop the exodus

In Mississippi"

FARMS ARE DESERTED

gan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Share Cropping Systemand clothing that they didn't get.

For The North

By HENRY F. ARNOLD

somewhere in Mississippi.

the while man, who in formelters.

Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was one for the white man to smoke in told that only 'niggers' could get one for the colored lady and gentle-jobs in the factories." Any man of man, conductor and news butcher Southern birth knows just what kind of the weather was the coldest that with his "Thru Missouri on a Mule," of a job "Captain George' wants. and variety of fruits, and one with His chief occupation has been years and terrible untold hardships four seats for the colored brotherdriving Negroes, and he feels that were wrought on the negro labor, or cigar, I observe fields that werepoor crops and the shortage of laore white with cottly juyears gone bor have driven the Southerns white by a solid mass of welds.

Now and then I seefa white man to smoke in told that only 'niggers' could get pecially hard on the negroes. Some state Booker T. Washington and the southern negro, saying: "This work is ate Booker T. Washington and the southern negro, saying: "This work is the north had experienced in twenty about us and see that negroes are leaved to the negro labor. The present winter has been estate Booker T. Washington and the southern negro, saying: "This work is the north had experienced in twenty about us and see that negroes are leaved to the negro labor. The present winter has been estate Booker T. Washington and the southern negro, saying: "This work is the north had experienced in twenty about us and see that negroes are leaved to the negro labor. The present winter has been estate Booker T. Washington and the southern negro, saying: "This work is the north had experienced in twenty about us and see that negroes are leaved to the negro labor. The negro, saying: "This work is the north had experienced in twenty about us and see that negroes are leaved to the negro labor. The negro, saying: "This work is the north had experienced in twenty about us and see that negroes are leaved to the negro. The negro, saying: "This work is the north had experienced in twenty about us and see

Now and then I see/a wnite man or woman behind a plow or hoe, but the colored brother's plow has been or the exodus of the Negro has hurports, and many of the largering and working conditions of negroes to the state of the see of the see of the negro than the ground. Talk with one offorcing him and his household to go Northern cities have issued warnings in urban centres of the North. South the negro to the negro the negro to the negro the negro to the negro the negro to the negro the negro to the negro to the negro to the negro the negro the negro the negro the negro th

year in and year out is responsibleand the aid that has been rendered for us leaving the farm." . the Southern white man by the "me They will tell you that the major-too, boss, Negro," is not being given

ity of white men who are elected tonow. state legislatures in Southern States No agency this side of Heaven is are owners of large plantations andable to stop the exodus. The Negro

on their farms. tion.

Can't Explain Contract

ly how the contract reads, as most of them are illiterate or semi-illit-

What they can explain is, that after they have worked on shares and the crop is made and picked, the owner, by unscrupulous methods, beats them out of their part by the NEGROES ARE RETURNING A CHANCE FOR THE NEGRO, charging them for meal, meat and the NEGROES ARE RETURNING A CHANCE FOR THE NEGRO. clothing that they did get and meal

Southern White Farmers Are

Victims of Their Own Folly

Mewhere in Mississippi.

No more "whoa' gee with oppnessed." The Southern The

The familiar scene which met mymass of weeds as a result of the ex-susceptible to the disease.

gro. This racial hatred often mares up and causes considerable trouble. Down South the two races understand each other perfectly and, contrary to the belief of many Yankees, live in perfect harmony, broken only every now and then by some minor outbreak or other, which doesn't really amount to a row of pins.

The fact remains, however, that the negroes are coming back South in boxes. They are coming back by the hundreds in this manner, while thousands of others, whose souls geance on Negroes who remain be have not departed, are making their cause they have found that they way back as best they can. Not only is the negro coming back however, but just lots of white people, who left the sunny South ir search of fame and fortune, and found only a cold, icebound, unsympathetic North for their trouble.

IN BOXES Just lots of These victims of the Southern who went up North several months Opportunity to Be a Better Citizen. Makes Negroes Leave white plantation owner's robbery ago, are returning home now—in To the Editor of The New York Times: will tell you stories so pathetic that boxes, says the Anderson Independ The editorial on "Negro Migration you will shudder in your boots and dent. Durinug the past two days at North" in yesterday's Times is a most ask, How long, O. Lord, how long? least four corpses of deceased ne-timely one. You quote from Julius

railroad stations, and there is no exodus will have a beneficial effect on Booker T. Washington in his fa-telling how many others have been the nation," and indicate that it will On board the Jim Crow Special mous Atlanta speech, said, "The laws unloaded at other towns in this benefit the South as well as the North,

No more "whoa" gee with oppressed." The Southern beck" for the southern colbis being convinced that this famous are stuck deep in the ground and whites forced to till the soil.

The familiar scene which met mymass of weeds as a result of the examples of changeless justice bind oppressor. The Southern oppressor and plow or starve.

Southern cotories being convinced that this famous is being convinced that most of the megroes a better fivilined.

The tags on the coffins, which are if it refuses to compete with the North required to be placed there by law, by offeding the negro is indicate that most of the megroes a better fivilined.

The United States Department of Lawron is said that bor this week announces that large bor this week announces that large of their whittling knives and go to the winters, to which they are not accompanied to the fields and hoe and plow or starve.

Southern cotton fields today are a customed, make them exceedingly which the North white farmer is known who owns a plan-contracted this disease since they bor have been forced to drop moved North. The exceedingly odd is t

eyes when I was a boy in the Miss odus of the Negro from the farms Thousands of negroes are clamor while friends of the negro are interest. es when I was a boy in the missodus of the Negro from the latins. Industrial of hogos at the control of the head of the city. Trains going North are ing to get back down South, according themselves in industrial education as going to the field to filled with colored men and womening to reports reaching this city expressed at Hampton and Tuskegee, and have managed to scrape will it not be well also to give a significant which in former than the significant which is significant. The whole man, who in formeters.

Those who have managed to scrape will it not be well also to give while man, who in formeters.

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Those who have man also to give will be man, who in formeters will be

Anderson negroes, The North Is Urged to Give Him an

groes have ben received at local Rosenwald's opinion that "the negro "but it (the South) will not so benefit

North making for these newcomers?

of meal we got, and the sach the exodus of the didn't get, has gone into oblivion. farms to the cities.

Riding along on this Jim Crow The "Hill Billy" said that he the first of November.

Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he "was Special with its three compartments wanted to go up North, but he was special with husband had shown in the work of the

Spring Exodus Already Has Set New Record.

SOUTH IS GREATLY CONCERNED

Losing Most Valuable Help at Time It Is Most Needed.

> Special Dispatch to THE SUN. The Sun Bureau,) Washington, March 10.

sylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and other industrial States further west is caus-

fields is coming on.

causes the flow of labor to run absoquirements of the country.

ion supply indicates that it will ex-

CONTENTMENT WILL STAY EXODUS

In industrial zones where laborers show a ten lency to leave, there is probably some dissatisfac ion for some reason. In such cases, the reason should be sought and if found immediate steps the community would be negligible. should be taken to remedy the situation.

ployees any trouble that may arise from time to labor situation. time, is one of the most effective means to find the causes of dissatisfaction; and where most always, some understanding can be reached.

Where there are big industrial plants upon the activities of which whole communities depend for their sustenance, and to whose directing heads laborers and other residents look for protection, there is nothing that makes these men ,strug-A heavy migration of negroes from gling for a foothold upon life, more contented Southern States to New York, Penn-than when called in conference by the leading white men of the community to discuss ways and ing grave concern to the Department means to better their condition as well as to make There is usually a spring exodus of them feel that they are expected to dortheir part he movement is so pronounced that welfare workers of the department in them feel that their employers are interested in the North fear an upset to housing them, not merely for the labor they are expected and related problems, including sanita-them, not merely for the labor they are expected ion and the employment situation. At to perform, but as human beings deserving of the same time the South is deeply con-cerned over the exodus of its most able every assistance and of adequate protection.

podled help just as the heavy season Therefore, it would seem that if leading white of work in the cotton and tobacco men of respective rural communities, would rec-In the fall the negroes "follow the Ognize the ministers, teachers and other thrifty, swallows," and this migratory habit conscientious colored citizens as the ones to lutely contrary to the economic re, whom the white people are looking for the propger guidance and conduct of the general colored In reconstruction days there was a citizenry, and select a standing committee from great rush of negroes to the North. It ceased a generation later and there among them, say of 20 persons, to represent the was a movement back home to the entire colored group, and at stated intervals call Southland. Since that time migration entire colored group, and at stated intervals call has been urged by employers and em- meetings at which a committee of the employers ployment agencies to meet the North-ern demand for spring construction of and other leading white citizens could meet this roads and houses and the labor de-colored committee and discuss jointly the general mand generally. This year the move-welfare of their colored citizenry, it would be ment has grown out of bounds. A number of the largest industrial cent- productive of such mutual agreement and coners report to the Labor Department a tentment as cannot possibly be appreciated until are mostly ahead of the spring robin tried. In these joint meetings, say once a month, It is said officially that the migra- every phase of living conditions among colored ceed the demand in virtually every people could be taken up and reports made on northern industrial city during the the progress or ineffectivenss of plans previously tried. Such live interest in colored life, on the part of heads of plants and others, would insure confidence and peace of mind on the part of colored employees, etc., and make them feel that they are fully protected and appreciated.

> Special attention could be paid to their church and school life, their moral and living standards,

the sanitation of their nomes and their recreation after working hours. Undue harsh and rough treatment should be eliminated and equal law enforcement required—until finally every element detrimental to the wholesome advancement of

These suggestions, if there were any way to A meeting to which representatives of the la-put them into practice, the Voice feels sure would por group the invited to diseass with their em help to produce more contentment in the general

Cause and Effect tent, by property of Migration ward.

J. HARVEY KERNS

Executive Secretary Milwaukee Urban League

The migration of the Negroes in The migration of the Negroes III mass from the South to the North, hae been going on for a period of 12 years notwithstanding the various agree in the community affairs of the years and speeches, which have been made by students of the social able to adjust himself to the community life of the North.

The migration of the Negroes III broader education and the ballot of a race riot of some years ago, the their minds when it was known that the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes, were one to judge from the the vote on Cohen would be made negroes ever killed and cut out for himself a real man's job.

South, and with intelligent leader negroes ever killed and wounded, won public.

Probably no phase of Negro life at the vote on Cohen would and wound sciences, and students in pace rela-tors in the discussion of he subject, its causes and probable effects still

the migrants viewpoint, are better JUL 25 1925 educational opportunities, fairer JUL 25 treatment in civic affairs, the desire NEGRO'S RIGHTS for travel, social causes, and the opportunity to exercise their franchise. The last cause being given by comparatively few persons, this perhaps on account of the long denial of this privilege.

Generally speaking, I am of the pinion that the mass movement of he Negroes from the South to the North is caused by general dissatis- PLANS TO ACT THIS WINTER faction with conditions, more especially the unjust agricultural system which has made serfs of the Negroes. It is my opinion that the migration will make the South conscious of the ginning of the next session of Con-Negroes value to that section. It will gress, Representative Allerd H. result in the South giving the Negro more of a just return for service rendered, better schools and longer terms, Electric Power Company to maintain and fairer treatment with better opportunities for education, the mortality rate in the South among Negroes will be lowered, as health codes will be more intelligible. On the other hand, overcrowded housing and people to occupy identical seats in the more complex industrial system of the North will produce for the first of Columbia. years a higher proportionate death rate among the Negro migrants.

It is true that the attitude of the North when large numbers of Negroes enter their communities is less favorable than when small groups reside in such communities. This change

of attitude is caused, to a great ex-restaurants and theaters on equality served for whites that a bathing beach tent, by propaganda of Southern with white people. In other respects, however, they enjoy practically all the whites who are also migrating North-advantages appertaining to white

the South, realizing her loss in Negro from Republicans representing dis- enue at New Orleans. Action was migration, will feel it to her advant-tricts in which negroes vote. Like- taken over the protest of Louisiana age to give the Negro those things wise, they have the protection of the Senators, at the sacrifice of senatorial for which he has so long contended the White House. and is justified in having. With a broader education and the ballot of a race riot of some years ago, the their minds when it was known that

IN CAPITAL HIT

Carolina Solon Would Separate Races in Street Cars

MACON TELEGRAPH BUREAU The Kimball House

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- In the be-Caskue, of South Carolina, will introduce a bill requiring the Potomac separate facilities on street cars in Washington for white people and negroes.

In informing this bureau of his plan, Mr. Gasque declared that Congress, in permitting negroes and white street cars, permitted, to that extent, social equality in the District

Mr. Gasque does not anticipate the immediate passage of his bill. He declares, however, that if he could get it out of the District of Columbia committee, of which he is a member, he could put it through Congress.

"Race's Paradise"

Washington is regarded as the paradise of negroes. In the nation's capital, they do not patronize hotels and

from the car, there was a scuffle of received the wound.

Southerners "Patient"

The promise of Mr. Gasque to revive the fight next December is the should be changed. He is impatient that Southern people, living in Wash-

The South Carolinian during the last session, protested to city authorbeen dispatched to quell what was reported to be a riot at a meeting of Daughters of the Confederacy. While it was explained that the report was alarming, and that the negro officer was nearer than any other to the scene of the trouble: and while it was known that the officer, once on the scene, was most circumspect in every particular, Mr. Gasque regarded it as offensive that this man should have been permitted to exert authority among women of the South.

He would have the operation of negro policemen confined to the negro

Will Have Hard Fight

While Mr. Gasque is a member of the District of Columbia committee. he will have hard sledding with his bill as he, himself, forecasts. a matter of record that nothing is more difficult than to secure completed legislation dealing with social equality in Washington. It was only at the sacrifice of a bathing beach re-

d.

It is likewise recalled that the Senate confirmed Walter Cohen, resulting negro, to be collector of internal rev-

munity life of the North.

With this hope realized, as it ultimes a trace and probable effects still has the interest as in the early stages of the movement, yet used to be presumptous by our contribution of this article on the causes and probable effects of the migration from a social workers viewpoint.

The primary causes are greater freedom and better ages in the North Ohle causes that make interest that the primary causes that an appropriate the section.

The primary causes are greater freedom and better ages in the North Ohle causes that make interest as in the early stages of the movement of Negroes to leave the South for Northern communities. The primary causes are greater freedom and better ages in the North Ohle causes that make interest as in the early stages of the movement of Negroes to leave the South for Northern communities. The primary causes are greater which will not produce serious effects that mile the first attempt will not be for the first attempt will not be for the first made in Washington to differentiate between the social status churches of all denominations have leadership through Summer Schools of negroes and whites. Ten years given considerable attention to this when a member of the Megroe communities.

The primary causes are greater which will not produce serious effects the migration from the two sections which will not produce serious effects the migrants come, will be faulty for be traced and denominations have leadership through Summer Schools of negroes and whites. Ten years given considerable attention to this given considerable attention to this movement of those who did not leave the Methods Equipping the rural pastor for the form a member of the Methods and the oreated and the more manually interest and the first made play an important part, according to Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPE again the man migrants come, will be faulty for be type of work. In one southern congrants come, will be faulty for be type of work. In one southern congrants come, will be faulty for be type of work. In one southern congrants come, will be faulty for be type of work. respondence became so bold that he it remembered that for every person ference having 105 Episcopal apfound it necessary to arm himself. One night, on a Washington street car, he attempted to relieve a woman of the indignity imposed by a negro could lot for one reason or another man who "crowded" her on a seat. leave and probably a vast majority

Before the negro was finally ejected of them will always remain where regular, social recreational and comof them will always remain where regular, social recreational and commore or less intensity in which sev- they are. But conditions in the munity betterment service operated eral other men aided in subduing the south that gave rise to this movement at least twice each week from the unruly passenger. Senator Heffin's must not be overlooked. Three out church center. The wonderful re-revolver was discharged, but instead of the negro, a Kentucky sportsman of e ery four Negro farmers in 1920 sults achieved during the last quadwere either croppers, share tenants rennium are the basis of our arguor cash tenants. Their families are ment for the continuance of these usually scattered over the planta- schools and we urgently ask that amoutgrowth of his observation of two tions and farms and usually live in ple provision be made for the mainyears in Washington. He has wit- cabins of one room and a "Leaner tenance of at least two schools for nessed many things, he says, which Kitchen." The average annual re- the training of rural pastors during turn to the Negro tenant farmer in 1925. In connection with these ington, are patient under their af- one county in Georgia in 1323 was schools we suggest the following: estimated at less than \$225. This is a fair estimate for the South The ing a period of 3 years be developed. ities in that a negro policeman had public schools in the majority of such districts usually ungraded are from men who will in all probability put in three to six months. Life is made 3 years of training in one of these hard by conditions growing out of inadequate nourishment, unsanitary living conditions, discriminations and sometimes base unfairness in social, economic and educational matters. These conditions and the fact that most of these people are hearing ing that he will be prompt to specfrom their friends who have improved lialize in some one or two things, for themselves by moving from the South, put on the leader in the South today, a kind of responsibility which the average minister is not prepared for, however much he can preach. Under conditions of this kind the unrest of a people cannot be assuage by a hal lelujah pulpit. Race relation sty must be bettered and some of the fin er things of life brought in. (A few

radios installed in some backwoods communities would be real service to the people). The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension has approached this situation with a contructive program. The development of summer schools for rural pastors is unquestionably the most substantial contribution the church has made to the small town and open country sections of the south. Pastors are

1. That a graduated course cover-

2. That scholarships be granted to

3. That each man before leaving the school be asked to indicate what special type of work he proposed to develop in his community immediately following his return. The idea beexample, recreation, health, graded Sunday School, etc.

4. The Department of Rural Work through the Bureau of Negro work supply each man with carefully prepared report sheets upon which he may make a periodical report to the Bureau of Negro Work.

If the above be carried out the De-

partment of Rural Work, through the Bureau of Negro Work is to render advisory service to the student pastors at frequent intervals during the

District Institutes

We believe that the minister will be more generously supported in a church program which as the scope of entire community unlift, when the laity has the same vision. The Bureau of Negro Work will conduct a number of district institutes during the ensuing year, where pastors and laymen will be brought together at the same time and under a carefully selected faculty trained to the same point of view.

Rural Industrial

The coal fields of America employ more Negroes than any other rural industry. There are 54,432 Negro men employed in the mining operations of America. A study is being made of church and social conditions in mining centers where Negroes are employed. This study will be charted and the result given to the church. The purpose of the study however is to more adequately care for our missionary o'ligations in this neglected

North No Place For Southern Negroes

Negroes who left Georgia and other southern states for the east, north or west with the hope of bettering their conditions hav not found the welcome and trea ment they expected, according reports received in Atlanta. Whi wages in some instances are highe. in the north than they are in the South, the blacks, it is stated, have found employment irregular and living conditions quite differ ent from what they were at home. Even members of their own race in the north and east show little, if any, inclination to associote with the Southern darkey.

The so-called educated blacks of other sections of the country -- into whose circles some of the southern blacks hope to move --- are not

whites, as some of the Georgia suffered greatly because they negroes are lead to beleive; in fact were unable to earn money to recent developments in Detriot, meet the cost of living. Michigan, are quite the reverse.

secretary of the Chamber of Comeastern and western cities:

stration in front of the expensive and the shortage of labor beevenue, which ultimately drove the picking season. Now that a few hours. Dr. Alex Turner, a in the north it is safe to say

a squad of mounted policemen were tions are favorable and where chocked the street for a block and their jobs when business beheld up traffic for two hours.

As the negro left the house with Macon. On NOVE escort, a volley of bricks and small SEP 23 1925 stones smashed the windows of his costly chanffeur driven sedan. He was wounded over the right

Steps have been taken by a group of Detriot citizens to repurchase the property which the negro doctor had quietly purchased from a real estate man.

MONTOC MERY, ALA. Imirmai SEP 29 1925

A few years ago negroes flocked to the industrial centers in answer to advertisements which promised high wages and better living conditions. Many of them didn't find conditions as satisfactory as had been represented by industrious labor agents and came back south. Others didn't have the money for railroad fare and were forced to remain in the north. When the period

given social equuality with the patches announced that they the first to lose their jobs. Dis-

The other day a special train Here's what happened in De- was run from Chicago, St. Louis triot, according to the industrial and East St. Louis by the Illinois Central railroad for the purpose of bringing negroes merce, who is making a tour of back to the south. It had been found that they could earn Five thousand men, women and more money in the cotton fields children, living in the exclusive and could have better living con-Grand River avenue residential ditions in the south than in the district participated in a hooting, north. During a greater part stone and brick-throwing demonstration in front of the arranging been a demand for farm labor brick dwelling at 1755 Spokane came acute at the beginning of from the house its owner of but the negroes have tasted of life that a great majority of them will remain in the south, where Two plantoons of patrolmen and hey are known, where condihelpless before the crowd, which they will not be the first to lose comes slack.

MORE WHITE FARMERS

The negroes who migrated from Georgia to 1 North during the past few years made a great mistake, and we might as well be frank erough to admit that for a time they were greatly missed. The absence of the familiar negro labor on the farm was one of the factors that kept agriculture back.

But good often comes out of evil and it is a source of satisfaction to know that the number of white farmers in Georgia NEGROES RETURN SOUTH. today is greater than before. The Tifton Gazette says:

> While the number of farms in Georgia decreased 17 per cent from 1920 to 1924, it is pleasing to note that the percentage of white farmers remaining on the farms increased from 58.1 per cent to 64 per cent. We lost farmers during that period, but there was an ım provement in the character and class of our farmers, which is of benefit to the

and South Georgia this year will see the production of the best crops in the history of the country. Even the dry weather has enabled the farmers to gather their co.ton to better advantage and the boll weavil is disappearing. We have learned the lesson of diversification and will not forget it.

If the long dry spell had not been so extreme in the northern sections of the state this would have been an unparalleled year in Georgia agriculture.

And it is the white farmer who has done this good work, for the most part.

In this connection The Savannah Morning News says:

The increase in the number of white farmers remaining is a good sign. And the condition is perfectly in keeping with the period through which Georgiaespecially South Georgia-is now pass ing and the new era which it is fairly entering. Since the figures were compiled it is sure that the number of white farmers has even further increased, by the coming into South Georgia of many of the finest types of families-from North Georgia, North Carolina, from the Middle West and from various scattered sections. And this movement is just beginning. The Moraing News a few days ago took occasion to say something of a specific area of South Georgia in which from indisputable present tokens there will avan the next year be a very appreciable increase in the number of farms and farmers-due to the influx of new blood in the agricultural section. In South Georgia more distinctly than in any region in the entire Unitde States there is promise of increasing-steadily increasing-numbers of farmers and increasing numbers of farms and varieties of farms. farms producing many things, farms operated by owners who will diversify and intensify their work to make production the greatest that is possible. Georgia can afford to lose some numbers to gain in quality and then atop that eventually, steadily gain back all the original numbers and increase the total in a better all-round quality of rural citizenship.

There will still be room for thousands of thrifty and industrious negroes if they care to return, but the new blood cominin will more than offset any loss and our

That the quality of present day farmersown white farmers are giving a good ac of depression began they were is counting is evident. Throughout Middle count of themselves.

Migration Movement.

Lure Southerners To Worthless

lands for farming purposes. Seeming CALDWELL N I PROGRESS ly flattering offers are being made to colored people who plan to move north MOVEMENTS OF NEGROES and the landis painted The migrations of peoples in Asia

being offered by these ogeners, as ments of Negroes in our own country Michigan has thousands of acres of today may prove to be of far worthless land, particularly in Lake greater importance to coming generacounty and parts of Newaygo and Man-istee counties, and strenuous efforts than we think. Starting with are being made by shady real estate the scarcity of labor in Northern dealers to unload this land.

ing these farm lands.

Michigan Commiss Department of A. i.o. in pective purch or should also insict own their own shops, theaters, upon seeing a chailed report of the property in question as sabilited by who dread the progress of the Negro, the State Land Examiner.

recent survey of the industria wish him to develop, it is most chering by the industrial chering. Every true American ought to rejoice in the prosperity of ng condition that is dangerous to the men of any race. Of course, there health and morals of the newcomer are problems attending every moveand seriously affects the social and in-ment of this sort, but patience and dustrial status of the Negro family. A the accumulated experience and farm movement will remedy this condition. It is believed as well as to ages should find the solution. God place the race in Michigan on a firmer is the common creator, and in that oundation of independence.

Negroes Keturning

Michigan Lands

GREENSBORO, Ga., June 15.— America and her is Many Greene County regroes, who liberty and freedom. have migrated to birthe is get that while they received high wages for their work that living couditions were in accord. The death rate among the fermions are again active throughout the South, and are offering for sale tracts of untenanted Michigan lands for farming purposes. Seeming CALDWELL N I PROGRESS

Lansing. Mich., April 7. (ANP).—
Many Greene County regroes, who liberty and freedom. have migrated to birthe is get that while they received high wages for their work that living couditions were in accord. The death rate among the featoes was also higher. At one time there was a Greene County colony of negroes in Chicago.

End.

APRIL 3, 1925

According to Coa Campbell, director regarded as the foundation, in part, of the Division of Negro Welfare, very of our present civilization. The moveindustries during the war, and kept Michigan has an unlimited acreage up by the lure of high wages, the of good farm land and the Negro Di-Negroes are coming North in such rision is making special efforts to have numbers as to strike many with them tenanted, either through rental numbers as to strike many with or purchase, by the newcomer, from dismay. They have taken up great the South. The landing requirement blocks of territory in our Northern' cities, and efforts to withstand them Campbell, would welcome inquiries in have proven as futile as the efforts this connection, as well as a protect of King Canute to keep back the waves of the sea. In a few years With only a partial knowledge of the time, the part of New York known as Harlem has been transformed. small opportunity for the besence Negroes have come from everywhere, as under the my the buyes can, and all over the South, islands or the s savieta as and thor dealing only Caribbean, and direct from Africa. with accredited real estate for the chair They have bought up millions of is, firms registered with the Macredit dollars' worth of real estate, and it is appalling; but to those who Mr. Campbell also points out that a wish him to develop, it is most sense the Father of us al. There is no valid reason for ne man thinking himself better than another simply because he happens to have a skin of a different color. No

matter what prejudices we may have,

we simply have got to learn to

live with peoples of other parentage, and on the solution of this problem To Greene County hinges very largely the future of America and her institutions of

Negro Migration to North

Ended.

"The department of labor, at Washington, believes that the migration of negroes from the south to the north is about at an end," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "But it appears from its figures on the probable number who found new homes that ideas as to the extent of the migratory movement were not exaggerated, even when allowance is made for the many thousands who returned to Dixie after a temporary

sojourn in Northern States. "From the years 1917 to 1925, it is estimated, between 900,000 and 1,-000,000 negroes migrated. This does not mean that an equal number of workers asked for new employment but is an approximate total of negro men, women and children who left the south. It is thought that about 37 per cent of the original emgrants stopped in Ohio, 21 per cent centages in Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, and half a dozen other states.

"Both the south and the north had reasons for discomfiture when south began to feel acutely the loss negro laborers, and it tried in various ways to check the movementto impress upon the negro population the advantages of remaining at home. But in northern cities the negro workers complicated unemployment problems or created them giving rise at the same time to fears of racial troubles.

"Undoubtedly, the south now appreciates the importance of the nethan it did before, and perhaps his drift toward higher wages will effeet a general betterment of his condition. What the extent of this nined in the next census.' lrift is may be more exactly deterNew York and Chicago and Boston and Philadelphia and Detroit. He will only be cheated out of what he has earned by the shortest route. But let him go and learn. That's

CHEATING THE NEGRO

In the migration northward thousands of negroes have settled in Harlem, a section of New York City. A writer in the New York World states that Harlem is overcrowded; that negroes in New York are sleeping on the benches in the subways: that the relief agencies are overcrowded, and the inhabitants of the black belt are being cheated and swindled and fed poison liquor. And the Macon Telegraph calls attention to the fact that the writer is a Northern man and that the article was published in a Northern newspaper-Walton Tribune.

And this is evidence of the fact that not all people up east are in Pennsylvania, and smaller per-fanatics. The negro up north is the ame negro. He doesn't know much more, doesn't change his habits very much, seeks his living in practicalthe migration was at its peak, all ly the same line as a day laborer—though very differest reasons. The is still a negro. And we do not say is still a negro. And we do not say of these hundreds of thousands of that with any degree of disdain or false pride.

What we know about it is thisthe southern white man may mis coming of such large numbers of treat at times-does we think-but he is with all this the very best where they did not before exist, friend the negro will ever have. The problems of the negro in the north will be much greater because the gro economically somewhat better tide of aliens and unsympathetic will not understan 1-and will not have time to give the colored man

He gets it in the south when he needs it. His white boss uses him, but he gets his accomodation when re needs it. He cannot do that in

groes From North Carolina Given High Praise By Judge

Tarheels Unusually Well Behaved, Says Stump-Colored Population Of Baltimore In General Called

North Carolina negroes hold a favor of the city, as one of my duties is to te place in the heart of Judge H. visit delinquent colored boys who are Arthur Stump, who presides in Part 1 paroled by the court. of the Criminal Court. Of all the ne- "There are a number of North Carogroes who come to Baltimore from the linans in Baltimore, and they seem South, the judge says, the North Caro-well behaved and orderly. But I doubt inans seem the sturdiest and best be-if, taken as a whole, they are better

Judge Stump, who for fourteen years ias been a member of the Supreme Bench, makes a practice of asking negro prisoners where they are from. he finds a Tarheel negro charged with a

here are in general orderly and law-many men are still seeking employ-abiding. He has found little evidence ment.

of discontent among them, he said, and

The building season will start next

Judge Stump declared. "I believe the plicate the present labor conditions. colored people of Baltimore are, on the No remedial legislation has been

Calls Tarbeels Superior.

lead them all. I don't know why it is these regions now.

Perhaps, when the negroes first were The steel industry is still running brought from Africa an unusually below 100 per cent capacity and from sturdy, clean stock was landed on the the orders coming in it is unlikely that shores of North Carolina. At any rate, there will be much increase during the their descendants seem to have clung first half. to their original virtues, for those I Many Negroes are coming north now have seen in court and elsewhere have and are finding things very hard. It is seemed to me to be superior to the Bal-to be regretted that they come without timore negroes from other Southern advice. They should know what they

Tarheel negroes.

"I have not noticed anything unusual mand than now. about North Carolinans," Elliott said yesterday, "but then I am kept pretty busy trying to patch up differences between colored people, and I have little time to inquire about their family trees.'

Fails To Share Opinion.

"What Judge Stump says may be so." Ralph commented, "but it's a new view to me, and I have traveled among most of the classes of the colored population

than any of the rest of the population." NATIONAL ECONOMIC SURVEY LABOR NOTES

And it is indeed seldom, he says, that (By Elisha Green, For Associated Negro Press)

e finds a Tarheel negro charged with a Little change in general conditions have appeared during last week.

Praises Baltimore Negro. While there are a few promising bright
The judge praised the Baltimore spots in different paots of the north, as colored colony and declared the negroes a whole conditions are very quiet and

most of what he has found he attributes to the well-meaning but misguided and misinformed persons who believe themselves the "liberators" of the themselves the "liberators" of the themselves the "liberators" of the liberators of "I have little sympathy with those sylvania is very quiet and several large who go into the colored districts as mines threaten to close down. If they agitators, asserting they will 'deliver do, this will throw thousands of men the colored man from his bondage," out of employment and further com-

whole, a prosperous and a contented passed by Congress for the aid of the farmers and for this reason the whole of the west and northwest are still "North Carolinans, however, seem tawaiting the promised prosperity. It

are doing and what conditions are be-Beal Elliott, negro probation officer fore leaving. Business is still deof the Supreme Bench, and George pressed and while there is a promise of Ralph, negro probation officer of the improvement, it hasn't appeared. The Juvenile Court, however, do not share best advice is to remain at work where Judge Stump's opinions concerning the you are until there is more of a de-

Migration Movement.

The Harlem Black Beit.

oread line and longing for Dixie.

Every day O. O. McIntyre give: Belt, we want to call attention to wealthy, many of them well-to-do, and to the readers of The Commercial Ap-the work of the commission on inpear ird's-eye views of life in Newterracial co-operation in the south. Its comfort. Very few industrious, able-tropolis really see it. They may be before us, covering activities last to ask charity, as they do in the states of Virginia the directed to the city's show places and year in the states of Virginia, the north, and they do not have to seek get a superficial knowledge of them, Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee, a place in bread lines in order to be but they learn litte or nothing of the Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisi-great human (paercurrent that ma, Texas and Oklahoma, Better edgreat human present that the surface waters of ucational facilities for negroes is an other big cities in the south. Prosper- Influx Seen For Spring Bybor agents working in southern com-

to which he says nearly half a mil-nessee: ion negroes have migrated from the south during the last 12 months. One twelfth of the city's population, he tells us, is restricted to live in onefortieth of its area.

Here are two sentences from Mr. McIntyre's article that should interest southern negroes and white men who have the negro's welfare at heart:

"The Harlem Forum, where the penniless are taken care of, is always overcrowded." 2-24-25
"Darkies in the south are far happier and more contented."

McIntyre is not concerned about the exodus of negroes from this section. He is not interested in the shortage of farm labor here or anywhere else. He is not publicity agent for employers who are trying to secure negro labor or for those who are trying to hold it.

His business is writing about New York. He knows the sity and its people, its wealth and its poverty, its gaieties and its sorrows. His work carries him into the palaces of the rich and the hovels of the poor, into he institutions maintained by chariy and into stone walls where jusice enforces its decrees. He pictures conditions as they are, not as he thinks they should be.

negroes who leave the agricultural slavery."

important part of the work. The fol-ous negro farmers are scattered Yesterday Mr. Intyre devoted alowing excerpt shows what has been throughout the rural sections. They

> Five new school buildings erected in Memphis at a total cost of \$350,000 and a new \$250,000 high school to be built. The Memphis committee, with the help of the big daily papers, secured aneight-room industrial annex to telligent, industrious negro. the colored high school. The county school officials are co-operating with the committee. School term in the county has been lengthened by a month or more and salarie; increased. In 1922 the state committee secured the appropriation of \$50,000 for a vocational school for colored girls, and last year saved the bill NEGROES ADVISED from repeal. The building has been erected and the school is now in successful operation. The committee continues its work for its adequate equipment and maintenance. Fifteen thousand dollar school building and equip-Union City, \$2,600; seven new McKenzie; superintendents conferring with negroes as to pal church. their educational needs at Tullaing for branch library for ne-

Following a meeting of 150 repre-the ministers to advise the colored sentative citizens in Birmingham to people to stay in the rural districts. further the work, the editor of atheir children without coming in con-Under another name, there is a leading negro paper said: "Thesetact with some of the evil influences Harlem Black belt in every city of the interracial conferences are rapidly ed- Rev. R. H. Ward and Rev. W. B. east and the north to which negroes ucating the people to a fairer and Lawrence spoke on the opportunity the colored people have to reach their bers. Cold and poverty kill them by the humbler folk of all groups Rev. C. D. Thornton and J. G. and races. The commission is the best Brown delivered addresses urging the colored people to be law-abiding citical attentions. and other big towns to which they organization for the handling of hu-zen have been enticed by promises imposman questions that has come to the Rev. H. R. Tomlin, pastor of Trinity African Methodist Episcopal
sible of fulfillment. The majority of slavers " experience of the days of church, delivered the annual sermon.

sections of the south for the indus-trial centers to the north soon find open to the negro today than there Florence Hadley, president of the themselves fighting for a place in the ever were, and to him the south is Women's Home and Foreign Missionary society, will deliver the ad-

The negro population of Memphis is dress to the convention tonight. Turning from the Harlem Black about 65,000. Some of these are HEBOYGAN, MICH. TRIBUNE Negroes Are Finding

never know want.

McIntyre's word picture of the Harlem Black Belt, which is "always called to the attention of every in-

If this were done, probably he would waste no time in making a choice between the black belts of the porth and the opportunities of the

TO STAY IN SOUTH AND NOT MIGRATE

"The exodus of the colored people from the south has done much to ment secured at McMinnville; \$15,- impede their progress along religious, modern brick school at educational and civic lines where they Rogersville; two new schools at gained the confidence and respect of their neighbors." asserted Rev. J. A. Rosenwald schools, Davidson Hadley, in delivering a special lecture, Thursday, on the subject, "Efforts of Migrations," to the ministers of South Atlanta District conference schools and other white citizens in St. John African Methodist Episco-

'No race of people can gain the homa; Jackson committee work- confidence and respect of the community who are moving from one section of the country to the other," said Dr. Hadley. 'It is the duty of said Dr. Hadley.

He said the love of God in the heart There are far more opportunities was the only thing which would pre-

FEBRUARY 26, 1925

Mich. is Favored

Few southern negroes are now emigrating to northern cities, according Atlanta. The movement that was so Welfare Association; munities has apparently ceased, it was stated. Those negroes who had gone north have either returned to southern

That The South Is Best

Jarro . Ja

LANSING, - While there hashomes and communities or have givovercrowded" and "where the penni been no appreciable increase inen up hope of returning and are makless are taken care of," should be the colored population of Michi-ing the most of a bad move, it was gen the last year, there is certainshown. They are not being joined to be a large migration from theby others.

at the 1st annual meeting of the There is an impressive lesson for the advisory board of the Division ofsouthern negro in the passing of the Negro Welfare and Statistics here craze to go north, agricultural leaders

Field agents for the Negro Wel-state. They have learned through fare division have been workingthose who have tried it, the agriculin the South this winter and pre-tural leaders point out, that there is dict an influx of negroes from no easy money for the negro in the Florida, Georgia, Alabama and south Carolina this year. An ef-north. They have learned also it was fort will be made to divert the im-said, that the promise of social equalmigrants from industrial centersity and of equality in other ways was of the state to agricultural sec-a false promise.

tions. Possibilities for making There is no more equality in the homes in rural communities have north for the negro leader than here been advertised throughout the today. The only difference is that in

At the annual meeting of the the south the negro is among white division, accomplishments of the friends who understand him and help last year were reviewed reports ofhim, while in the north he is among local chapters through the statestrangers who do not understand heard and plans laid for work thishim, have no real sympathy for him year. The conference determined and will not help him.

to keep effective a rule of the ad That the negro in the south can visory board which allows arbi-and does make progress and is movtrary removal of members who ing ahead to independence in a finanlag in their work.

The meeting was addressed by cial way where he is industrious and g Carl Young, commissioner of la-frugal, is pointed out by both white bor, L. Whitney Watkins, and black leaders of the negro race. B commissioner of agriculture, The steady climb of the negro in Dr. Blanche M. Haynes of the south as a home-owning and E the department of health and Gil-land-owning citizen coupled with his bert Hague of the accouning dimarked decrease in illiteracy constitute an impressive proof that the negro race is on the ascending scale≯ ≥ of racial improvement and progress,2 7 it was shown. In Atlanta and in many other southern cities and farm-> ing communities are many negroes who own their homes, some of whom have prosperous business enterprises

Shelby, N. C., Star Musday. May 12, 1925 Where Negroes Have Gone. (From Charlotte News.)

If there is any speculation as to where the negroes from the South Valdosta Times: From Moultrie and Col-lave been going and what they are do-

quitt county comes a suggestion that the ng since they have moved away, it is quitt county comes a suggestion that the ng since they have moved away, it is counties of this immediate section—Lown not difficult to ascertain what the counties of this immediate section—Lown acts are about this migration.

des, Brooks, Colquitt, Cook, Berrien and acts are about this migration.

They have deserted the farms for According to a report from industrial labor and they have been the U.S. Department of Lacebox to this section from scheme to bring settlers to this section from congregating in those population cen box last week it is said that North Carolina and from Florida. We need ters where industry is out in front. box last week it is said that new blood, new ideas and new energy to Ten industrial districts of the North Die Branch reports that take up the new lines of development. Menhold 73 per cent of all the negroes of Negro migrants from the who have had long experience in raising to-that section. In New York city alone southern states have begun bacco are needed in this section, not onlythere are 175,000 colored inhabitants entering Cleveland again in for the work they may do in cultivating our FEW NEGROES IN SMALL search of embryment in the broad acres, but they are needed as an example to others-some of our own people who have not had experience in these new lines.

Should Pull Together.

the negroes were to the South under the old rule of Negro Migration

working together than they can as separate Sumter Farms Depleted units. A united effort from all of the coun-Sumter Farms ties of this section would be a tremendous influence in attracting the attention of homeseekers, who want to improve their condition cial.)—Sheriff W. P. McArthur was
and who would prefer to live in a milder advised by the county commissioners
climate than they have in the winter months.
It has been suggested that a meeting of the
the parties enticing negro farm labor
representatives of the different counties of from Sumter, county into Floridal
this section be held and that an organiza- with State of the county county into Floridal
the parties enticing negro farm labor
from Sumter, county into Floridal
the parties enticing negro farm labor
from be effected to attract attention to this manded by the county tion be effected to attract attention to this manded by the county. section. We ought to do more advertising This action was taken by the board and show what we have to offer. There are after Sheriff McArthur had appeared thousands of people hurrying to Florida who will drift back this way before long, and we with which to go to Florida and arought to be in a position to get some of them. ought to be in a position to get some of them. rest two white men who several

Most of these people would be desirable, weeks ago carried away in trucks 10 as well as all of the adjoining counties.

CLEVELAND

COMING INTO

MIGRANTS REPORTED

TOWNS, REPORT SHOWS of this city. It is claimed in the report the there beindy

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 26.—Pristed a sur is supply ... Over in Colquitt county several truck-loads According to a statement of Robert Spot, white and colored laof farmers from North Carolina have been Cobb, Executive Secretary of the Misborers here, and that recentbrought in recently. The trucks were sent static as based upon industrial commission there was no trouble in getting them. The reports that have gone from this section regarding the adaptability of the
soil for tobacco-growing, and the mild climate during the winter months are arguments that appeal to the thriftiest sort of
home-seekers. The movement of the negroes to the frozen North has created a vacancy
here that will be filled by a good class of
white farmers if we make the right sort of
effort to get them. The exodus of the negroes
will prove a blessing to us, for the South
has been as truly a slave to the negroes as
the negroes were to the South under the old grot to keep steady employment.

One of the Misborers here, and that recentsouri Megro Industrial Commission by the Misborers here, and that recentsouri Megro Industrial Commission by there has been consider
the maller Missourable unemployment depression in the souring the number of Nesion in the given the second in the souring the number of Nesion in the grow of the Nemedia provided in the souring the number of Nesion in the souring the larger cities nesion in the souring the source of the larger cities nesion in the source of the la Over in Colquitt county several truck-loads According to a statement of Robert Spot, white and colored la-

SPARTANBURG, S. C. I

The counties can accomplish more by Now Flows to Florida;

FORTUNE BUT FINDS ONLY

ing to improve their condition and that fact would cause them to put forth every resource to make a success of what they undertake. They would come with the pioneer-spiri of "do or die" and it would be worth much of whom are harge farm-said a Spartanburg man Friday, the old fellow's make-up, and it took or die" and it would be worth much or, that there is only sufficient labeled to each of poordangerous companion.

Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the ride, Major McLeary, I am rather averse "He seemed grateful for the r

"It was an old negro man whom I way on his journey offered the lift, and as my car approached I saw that he was badly crippled (his left arm and right leg count, he left Columbus, Ga., in being gone, while he made shift to Pittsburgh, where he worked up to a hobble along the dusty highway with paying position, becoming independa single crutch. My natural conclua single crutch. My natural conclusions while and moving his wife the bird talk, and its conversation it is sion was that he could not be a very and two little girls to the northern anything but refined. I quizzed the

city. Prosperity continuing to smile on him, he opened a savings account and finally felt financially fit to buy a Ford car. At the time he was onearmed, but very strong and active.

"The depression of 1J21 came but the southern negro had done so well in the shops that he was retained where hundreds of other were discharged, and by frugal living a were discharged, and by frugal living a week the says where hundreds of other laborers the colored family still kept the savings account on the increase, burned gasoline sparingly, and continued to ਰੂ ਹੈ thrive.

Loses His Leg.

"One evening after dark, early in e o last November he was driving to his E is smoky city and on making a turn in the street a pair of blinding auto headlights flashed in his face, dazzling him so completely that he lost all sense of direction. He awoke ina hospital and two days later his right leg was amputated to save his

"He went there a well-to-do labor- 20 ing man—he left the institution the destitute and almost a helpless cripdestitute and almost a helpless crip- of the state of the was left there was just enough to the stake the wife and 'chillun' backed and to the state of the without meals. Despite his 100 peak to the maimed condition the old darkey of the state of the s up his rickety crutch, and began the long walk back to Dixie.

Has Only 30 Cents.

"That was five months ago—he" reached Spartanburg yesterday. I asked him if he had any morey and he instantly became reticent, saying that he had a little. On my pressing the question he showed me his supply of capital and it was the sum of thirty cents. It took much interrogation but I finally gleaned that rogation but I finally gleaned that mine was the second lift he had been a being the mine was the second lift he had been a being the seco given in all the long journey and to my query as to how he had managed"

to get food along the way he replied with a grim, though brave smile: 'Well, Cap, sometimes I've et and sometimes I ain't. It was after Iw reached the South that folks begand helping me, and just looking at Southern people done me lots of good. One little white girl in Dan-o ville, Va., give me a dollar and I was so glad I busted out crying.'

"'It warn't the money,' he added, struggling to put his feelings into words, 'so much as her givin' it to

me, that made me bust loose.' "Knowing something of Columbus"; the city he claimed as home, I asked him about various parts of town, as a test, mentioning a very accomplished parrot that is well known on one side of the city. A smile overspread the brown, grimy face; 'Yes, sir, that's Miss Wilson's parrot,' he laughed, 'and that bird show can cuss scandalous; she called me everything bad I ever heard of one a morning—brought oath like a short foreman. That parrot don't say: 'Polly wants a cracker neither-shee calls for corn liquor,' he said shak. 3 ing with merriment.

Truthful Old Negro. "This was true, for I have heard anything but refined. I quizzed the

Negroes Not Wanted in North,

Negroes who have left Georgia and other southern states for the east, north or west with the hope of bettering their condition have not found the welcome and treatment they expected, according to report a received in Atlanta. While wages in some instorces are higher in northern sections of the country, the blacks, it is stated, have found employment inregular and living conditions quite different from what they were at home. Even members of their own, race in the north and east show little, if any, inclination to associate with the southern darkey, it is shown.

The so-called educated blacks of other sections of the country-in is stated, have found employment irwhose circles some of the southern regular and living conditions quite blacks hope to move-are not given different from what they were at social equality with the whites, as home. Even members of their own some of the negroes are led to believe; race in the north and east show litin fact, recent developments in Detroit, tle, if any, inclination to associate Mich., as shown by information re- with the Southern darkey, it is ceived, are quite the reverse.

Here's what happened in Detroit, according to the industrial secretary other sections of the country-into ficials, the tide of travel among the of the Atlanta chamber of commerce whose circles some of the southern negroes from Georgia to the northern who is making a tour of eastern and blacks hope to move-are not given states has turned and they are now western cities:

children, living in the exclusive Grand to believe; in fact recent develop- several who have been away for River avenue residential district, par- ments in Detroit, Michigan, as shown number of years. ticipated in a hooting, stone and by information received here, are quite The negroes say they are getting brick-throwing demonstration in front the reverse. negro.

Two platoons of patrolmen and a for nearly two hours.

his family under a strong police es- Spokane avenue, which ultimately cort, a volley of bricks and small drove from the house its owner of but stones smashed the windows of his a few hours, Dr. Alex Turner, a costly chauffeur-driven sedan. He was wounded over the right eye.

Steps have been taken by a group of Detroit citizens to repurchase the property which the negro doctor had quietly purchased from a real estate

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26-Negroes who left the southern states for the East or West with the hope of bettering their condition have not found the welcome and treatment they expected, acording to reports received in Atlanta. While wages in some instances are higher in the north than they are in the South, the blacks, it shown.

Five thousand men, women and some of the Southern negroes are led Almost daily the trains bring back

of the expensive brick dwelling at Here's what happened in Detroit, winter comes on as they do not want 1755 Spokane avenue, which ultimate- according to the industrial secretary to live through another winter in the ly drove from the house its owner of of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, north. Many negroes from various but a few hours, Dr. Alex Turner, a who is making a tour of eastern and sections of the state are said to be western cities:

squad of mounted police were helpless dren, living in the exclusive Grand burial. Their deaths are said to be before the crowd, which chocked the River avenue residential district par the result of exposure during the street for a block and held up traffic ticipated in a shooting, stone and brick cold winters. throwing demonstration in front of As the negro left the house with the expensive brick dwelling at 1755 negro.

> Two platoons of patrolmen and a squad of mounted police were helpless before the crowd, which chocked the street for a block and help up traffic for two hours.

As the negro left the house with his family under a strong police cs cort, a volley of bricks and small stones smashed the windows of his costly chauffeur-driven sedan. He was wounded over the right eve.

Steps have been taken by a group of Detroit citizens to repurchase the property which the negro doctor had quietly purchased from a real estate

Sylvester, Ga. Local

AUG 13 1925

rains Coming South Are Crowded With Negroes Returning From Cold Clime Before Another Winter.

"The so-called educated blacks of According to Atlanta railroad ofsocial equality with the whites, as trooping back home in large numbers.

back "home" before another hard dying in the north and bodies are be-Five thousand men, women and chil- ing shipped back to the state for

Athene. Gs., Banner Herald SEP 19 192E

THE NEGRO IN PHILADELPHIA

Since the migration of the colored citizen to the north, the newspapers have had much comment to make of them. Philadelphia, the staid city, known as the City of Brotherly Love seems to be at sea when it comes to understanding the whims and char acteristics of the colored brother. In a recent issue of the Philadelphia Record, the following mention of a "rent party" and its purpose was displayed with news feature head:

"One of the most popular diversions in the colored sections in the city is attendance at a "rent party." which affairs, given frequently, are watched closely by the police as trouble usually starts there. When the finances of the family are low and there appears to be grave danger that the landlord's stipend cannot be given to him, the solution is to give a party and charge from 15 to 25 cents a head for admission. That covers all the expenses and, in a great many cases, has resulted in the tenant gathering enough to pay the landlord. No rent party is complete without plenty to drink and as the party livens up there is always the danger that some one will be hurt in the altercation. The apprehension felt by the police is borne out in many cases and there have been a good number of murders which had their start and finish in the rent party."

Promiseville, Got Rosses East St. Louis, for the purpose of

NEGROES RETURNING SOUTH

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 9-Negroes who went north a few years ago are returning south, according to transportation officials.

A few years ago negroes flocked to the industrial centers in answer to advertisement which promised high wages and better living conditions. Many of them did not find conditions as satisfactory as had been represented by the industrious labor agents and came back south. Others did not have the money for railroad fare and were forced to remain in the north. When the period of depression began they were the first to lose their jobs. patches announced that they suffered greatly because they were unable to earn money to meet the cost of

The other day a special train was run from Chicago, St. Louis and

bringing negroes back to the south. It had been found that they could earn more money in the cotton fields and could have better living conditions in the south than in the north.

During a greater part of the growing season there has been a demand for farm labor and the shortage of labor became acute at the beginning of the picking season.

Now that the negroes have tasted of life in the north, leading agriculturists here assert, it is safe to say that a great majority of them will remain in the south, where they are known, where condition are favorable and where they will be the first to lose their jobs when but iness becomes stack.

Dawson, Ga., News SEP 8 - 1925

Negroes Lured North for High Wages Fill Jails

Ohio Warden Gives Migration as Cause of Increase in the Prison Population of the North.

That negroes lured from their homes to Ohio, in a hope of finding plenty of work at big pay, have been responsible for the increase in the population at the Ohio penitentiary is shown in the annual report of Warden Thomas, says the Columbus Dispatch.

This report shows that 1.211 prisoners were received in the penitentiary from June 30, 1924, to the same date this year. Of this number 341 were from southern states. Kentucky led with 85, while Tennessee was second with a quota of 43. Alabama and Georgia each sent in 41 colored prisoners, and North Carolina sent 36 with Virginia following with 29.

West Virginia's contribution to the population was 31, while South Carolina natives numbered 16, Mississippi 11, Florida 7 and Louisiana 9.

"These negroes come north expecting to find plenty of easy work with high pay, and when they are unable to find this they are easily led into com-mitting crime." Director Harper said in discussing the report.

"Ohio policemen are more diligent than those of the South also, and this probably leads to the arrests of many men who for the same crime in the south would not be caught."

Macon, Oa, XBWB

THE SOUTH IS THEIR HOME

Under the above head, The Macon News prints the following paragraph from The Jackson Progress-Argus:

"Death is taking a heavy tell of the negroes who went north and east. Crowded together in tenement houses and accustomed to a warm climate many of the negroes fall a prey to pneumonia, tuberculosis and other diseases. The south is by far the best section for the industrious, law abiding negro. Many of these people will return to the South eventually and a good cotton crop in Georgia this season will help to start the tide to flowing."

Already some of the Greene County negroes have come back. Others write and send messages that they would like to "be back home." Slowly the negroes are finding out where their true friends live. Those who have most to say about a "negro problem" in the south are the persons on the alert to "get all they can" out of the negro.

The law-abiding negro, who is industrious, has a happy home in Greene County, and the law-abiding white people are his priends. There are sorry "white folks," just as there are "sorry niggers" Greensbere Journals

Labor - 1925.

Migration Movement.

PHILADEL PHILA E LEDGER

APRIL 8, 1925 NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They ally a law-abiding citizen, buys his own

importance of what is generally known as the Negro problem," said Mr. Mason.

"The question of how Philadelphians, in"The question of how Philadelphians, in"The present selective immigration law Payablian Administra-

it is amount for a white man to realize how it feels to be "a problem," and the Negro will never be satisfied nor will the tension between races be over until he ceases to be

"The Negro's rise in the scale of occupations has given him a greater purchasing power and a higher standard of living. To NEGROES WHO LEFT his credit it should be said that, for the most part, he tries sincerely to live up to his opportunities in the North. He is usuhome when possible and gives his children According to information here, many the best schooling his income will permit.

Know Best

JOHN H. MASON

On the North and the Negro

Directors of the Board of Directors of the Safe properly in the Safe properly in the Safe properly in the North, this change is total carbon may be presented it in new aspects. More leaders of this type are bound to have bring a beneficial effect on the North, this change is total carbon may be proved the sectional problem, he believeslive in rural communities. The status of the ties ever-where."

None Best

**None of the best schooling his income will permit. The best schooling his income will permit. The head of the North is that find the North and the Negro in the North is that polis, 47,500; Detroit. 701edo. 55,900; the opportunities there are now attracting to the state polish the following sections: Indian-future of the Negro in the North is that polish the following sections: Indian-future of the Negro in the North is that polish the following sections: Indian-future of the Negro in the North and women who will be may be the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sake their old places on the farms, of the sak

the Nergo problem, said Mr. Mason. The research adectric immigration law dividually and collectively, shall make proper, and shall be properly and the problem. The same of the second of great importance to our various be repeated, thusands of N-groes have actinguistics, and each of the numerous empured skill in mechanical occupations that prove this kinemeter to our various be repeated, thusands of N-groes have actinguistics, and each of the numerous empured skill in mechanical occupations that prove this kinemeter to our various be repeated, thusands of N-groes have actinguistics, and each of the numerous empured skill in mechanical occupations that prove this kinemeter to our various be repeated, thusands of N-groes have actinguistics, and each of the numerous empured skill in mechanical occupations that prove this kinemeter to the farm once more and live there for provides an agricultural worker. Today and women who have had overational frain-rece, if I can only set the chance that some he is a big factor in America's industrialing in such schools as Hampton and Tuske of the lazy sorp have had. I am married, the lazy sorp have had. I am married, the lazy sorp have had. I am married the lazy sorp have had an amendated by the lazy sorp have had. I am married the lazy sorp have had an amendated by the lazy sorp have had. I am married the lazy sorp have had an amendate have the lazy sorp have had. I am married the lazy sorp have had an amendate have the lazy sorp have had. I am married the lazy sorp have had a sorp the lazy sorp have had. I am married the lazy sorp have had an amendate have the lazy sorp have had. I am married the lazy sorp have had a sorp the lazy the sorp have had a sorp the lazy that have had a sorp the lazy that have had a sor

1922 brought on a new exodus from the has declared:

South. Thousands of Negroes who had remained North during the period of depress of Negro laborers is its political effect. Askeep the Japs out of Georgia. Let them cool urging them to come North, and in many the South is in political slavery, unable to their friends and relatives, long as there is a Negro problem in America and wash collars; thats' all they are fit for cases sent them money for the journey.

"The 1920 census reported the Negro international importance. When the timedon't want 'Americans in Japan, and we population of the Nation to be about 10,500, comes that the Negro problem is no longer Mr. Landowner, read this and considered the Negro population of the North was a problem at all, a national problem, then,kind. Give us a chance. Give me a chance indeed, will our Southern country be free. and three seasons from now, you'll be praising the northward movement in the last eight years are revealed by the fact that more change will be most highly advantageous. Macon. Ga.. (General Delivery).

JUN 17 100K RETURN TO HANCOCK

Sparta, Ga., June 16 .- (Special.) -

NEW PLAN TO

Bleggy J. S. C. Dingette AUG 20 1925

A HUMAN DOCUMENT.

It would be well for the people of Beaufort county to read and ponder over the last annual report of Dr. W. M. Steinmeyer, county superintendent of education. It is a human document.

Dr. Steinmeyer is to be commended for the great work he has done for his county; and his indefatigable labors have fruited in achievement.

This report shows that, ten years ago, when Dr. Steinmeyer took over the Beaufort county schools, the total assets in physical property amounted to only \$45,-386. Today, not counting recent additions and improvements to the schools of the city of Beaufort, the aggregate value of all school property is \$226,079, and this was done, as he so aptly stated, "on the lowest school tax levy in the state."

The report likewise is interesting in that it shows the enrollment of white children has increased from 520, in 1916, to 1,118, in 1925, or 217.9 per centum, while the growth of the negro enrollment was only 228 for the decade—3,018, in 1916, compared with 3,306, in 1925—or 10.9 per centum. This is attributed to an influx of white settlers into this county and migration of some of the negroes to Eastern and Middle Western industrial centers.

NOV 17 1925

STAY IN GEORGIA.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

I was born in Georgia. My father and grandfather were reared in the State. My grandfather was an ex-slave. The Georgia white man is the only friend I have. I believe the white man will be my friend as long as I live.

The white man likes to see the colored people work just as they are qualified. I have been offered chances to go North, East or West on transportation or by paying my, own fare. Some offers came from friends, others from relatives. I refused to go because if Georgia is good enough for my mother who lives here its good enough for me.

I want to stress these remarks. My colored friends, do not go North because the other fellow went. I have some friends who went North searching for gold and silver mines. They owned property in Georgia. They sacrificed their property to go North. Some of these friends contracted pneumonia, others came back with tuberculosis. Others have written asking friends to assist them to return.

I am appealing to those who have not been North. Do not go. Stay in the Empire State. Let us stand for the training that will best fit the negro to serve his country. Let's stand for the training that teaches him that white man is his friend and not his enemy. Train the negro to pay taxes, and be law-abiding citizens; to be upright and intelligent; to render the best service he can to his country. Let us teach this in our day schools, Sunday schools, churches and lodges, and in daily conversation.

In Georgia such work as farming, ditching, woodworking, painting, plastering is open to the negro, but in the adjoining State, Florida and in Miami, you are not allowed to do the above work with the exception of the farming.

Stay in Georgia. Do not go North or South. If we stay here, we will soon have farming back to normal. I have written my friends to come back and farm with me.

Macon, Ga. J. G. THOMAS.

Migration Movement. MORE MIGRATION PROBLEMS

Mexico, to take the place of black labor in North in the migration movement. About the same time the Christian Science Monithe expenses of running this industry, negro population of the United States practical considerations. tor of Boston printed an editorial, in which it defended the Mexican peon against the popular impression of being lazy and loafing take the risk of stocking up on fertilizers Mr. Rosenwald finds that 73 per compete actively with the North in a compete active with a compete active with the North in a compete active with the N and argued that all he needed was a proper Consequently the holders of stock and bonds cent. of all the negroes in the North for the colored people. Of four southtended to supplant. It remains to be seen Negro migration. whether the incentive denied the black work. In this emergency it can readily be seen acute in the case of the negro, be-making rapid industrial progressor will be given to his successor.

can labor has been introduced during the last migration as a solvent of their difficulties. people that must now adapt itself to counts most. And for the South it few years as farm and ranch workers, in rail-But the Mexican workers require the same life. The current number of The maintaining the status quo. If negro way construction and in mining and smelt-incentive that the Negro demanded if he Survey speaks of our own Harlem, labor is largely to replace immigrant ing operations. Beginning with Texas and is to stick at the job. According to the ar- with its colored population of 175,000, white labor, the South, with its greats California, this movement, it is claimed, has ticle cited, it is only because of unfair con- as the "capital" of the African race, supply of colored labor, ought logically spread northward as far as Minnesota, in ditions and lack of opportunity in Mexico But the cheerful picture drawn of cluding Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska and that these people are willing to become excated in Chicago or in the Cleveland-Oklahoma. At the same time, the migra patriates. It was for similar reasons that Youngstown industrial region. There, tion of Negroes has spread to the Great the Negroes left the South, to brave the one suspects, the erstwhile negro hood, more civilized housing and bet Northwest, including Minnesota as well harsher climate and more exacting conditions farmhand feels the grind of the inwhere a reliable informant writes us that a of the North. million Southern Negro farmers could be It is a good thing for the South to try the moral and spiritual compensations absorbed and assimilated. There are still experiment of Mexican labor, and to realize in upper Manhattan is said to offer. excellent chances awaiting industrious col-that it is only through fair dealing and just The negro has been moving North ored people in Minnesota.

The finest and sweetest granulated sugar to operate its industries. The great indus. pushed by discontent with the treat- | VEURUES SHOULD beets are said to be raised in Minnesota and tries of the South have heretofore been ment he receives in the South. He there is opportunity to engage in the culti-founded upon Negro labor. That prop taken labor in the North. Till 1915 the forvation of this crop in Northern surroundings, away, most of these industries will fall to mer was the more powerful cause. instead of remaining in the canefields of the ground, unless a substitute can be found. Negro migration was something like a Louisiana or the cotton plantations of Mis-Northern capitalists whose money is invest. flight. Since the war it has been pursissippi. The report that the Sugar Trust ed in Southern industries, as well as South in the North kept up till 1920, slack- So Declares Head o is building a million dollar factory in Min-ern planters, should be interested in this ened with the depression of that year nesota is significant. It would be a strange phase of the situation. thing if one of the results of Southern migra- Commenting on the arms tion would be to transplant the domestic popular sugar industry from the South to the North North

But stranger things than this have happened industrial certified Mr house A recent financial note records the change the belief that the negro exodus will of a fertilizer bond from a dividend paying "have a beneficial effect on the basis to a problematical loss or at least a" nation." The facts of this great frozen asset. The company which issuednorthward trek are familiar. Accordthese bonds operated a chain of mills, locateding to the 1910 census 83 per cent. of all the colored neople in the country

owned by New England and New York cot-By 1920 the ratio had fallen to 79.5 leaders food for thought. ton mill owners. The fertilizers produced per cent., and in the five years since The biggest problem is, after all, for were sold to the owners of cotton planta-further decrease. Five Southern been stirred by the depletion of their tions all over the South. With the migra-states, headed by Mississippi, showed labor supply and are recognizing that ich has gone tion of black labor about three years ago, an actual loss of colored population a more humane policy to the negro is there was not enough fertilizer used to pay between 1910 and 1920. Whereas the demanded not only by justice but by Thousands of acres of cotton lands were left 000, only 100,000 of that increase was will avail to check negro migration. The South must make up its mind to take the risk of stocking up on family. in this company are feeling the result of are domiciled in ten great industrial ern States which have registered the

why Southern planters and Northern capi-cause in his case it is a more primi-North Carolina, Texas and Florida. A number of States were cited where Mexi-talists are so ready to turn to Mexican im-tive people as well as an agricultural Apparently it is the economic pull that

practices that it can secure labor of any kind under a double impulse. He has been

were found in twelve Southern States negro population in doubtful Northern decreasion to note in Virginia and the Carolinas, which were including Kentucky and Tennessee States has already given Democratic

then it has undoubtedly shown athe South. People there have already

districts. Here we confront a famil-largest increase in negro population, dustrial machine without many of the which a rounded-out negro civilization

has been pulled by the demand for and rose to flood again in 1922. A new and permanent factor is our new immigration policy. The negro is being called upon to take the place that Florida furnishes possibilities would have been filled by the excluded its negro population which the problem in a real sense. It concerns recognized, according to the cities of the North which must in the State A. & M. College fo reckon with great negro colonies in Negroes, located here, expressed in their midst. It concerns organized his report to the State Board o labor, which must face the problem of Education, the first he has made unionizing the negro worker. It con- of the institution. The report has

iar problem. It is apt to be more three are those which have been to benefit most by the change. But it, will not so benefit if it refuses to compete with the North by offering the negro the chances for a better liveliter schooling for his children,

Colored A. & M. College.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. Thus arises a national hemselves have rarely conceive minion of J. R. E. Lee, presiden cerns the political parties. A swelling just been submitted to Governor

Mexico to lic in designation con the country with the migra state and once the state and the st Migration Movement. sissippi. The report that the Sugar Trusted in Southern industries, as well as South-But stranger things than this have happened industrial cert tion would be to transplant the domestic popular nesota is significant. It would be a strange NEGED MICDATION . is building a million dollar factory in Min-ern planters, should be interested in this ened with the depression of that year Louisiana or the cotton plantations of Mis-Northern capitalists whose money is invest, flight. Since the war it has been purthing if one of the results of Southern migra- communiting on the drift of basis to a problematical loss or at least a" nation." frozen asset. The company which issuednorthward trek are familiar. Accordof a fertilizer bond from a dividend paying" have a beneficial effect on the these bonds operated a chain of mills, locateding to the 1910 census 83 per cent, of MORE MIGRATION PROBLEMS few waeks ago we had the ion to note owned he warmed he A recent financial note records the change the belief that the negro exodus " will outhorn c owned by New England and New York cot-By 1920 the ratio had fallen to 79.5 leaders food for thought. ton mill owners. The fertilizers produced per cent., and in the five years since The biggest problem is, after all, for dis from were sold to the owners of cotton plants. NEGRO MIGRATION NORTH. in yeste The facts of this great day's TIMES expresses this ened with the depression of that year this ened with the depression of that year and rose to flood again in 1922. A and rose to flood again in 1922. A new and permanent factor is our new new and permanent factor is outled dits negro population which then peast the peast of the outless of the condition, the first he has made chain in the people can need the people as it is structed with its as the state and chain and chain in the people with the people as it is negrowed. A swelling just been submitted to Governoth has need as head and in the people as white people.

The report has made chain in the people as white people as white people.

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The people as the p were found in twelve Southern States negro population in doubtful Northern unionizing the negro worker. It con- of the institution. The report has cerns the political parties. A swelling just been submitted to Governor

those wno wish to come into registered in the South.

to settle in the state of Florida, with its colored population of 175,000, Our institution can in a large as the "capital" of the African race.

the school to take care of its ex-penses and improvements during one suspects, the erstwhile negro the biennium 1926-27. A large pro- farmhand feels the grind of the inportion of this is suggested for per-dustrial machine without many of the manent improvements. Total sal- moral and spiritual compensations aries and wages recommended call which a rounded-out negro civilization for \$112,694, after allowing for the \$50,000 Morrell fund and \$2,400 in upper Manhattan is said to offer. board. Current equipment is plac- The negro has been moving North ed at \$23,195 and current supplies under a double impulse. He has been Permanent improvements recom-

mended are: Girl's dormitory, \$30,- ment he receives in the South. He VEW YORK CITY FINES

MARCH 10, 1925

NEGRO MIGRATION NORTH.

WALD in yesterday's TIMES expressestheir midst. It concerns organized This leader of the colored race is correct and broke and had to give up their new-county. wald in yesterday's Times expresses their midst. It concerns organized this leader of the colored face is collect and y acquired farms.

the belief that the negro exodus "wilhabor, which must face the problem of his words are sound advice to his people. Many. Thousands of these farmers are The tags on the coffins, which "have a beneficial effect on the unionizing the negro worker. It con-of those who have located in the North would leaving in carload lots and some of are required to be placed there by "have a beneficial effect on the unionizing the negro worker. It con-of those who have located in the North would tearn and some of the new required to be placed there by "nation." The facts of this greaterns the political parties. A swelling welcome a way in which they could return to abandoned. Dr. Beckett pointed out northward trek are familiar. According population in doubtful Northerntheir former homes in this and other southernone church where the membership groes died of tuberculosis. It is ing to the 1910 census 83 per cent. of states has already given Democratic states. While wages may be larger in those had recently dropped from 75 tosaid that thousands of southern nembers. all the colored people in the countryleaders food for thought. were found in twelve Southern States. The biggest problem is, after all, for they have paid the extra cost of living from Despite the constant effort of the ceedingly cold winters, to which they including Kentucky and Tennessee the South. People there have already their pay envelope, there is ltttle if any, leftmore liberal whites of the South to By 1920 the ratio had fallen to 79.5been stirred by the depletion of their for maintenance and support. It is more extitude of the poorer and more accustomed, make them exper cent., and in the five years sincelabor supply and are recognizing that prensive for the negro to live in the north angles it impossible to the disease. per cent., and in the five years sincelabor supply and are recognizing that ppensive for the negro to live in the north and and groups makes it impossible to then it has undoubtedly hown as more humane policy to the negro is west than it is for him to live in the South convince the farmers that justice will be accorded them.

for the colored people. Or our state, that not only is our state Mr. Rosenwald finds that 73 per ern States which have registered the institution equal to the state in-stitutions of other staes, but that also every negro boy and girl in are domiciled in ten great industrial three are those which have been the state will have the fullest op- districts. Here we confront a famil-making rapid industrial progressportunity for an elementary edu- iar problem. It is apt to be more North Carolina, Texas and Florida. cation even though he or she may acute in the case of the negro, be-Apparently it is the economic pull that not have an opportunity to go to cause in his case it is a more primi-counts most. And for the South it "The two above conditions, I be- tive people as well as an agricultural ought to be not merely a question of lieve," the report adds, "will have people that must now adapt itself to maintaining the status quo. If negro much to do with the good and per- the high speed and pressure of city labor is largely to replace immigrant manent citizenship of our people life. The current number of The white labor, the South, with its great other substantial people of our race Survey speaks of our own Harlem, supply of colored labor, ought logically to benefit most by the change. But it measure remedy the poor elemen-tary school by furnishing teachBut the cheerful picture drawn of pete with the North by offering the negro Harlem is hardly to be dupli-A budget totalling \$510,542 is cated in Chicago or in the Clevelandrecommended by President Lee for Youngstown industrial region. There, ter schooling for his children, as well as the equal protection of the law.

> MIGRGATION OF NEGROES ALMOST CEASED.

The migraton of negroes to the North which mended are. Ghis dollines, too, 1000; dining hall, complete, including has been pulled by the demand for commenced a few years ago has practically refrigerating plant, \$12,400; new labor in the North. Till 1915 the for-ceased. It has been learned that the inducements science hall, complete, \$7,500; me-mer was the more powerful cause offered by Northern labor agents were not chanic arts building, \$4,500; new Negro migration was something like abona fide and many of those who were enticed administration building and class room, boys' gymnasium and assem-flight. Since the war it has been pur-away have either returned or are trying to get bly hall (brick) \$125,000; repairs poseful. The demand for negro laborback among their own people and section of on buildings, \$5,613; nurses' home, in the North kept up till 1920, slack-country adaptable to their custom of living.

new and permanent factor is our new "There is no more equality in the North for immigration policy. The negro is be-the negro than there is in the South. The only The boom in the cotton market aent. During the past two days a would have been filled by the excluded among white friends who were applied by the excluded among white friends who were applied by the excluded among white friends who were applied by the excluded among white friends who were applied by the excluded among white friends who were applied by the excluded among white friends who were applied by the excluded among white friends who were applied by the excluded among white friends who were applied by the excluded among white friends who were applied by the excluded among white friends who were applied by the excluded among white friends who were applied by the excluded among white friends who were applied by the excluded among white friends who were applied by the excluded among white friends are applied by the excluded among the Commenting on the drift of negro Europeans. Thus arises a national head of the start groes have been received at loca population from the South to the problem in a real sense. It concerns help him, while in the North he is among buying land. The price of some of railroad stations, and there is no North and its concentration in great the cities of the North which must strangers who do not understand him, have no industrial centres, Mr. Julius Rosen-reckon with great negro colonies in real sympathy for him and will not help him." out of the market and many wentunloaded at other owns in this

sections than they are in the South, yet when

between 1910 and 1920. Whereas the will avail to check negro migration. The South is better off that the negro has way of those who realize that the together sufficient funds for transnegro population of the United States The South must make up its mind to prosperity of that section is being portation are arriving on every during that decade increased by 636, compete actively with the North in den and paying the toll for the privilege of his. 000, only 100,000 of that increase was naking the old home more attractive den and paying the toll for the privilege of his

adopted nome. There is no place in the country better suited for the negro than right here in the south where he was born and raised, and where he has friends who will help him when

And Ignorant

in need .- Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald.

his opinion on the rotation of Bishops, stated that the lack of rotation was proving detrimental to the church.

He spoke very highly of Bisher Johnson, who is presiding bishop of this district.

Howard U. Drive

Efforts Of Liberal Minded The Rev. Sterling N. Brown and Chaplain O. J. Scott, of Howard University, were introduced to the Whites Retarded By Poormeeting and spoke in the interest of the School of Religion at Howard

The gentlemen are asking the city for \$25,000 to go to the fund for religious training at Howard University. Some of the A. M. E. preachhave already subscribed for \$2000. The Rev. M. H. Davis, pastor of St. John's A. M. E. Church led out with \$300.

Car Loads Of Farmers Stil

Leaving Mississippi Delta

Section

Despite efforts of the more liberal mandal whites of the Mississippi Dena section to arrest the migration movement by tinue to drive them away by narrow harred, said Bishop W. W. scoke, ht the 5. M. E.

NORTH TOO COLD FOR NEGRO FOLK

Cannot Stand Rigors of Winter And Are Returning to South -Many In Boxes

Precher's Meeting Monday. \$5,000; central heating, light and ened with the depression of that year A prominent negro in speaking of the conlaw of the Rev. M. H. Davis, spokewho went up North several months

ago, are returning home now—in boxes, says the Anderson Independ

Favors Rotation Bishop Beckett, on being asked

groes have contracted this disease

Thousands of negroes are clamorfurther decrease. Five Southerndemanded not only by justice but by Besides he is away from his friends and his sup. Their outspoken utterances that ing to reports reaching this city. States, headed by Mississippi, showed-practical considerations. Yet it is port north is dependent absolutely upon what before they will accord the Negro full citizenship they will see them Those who have managed to scrape all leave, typifies the obstacles in the together sufficient funds for transmated that upward of 500 have reMigration Movement.

since the first of November.

Jobs are not as plentiful as they eigner, and the foreigner for the negro. This radical hatred often flares up and causes considerable Herald says: trouble. Down South the two races understand each other perfectly and race is correct and his words its provisions. contrary to the belief of many Yan- are sound advice to his people

in boxes. They are coming back by be larger in those sections than the real causes of the northward trek.

turned to Anderson and vicinity tically ceased. It has beerwhen in need. learned that the inducements The present winter has been es offered by Northern labor pecially hard on the negroes. Some agents were not bonafide and ers, many of whom were thrown out section of country adaptable to ues the Athens paper.

and will not help him."

a few years ago, has prac-friends who will help him

AGAIN THE NUKTHWARD TREK

ANOTHER NORTHERN migration is on. It is said that of the weather was the soldest that many of those who were en-Memphis, the essembling point for those who have turned their the north had experienced in twenty ticed away have either re-faces northward is fast becoming crowded with persons from years and terrible untold hardships turned or are trying to get backfarther south who are patiently awaiting the opportunity to cross # ... were wrought on the negro labor- among their own people and the line into so-called free country. While the blame is laid to Jim Crowism, lynching and general

of work on account of the severe their custom of living, contin-unsafe conditions, the real underlying cause is very tersely put by one of the migrants, thus "For years we have lived in Missis." A prominent negro, in speak-sippi and have worked for the same man. I work hard, as do the A prominent negro, in speak sippi and have worked for the same name. I work hard, as do the reports, and many of the larger northern cities have issued warnings urging the negroes to remain down South. Another obstacle the negro has encountered by going up North is the large per cent of foreigners. It is well known that negroes, Dagoes, Italians, or the people of any other race from Southern Europe, other type and have worked for the same name. I work hard, as do the rest of my family, and yet, we stay in delegation for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do nothing about it not for on shares always theated us and we could do not not not for on shares always theated us and we could do not not not for on shares always theated us and we could do not not not for on shares always theated us and we

other race from Southern Europe, who do not understand him, the face of the globe, and that despite the fact that our Federal cannot understand one another, that have no real sympathy for him Constitution specifically guarantees that freedom to us.

It is a disgrace to the memory of those wonderful men who Continuing the Banner-toiled so untiringly to frame the document which is a masterpiece of its kind, that it is held so lightly by the modern generation. This leader of the colored It seems to be the present day aim to violate, rather than enforce

But then, how can we expect one-third of the country to kees, live in perfect harmony brok- Many of those who have lo-uphold the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, for instance, when 2 en only every now and then by some cated in the North would wel- the nation, as a whole, fails to uphold the 18th amendment. On minor outbreak or other, which does come a way in which they the other hand, efforts are made and enormous sums of money not really amount to a row of pins. could return to their former expended in attempting to enforce the latter, while the other two-The fact remains, however, that homes in this and other south-thirds of the country sits supinely by and allows the violation & the negroes are coming back South ern states. While wages may of the former three amendments to go on unmolested. These are 2

the hundreds in this manner, while they are in the South, yet when If the Federal Government cannot or will not enforce the housands of others, whose souls have they have paid the extra cost amendments which so vitally concerns the Negro, the only alternot departed, are making their way of living from their pay en-native he has is to leave that part of the country which looks upon pack as best they can. Not only is velope, there is little, if any, him as being less than human. We know it has done some good, the negro coming back however, but left for maintenance and sup-because of the gradual depreciation in the number of "necktie just lots of white people, who left port. It is more expensive for parties" in the past few years. But the movement must not stop the sunny South in search of fame the negro to live in the North now, when only a partial result is obtained. The Negro wants all 5 and fortune, and found only a cold and West than it is for him to his rights. And this migration, which is just in its incipiency, icebound, unsympathetis North, for live in the South. Besides he only serves to put some of the lazy crackers to work. When all is away from his friends and of them are compelled to go to work, then, and not before, will the support North is dependent Negro be given consideration.

When there are no Negroes to earn the southern white man's bread and butter for him; when there are no more Negro women the negro has gone, but the poor "darkey" is bearing the burden and paying the toll for the privilege of his adopted home. There is no place in Perpentification of the author with the negro has gone, but the poor "darkey" is bearing the burden and paying the toll for the privilege of his adopted home. There is no place in The migration is needed, but the concentration in already the migration is needed, but the concentration in already the migration is needed, but the concentration in already the migration is needed, but the concentration in already the migration is needed, but the concentration in already the migration is needed, but the concentration in already the migration is needed, but the concentration in already the migration is needed, but the concentration in already the migration is needed, but the concentration in already the migration is needed, but the concentration in already the migration is needed, but the concentration in already the migration is needed, but the concentration in already the migration is needed, but the concentration in already the migration is needed, but the concentration in already the migration is needed, but the concentration in already the migration is needed. When there are no Negroes to earn the southern white man's

The migration is needed, but the concentration in already Banner-Herald, speaking of the country better suited for overcrowded urban centers is bad. If this continues we may soon, the labor situation, states that the negro than right here in if not already, have a vest pocket edition of the South, right here the migration of negroes to the South where he was born in the North. Since the black brothers are at home on the farm, the North which commenced and raised, and where he has it would seem to us, from our viewpoint, that the rural districts

unused to Antonius and return unity consent. If his bengannia med.

ACAIN_FILE_VALUERS migration is also if the said that principles and the induced and account of the said that principles and the induced and account of the said that principles are sent was a said and account of the said that principles are sent account of the seven to the principles and the line induced and account of the seven to the principles and the line induced and account of the seven to the principles and the line indo seventher to the principle and the line indo seventher than a distinct and the principles and the line indo seventher than a distinct and the principles and the line indo seventher than a distinct and the principl

THE NORTH AND THE NEGRO.

Remarks on the Hopeful Aspects of the Coming of Negroes to the in mechanical occupations, but their

who have had training at Hampton and

them satisfied. One large iron foundry

Apparently, the settling of the negro in

In this connection it might be well to

The so-called negro problem was the present selective management. Those trained in what he fined largely to the South before the was passed by a Republican Administra-known as the "Hampton-Tuskegee" great war. Now it is a national prob-tion and will probably remain in force method strive to bring about cooperaem. Prior to 1914 the negro usually was for another four years. Even should the tion between the white and colored races

to foreign immigration to the Unitedlihood of replacement by foreign labor everywhere. States. Hundreds of thousands of Euro-In short. Northern industrialists have peans living in this country were called come to look to the negro for the labor to the colors. Under the stimulus of supply in their factories and workshops. war conditions industries in the North For some of these tasks men and women expanded greatly.

These three factors caused a labor Tuskegee are well fitted. shortage that forced the Northern indus- These industrialists are now carefully trialists to scour the country for availa- selecting their negro workers. Some have ble workers. The greatest supply of made special efforts to employ only marsuch labor was found among the negroes ried men, and then to provide such housof the South and this was drawn upon toing and working conditions as will keep a great extent

The result was the beginning of the which pursued this policy reported that largest migration of negroes in the his the turnover among its negro workers tory of America-a migration that is was only 10 per cent.

The migration has been marked by two the North is permanent. Many of the phases, that of 1916-1920 and that com factors that brought him North operate mencing anew in 1922. The first really to keep him there. began in 1915, reached its maximum in There is good ground for believing that 1917 and continued at a slower pace up the migration of the negro will have a to 1920, when the economic depression beneficial effect on the nation. It will

be a good thing for the South because The revival of business prosperity in the colored population will be more 1922 brought on a new exodus from the evenly distributed over the entire coun-South. Thousands of negroes who had try and will lessen the Southern fear, remained North during the period of real or alleged, of race domination, and depression wrote to their friends and will thus remove an outstanding factor elatives urging them to come North and that has hampered that section's develn many cases sending them money for opment.

the journey. The 1920 census reported the negro quote the authority of a Southern white opulation of the nation to be about ten man, President Jacobs of Oglethorpe and one-half million, or 10 per cent, of University, Atlanta, Ga., who has dethe total population. The negro popula-clared:

tion in the North was shown to be more "The very finest effect of this exodus than one and one-half millions. of negro laborers is its political effect.

The essentially industrial implications As long as there is a negro problem in of the northward movement in the last America, the South is in political slavery, eight years is revealed by the fact that unable to vote her mind about matters more than one million of the Northern of national and international importance. negroes, or 73 per cent., live in ten in-When the time comes that the negro dustrial centres, as follows, using round problem is no longer a sectional prob lem, but in so far as it is a problem at

Indianapolis District............47,500 all a national problem, then, indeed Detroit-Toledo District...... 55,900 will the Southern country be free. Cleveland-Youngstown District... 58,800 "And it should be added that, from Kansas City District...... 65,400the political standpoint of the negro also Pittsburgh District...... 88,300the change will be most highly advan-Columbus-Cincinnati District 89,600 tageous. It is difficult for a white mar Philadelphia District............248,300 will the tension between the races be New York District.................251,300 over until he ceases to be one."

The concentration in these ten North- The negro's rise in the scale of occuern centres not only has projected the pations has given him a greater purchasso-called negro problem into the North, ing power and a higher standard of livbut has presented it in new aspects, ing. To his credit it should be said that, Eighty per cent. of the negroes in the for the most part, he tries sincerely to South live in rural communities. The live up to his opportunities in the North. present status and future of the negro, He is usually a law-abiding citizen, buys therefore, are primarily linked with in his own home when possible and gives dustry in the North and with agriculture his children the best schooling his income will permit. in the South.

One of the most hopeful signs for the

the opportunities there are attracting young colored men and women trained in such schools as Hampton and Tuskegee. These two schools, and others of their type, not only give a thorough training Northern States.

The so-called negro problem was the present selective immigration law community teachers and leaders.

The present selective immigration law Those trained in what has whole system of education tends to turn out young men and women who will be

Those trained in what has become an agricultural worker. Today he is alaw be repealed, thousands of negroes and to reduce interracial friction. Lead big factor in America's industrial life. have acquired skill in mechanical occurrence or the World War virtually put a stoppations that puts them beyond the like tary influence on the negro communities.

Labor-1925 Migration Movement. Clayton, Mo.. Watchman-Advocate Tuesday, July 14, 1925

HELPS NEGRO MIGRANTS.

The work being done by the Baker administration in caring for the increasing colored population in Missouri is attracting nation-wide attention. Following is part of a comment in a recent number of the United States Labor Review, Washington, D. C., regarding this subject:

"Missouri offers a pecular opportunity for negro migrants from the Southern States, because its cultivation of cotton has increased greatly within recent years, which gives a chance for rural negroes who prefer to continue the kind of work to which they are accustomed rather than

to enter the industries of the large cities.

"Thousands of negro migrants have flocked into Missouri's southeastern counties to work in the cotton fields, and on the whole have benefited by the change, securing better housing and better chances generally than they had in the States they left. An earnest appeal is made by the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission to these newcomers to make good and to realize that in these districts where formerly the negro population was small, the future of the colored race depends upon how well these people adapt themselves to their new environment."

Robert S. Cobb, who has been the executive secretary of the above named commission for the past four years, is doing a fine piece of work for his race and is endeavoring to open up new opportunities for the negro laborer in Missouri.

KINGSPORT, TENN., TIMES Friday, July 24 1025

RETURNING TO THE SOUTH

We are told that the railroad stations of Cincinnati and other ocities are crowded with negroes on their way back to the ny Southland. A year ago, or several years ago, these same long working but white supremacy.

House.

The southern people will never allow anything but white supremacy. States shows that while working ighted in books and advised negroes to stay in their lighted in books and advised in books and advised in books and advised negroes to stay in their lighted in books and advised negroes to stay in their lighted in books and advised negroes to stay in their lighted in books and advised negroes to stay in their lighted in books and advised negroes to stay in their lighted in books and the lighted in books and lighted in large cities are crowded with negroes on their way back to the sunny Southland. A year ago, or several years ago, these same stations were filled with negroes who were migrating to the north. In many parts of the South tobacco and cotton fields were deserted and untended, and as a result Southern agriculture and Southern industry suffered. The colored folk of the South, led by the mirage painted by northern propagandists and labor recruiters, left in flocks for promised lands of plenty.

They were also influenced by the thought of something more nearly approximating social equality, in a land where they would ride on the same railroad cars with the whites and attend the same schools. It all looked very good—but somehow it didn't just

work out.

They found that labor conditions were no better in the North social and economic struggle they the census of 1850. Ten years later, in migrations lose sight of the fact that than in the South. They found that they had just as much of everything that adds to the comfort and happiness of life in their own sunny climes. Perhaps they found that they were a little homesick, too. So now they are coming back.

The Southern negro does not want social equality with the white man any more than the white man wants it. The people of the South know this; they know how to treat the negro, and they can understand him. They have gained this understanding thru several centuries of mutual helpfulness, each in his own place.

The South needs the negro and the negro needs the South. The cotton industry suffered greatly from the migration of the race. With the negroes coming back agriculture in the Southern states may be expected to show a new life with marked development, just as the industrial life of the South is now showing phenomenal growth.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer

JUL 18 1925

SOUTHERN PEG E BEST FRIENDS OF NEGRO RACE

Negro Educator Tells His People to Stay in Their Place N view of Florida's announcement people by the census of 1850. Ten years

GREENSBORO, July 17 .- Stay in the south and have nothing to do with impossible social aspirations, has been the basis of her land boom. was the advice given negroes here by a negro leader, Socrates O'Neil, who is head of the Ethiopia International school, at Weldon. Environment and white people in the south are better for the negro than in the north, he said. He has lately come from there, and in April saw

ington. If negroes stay to them-part of the country's history. pride animate the negro race.

with a negro and beat him and then ones. give him something to eat. will not do it in the north, he said He finds the negroes of the south in better shape, economically and otherwise, than in the north.

FLORIDA MIGRATION HAS A SERIES OF PRECEDENTS

Great Movements of People Have Settled Large Areas of America in Days Gone By - Trek of the Negroes Northward One of the Most Recent

that 300,000 pioneers de luxe have later her population stood at 52,465. come from there, and in April saw tainly not in connection with lay two-figures for ten years later show an in-President Coolidge at the White year period. figures for ten years later show an in-trouse.

worries him, and he sees the solu-place to the south of us a living drama Kansas in the stampede which took ticn in negroes refusing to mix with of migration the counterpant in before, place in 1853 under the banner, "Pike's white people.

Education for the negroes is his movements which form so picturesque a Colorado 84,277 people, and this number had increased only to 39.864 ten years

the same he sees lynching ended. march in the spectacular movements of of the census figures of 1860 with a few He wants to see an honest race earlier days are more or less vague, a more than 100,000 people. It was here, White people in the south are the checking up of the pioneers at destina-ninety miles to the south of Denver, best friends of the negro, he said tion reveals that these migrations were that the gold strike took place. "Pike's white man may get in a fight small when compared with the modern Peak' became its byword simply be-

The Earlier Movements.

California, whose gold rush in 1849 was perhaps the most spectacular of all, is credited with only 92,597 people by make in the north is unnecessary 1860, she had but 379,994, only a few not tens of thousands but millions must and getting them nowhere, he said, more than the number of people who be used to number the pioneers who have settled in Florida in the last two made up the more gradual Western

Oregon, which lay at the end of the rainbow in a movement that set ploneer-

settled within her borders during. The Mormon pilgrimage to Utah is anthe last two years, it appears that other example. Accounts of the movea genuine migration of population ment say that 12,000 wagons and 15,000

had increased only to 89,864 ten years selves socially and white people do Although the figures of people on the later. Kansas, however, enters the lists cause it was the only geographical landmark in the vicinity that meant anything to the people back East.

The Drift to the West.

To be sure the figures of separate drift during the same periods. Their case was different, however,

With them it was a combination of ing instinct aflame throughout the na- economic pressure from behind and a tion in the 1840s. is given only 13,294 desire to obtain more fertile land. In dividually and as small groups the

stories were not less picturesque than nice warm place to spend the Winter. those of the pioneers who took part in Then came the hotel man and after or how large it grows, the display of the stampedes. They were, however, him the man who is known as a realtor. natural migratory instincts which it has units in a great movement which they The latter spread the fame of Florida themselves did not recognize. Were it to the corners of America. not for the fact that the trails were When stories of the double-twisted few and the drift took place in one gen- lure of a fine climate and profitable eral direction, these slower movements land began to filter through the country might have passed unnoticed at the the stage was set for another American time. They were steady, but neither so migration. It was not, however, to be feverish nor so spectacular as the out- a migration of the poor, and in that the standing stampedes.

there have been other modern move- ease and comfort to the man of means, ments more nearly akin to the slower therefore, was the picture that took drift to the West in the '40s, '50s and hold. When a wealthy man, after slosh-'60s. They have, nevertheless, played an ing about in the slush of a Winter important part in the distribution of storm returned home in the evening, population in this country.

Among them is the northward march Florida. The picture was one of gentle Hancock Negroes of the negro which began during the breezes, luscious fruits, comfort with-World War, when the munition fac- out effort. With this picture in mind tories sought labor in all parts of the and money in the bank, what was there country. The negro laborer found the to do? What, indeed, except buy a Northern atmosphere congenial. Wages ticket. And this apparently is how it were high, the standard of living was all started. better, there were schools for his children. He passed the word back home to his friends and relatives. They began In looking over the history of stam- states, some of them for three or to come North in large numbers. They pedes one discovers an arresting analogy are still coming, and it is estimated between the size of migratory move- of coming on in the upper portion that several hundred thousand colored ments and totals of population in 1790, of the United States. Many of the people have moved from the South in when a few thousand pioneers, first negroes are going from here to Florthe last ten years. This migration is one crossed the Eastern mountains to new ida to work through the winter of the most extensive in American his- land beyond, there were but 4,000,000 where they can make higher wages, tory, and it has had its effect upon people in what is now the United States. labor conditions in the Southern States. In 1810, when thousands had trekked as

others, originated in the desire of the In 1830, when Illinois and Indiana were their influx from here into the people to improve their living conditions. filling up and more people were march- northern states, many of them hav-The pot of gold at the end of the rain- ing to Michigan and Iowa, there were bow has usually furnished the excuse 13,000,000. for a movement of people amounting In 1840, when the covered wagons first year, and a bumper cotton crop at times to a stampede. Sometimes the broke a trail into Wisconsin, the popula- made since the weevil seems to be lure was real gold locked in the rock; tion stood at 17,000,000. By 1850, when under control sometimes the lure was free rich land; the lure of gold led clear across the again, it was the discovery of oil-bear- continent, there were 23,000,000 people.

attracting many people to Florida, the migratory movements increased in size. lure at first concerned health, not no matter what the lure. wealth. Not so many years ago Florida In 1900 Florida had 528,542 people. In was known to the North only as a 1920 she had 968,470. Whatever the figsparsely settled State with a romantic ure may read in 1930 depends upon the background. It had several picturesque momentum of her present stampede, of cities of Spanish origin, and a myste- which the end, apparently, is not yet. rious swamp called the Everglades in The Federal Government has recently which lived Seminole Indians and alli- taken cognizance of the boom by withgators and mosquitos. It was not a drawing what little is now left of Florpicture to stir the blood of one with the ida's public lands from entry under the pioneering instinct, though some agri- Homestead act. The withdrawal, accordcultural pioneers went to Florida and ing to Washington, has been made to found wealth in fruit growing and truck foil the speculators. After real estate

physicians sent their patients to Florida sell its lands. It is said that these parto bask in the warm sunlight of the cels include many little islands along Winter days. It was not until these the coast. people had written home to the thou- Some of the people of Virginia apparsand and one communities whence they ently believe that the Florida trek is still came that the rest of the world began on, for they are organizing a movement to take notice of Florida. When the to cool the ardor of those Virginians who news spread, the pioneers were joined seem to be itching to pull up stakes and by large bodies of volunteer invalids join it. They have requested a special

Florida movement differs from all the As distinct from the Florids boom, rest. Not wealth to the "broke," but his thoughts turned to stories of sunny Among them is the northward march Florida. The picture was one of gentle

Growth of Population.

The negro migration, like most of the far west as Illinois, there were 7,000,000.

In 1860, when 50,000 pioneers had broken How Florida's Lure Was Spread. the trail to Oregon, the figure stood at While the prospect of wealth is now 31,000,000. As population increased, the

prices in the State have settled to a There came a day when Northern more placed level, the Government may

whose only malady was an ache for a session of the Legislature to consider ways and means.

No matter where the movement stops accentuated discounts the theory that America's frontiers have vanished in the sense that there are to be no more great movements of population within the country. After what has happened in Florida, there is reason to believe that other and greater movements may follow until the United States reaches the 200 .-000,000 population mark which scientists agree will be its saturation point, provided methods of food production do not change beyond all expectation.

LACRANGE. GA. Reporter

QCT 1 0 1925 Returning South

Special to The News

SPARTA, Ga. Oct. 10.-Sparta and Hancock negroes who have been away in the northern and eastern four years, are returning home as the cold winter begins to show signs but state, "that they will return here in the spring and start a crop in their old places.'

Hundreds of them have died since ing been shipped back here for burial. From all indications there

Labor-1925.

Migration Movement.
SECRETARY DAVIS URGES EQUALITY OF TRAINING

Washington. James J. Davis, Secretary of James J. Davis, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, in discussing some of the effects of Negro migration with Karl F. Phillips, Commisisoner of Conciliation. the secretary's office, expressed sincere hope that ample funds ducation and training, without exception as to race or locality, may soon be available in every state in

do not live in this coun-Americans, all under the same flag and the same Government. Hence all must be prepared to carry the burdens of our country, that all may share fully in its joys and its progress.
"The Negro migration of the

past eight years has taught us the lesson of the double cost of educational neglect. These mifelt the effect of insufficient training: the sections to which they came have been severely educational institutions; and the sections from which the migrants departed have felt the loss of man-power, which could have been more helpful and contented had it been adequately prepared to meet high standards of industry and education.

"Such a policy would, I believe, result in a strong strudy, intelligent and contented citizenship, one which would be unswerved by propaganda or inducement, and which would remain loyal to its homeland and its people, far beyond any desire to depart therefrom.

Every person in our country has the absolute right to become a citizen of any section which he may choose; but, wherever he may be, it is much to be preferred that he shall have been thoroughly trained in the efficient standards of American industry and education . Then, he may labor and advance upon the same fair terms that are open to all, and no section of he country will be forced to carry educational and other obigations of preparedness, which

By Wm. V. Kelley Men coming into St. Louis from a number of the northern industrial cities complain that "work is slow" in the places from which they have come. Upon investigation of the St. and community life to which be a year of prosperity. From our they migrated, have themselves contact with the industries of St. Louis, we are advised that there is no unemployment of consequence here taxed, not only in dollars and ind that few men have been laid off. cents but in the extra strain these industries do not expect an in-pon their welfare forces and lustrial depression this year, but but in the extra strain These industries do not expect an inmatter of speculation and one must necessarily be guaded in Jugosting the cause for such a condition.

There are, however, some very potent facts to be reckoned with. The first half of 1923 found the northern industries short of labor due in part to the exisiting immigration laws and to inflated production. Negroes came Philadelphia Tribune on "negro north in large numbers. Another fac housing conditions" in that city, the which we seldom consider is that Philadelphia Record concludes that whites came north in even larger some of our multimillionaire philnumbers than did Negroes and became their competitors in the shops antropists who have lately contri-The white workmen came in search buted with the great liberality to the of better pay. Negroes came, hoping cause of educating the negro in the for social freedom, educational ad South would have better served huvantages and better living conditions manity by endeavoring to alleviate based upon what they believed to be the distressing conditions under an assured economic foundation which large numbers of the race are There have been thousands of Ne which large numbers of the race are groes who have met with the anti-compelled to live in the North."

advantages, better living conditions tevel-headed farmer "would nardly and money are concerned, while or attempt to raise pigs under condithe other hand there have been thous jions parallel to those under which ands of them who have met with many negro infants are being rais-unexpected failure, some of whom many negro infants are being raishave drifted back into the south, ed-until disease snatches them-in others have become floaters in the this community." And referring to north. Those who have succeeded the "incredible overcrowding of the -Honorable MIGRATION CURE north. Those who have succeeded the "incredible overcrowding of the have been the ones to survive the ever negro population in unsanitary, diaccelerated page set for them. accelerated pace set for them in sease-breeding quarters," the same foundries and factories, and the Ne sease-preeding quarters, the same groes who have had enough money to newspaper says: "It is not surprisestablish themselves in business anding that the enforced promiscous support the same by the patronage of mingling of the sexes, the joint use

larger factories today has been acci tamines, the downright indecency of dental or a well thought out plan the cricumstances under which fi-Kelley, Industrial Secre of superior skill and physical ability and their mortality, contribute to the retained in them to offset, to a great spread of epidmeics and jeopardize tary Of The Local Urbar degree, the ever present threat of the general welfare."

Lagrue

Lagrue

The Local Urbar degree, the ever present threat of the general welfare."

Surely such a pictory. dustry in the north serve largely as Surely such a picture of condia labor stabilizer.

be helpless against discrimination has is located in the South from within?

tal has by far the better of the deal YALDOSTA GA

NEGROES IN THE NORTH

After reading articles in the

cipated success as far as educational. In the opinion of the Record a

Whether or not the personnel of the families, the downright indecency of of single habitations by several large the Union. The Secretary of Labor As Reported By William V mains that there are enough Negroes ple to live, undermine their health

stions in the North is worth the at-It is not without resentment fromtention and grave consideration of Negroes, that they are often styled the philantropists so deeply interstrike breakers and scabs, but what ested in the education of the negro is to be done when they are not adented into the unions, and a living in the South. Possibly they, like grants, to whom a large measgrants, to whom a large measLouis Industrial District, we find that ask the question, would Negroes be ready to assume that the black man, grants, to whom a large measure of training in the industrial standards of America had not been previousball characteristics. The available though they rapid continued with the present order is a world by the object for charity only when the present order is a world proper subject for charity only when the proper subject f

> The farmers of the eleven Black Belt There is one thing certain: capi counties of Alabama have lost some 18,000 as it now stands, which incidentally Afro-American farm workers since the mi- cally every northern industrial, city is an advantage to Negroes. Strikes grant movement began and the workers are less probale and the Negroes who are less probale, and the Negroes who bave gone south have done so with re- continue to leave. Mr. Jesse B. Hearin, ness the last half of the year. Such ness the last half of the year. Such conditions necessarily lead to the conditions that Negrous are the one. The Negro appreciates the fact that he Club, brought out the fact that the lands another in the hope of diminishing that Negrous are the one. The Negro appreciates the fact that he Club, brought out the fact that the lands another in the hope of diminishing that Negrous are the one. conclusion that Negroes are the ones is thought of, generally, in terms of are fertile and the citizenship of the eleven may arise because of this spring's most for the lack of work is thought of, generally, in terms of are fertile and the citizenship of the eleven may arise because of this spring's migration which will probably be suffering most for the lack of work and that unemployment is not as generally, in terms of are fertile and the citizenship of the eleven his ability to produce, but we have counties high, and that the main question of large dimensions. It is thought of, generally, in terms of are fertile and the citizenship of the eleven may arise because of this ability to produce, but we have counties high, and that the main question of large dimensions. It is ability to produce, but we have of large dimensions. It is ability to produce, but we have of large dimensions. The National Urbin league, 127 and as would be supposed. Just why for us to gather from the wreckage, now was how to replace the black workers who have moved away. It is safe to say after the interests of the laborers, that no people, not of the Nomads, leave Charles S. Johnson, director of the home and go among strangers unless there department of research and investiis a compelling reason, or man compelling that it was impossible to give acreasons, in the hope to better their fortunes. Negroes taking part in the migra-It has alweys been that way with the mi- tion, but he said the indications grant movement. The laws and the public large. opinion have narrowed the citizenship and for northern cities in the hope of hedged the laborer about in such a way as many of them are heading northto leave him nothing but anxiety, work and debt, with mob law always held over his for southern cities in quest of head as a coercive force, and he finds it fields of manual labor, but recently good to escape these, as European immi-gradually entering grants do, by going away from home. Remove the causes of discontent and the IN ALL TRADES warkers will not go away. That's all.

SYART SPRING MIGRATION TO NORTH LAND

This Year's Trek May **Eclipse Others**

New York.-The annual spring ex odus from the southern states is al ready under way. information received by the out of the large entering vania. Ohio, New Jersey Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missour to arrive arrive soon it this state.
Welfare workers and employment

managers of Philadelphia. Detroit Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis Wheeling, Pittsburgh and typical industrial centers of the country report a steady influx of sturdy southerners who at once become applicants for situations in factories and mills. Problems of employment, health and housing have increased in all the northern industrial centers, and the migration supply indicates that it will exceed the demand in practiduring the coming season.

State and federal authorities, as well as privately controlled agencies,

E. 23d St., an agency which looks is watching the movement closely. gations of the league, said recently curate figures on the number of were that the movement would be

Many are leaving southern farms bettering their condition. Though ward as in previous years, many others are deserting the farmlands higher wages. Most of them enter large numbers of them have been the trades.

CITY GETS INCREASE

The records of the league show

that in the last 10 years carpentersper of educated Negroes of drifting north the city have increased from 268sexes have to 737, despite their difficulty in get-Many of these take up their resiting into the unions. Ten years agcdence in settlements in the large practically un-cities, where they engage in busiour people were known in the clothing trades, rec-ness or practice ords show; now there are probably Recently some of them have found between 8,000 and 10,000 of thememployment here, and what is more, they are be-houses which heretofore ing admitted to the unions. They employ Colored help, except in a doare largely composed of women who mestic or manual capacity. A welare making women's and children's fare worker said that these men and garments. The same of the capacity women's and children's fare worker said that these men and garments. The same may be said women were able to find such em of textile workers. There was not playment because they were no a single textile worker 10 years only efficient, but because in many ago; today they number about 2,600 instances they were willing to work In the same period the same period. ago: today they number about 2,600 for less than the white population has, within the county, shifted increased from 14 to 581, licensed will THE NEGRO BECOME A HILL- from the heavy or Black Belt area to the stationary firemen from 249 to 1.076,

By far the larger number of mencolumns and pages with a lot of talk about completed an agricultural census (this is not accurate. It is based on the estihere become longshoremen. Being strong and sturdy from a training various phases of the agricultural prob. census being taken every five years in mate as of January, 1925, but will serve on southern farms, they easily adapt ems and when these city experts were themselves to this kind of manual The longshoremen group not telling the farmer how to conduct his numbers 5,300, which is 14 per cent business, they rolled off copy on first one of all the longshoremen in the city, and then another angle of the so-called The special service group of work-and then another angle of the so-called ers. including waiters, porters, mes-Negro question, chauffeurs, apartment Here in the Black Bet of Alaban house, hotel and office workers, numbers 24,500. About 60 per centwhere there are more negroes than white of the women here are domestic and where the negro has for generations, servants or laundresses.

The migratory movement reached been the constant and sole laborer upon

This movement whom the cotton planter has relied for ts neak in 1918. beginning in 1916, increased during producing cotton, there has come about the war period of 1917 and 1918, producing cotton, there has come about The second largest movement was asteady, almost rapid, adjustment that 1922, when immigration from has become quite as interesting as the acthen everywhere in demand. Mi-tivities of the boll weyil- 213

grations are not new. For the last Cotton is one of the peculiar crops that 10 years there has been a steady requires at certain seasons a "surplus" of or from one state to another, and labor. One man can plant, plow and gathor many years this migration aver-er a certain acreage in corn, oats, or many iged about 10,000 annually. other crops, but changeable seasons make

FEW FAMILIES HAVE ENTERED NEW ENGLAND

Not many of these southern fam- place for chopping and picking cotton and lies have as yet invaded the Newall big crops have been made, regardless England states. Nevertheless, some of the boll weevil, only when there was of the early immigrants settled in a abundance of labor. For this reason, ployment in the tobacco fields, the Black Belt was once the cotton belt When the war came along many of the State, but there has been repeated county would show a gain in the popula without fruit. In dry weather every-England industrial plants. Later migration of negro labor from the Black others went to Pennsylvania, where Belt since 1914. First, under the influthey joined construction gangs of ence of the World war and the shutting went to Chicago, where their serv-out of immigrant labor, the industrial ices were in demand, and thus they plants of the country drew heavily on the found their way into Ohio and other plants of the country drew heavily on the been Black Belt, and for the past three years Balt analyze them a bit more. The ten Black 000 negroes since 1910, what may be ex-They have adding to their numbers in the West the light land sections of the State have ever since, and have been trying out taken on a darker hue. The shift has not new states until today they are to taken on a darker hue. The shift has not be found in practically all of the only been from State to State and county Montgomery Middle West cities. In the West to county, but even more decidedly from Dallas ... 100,000 The migration movement will con- precinct to precinct.

inue until the end of summer. In Let us analyze the situation just a bit: the fall a slight back-home moveWe will designate ten typical Black Belt Hale

welfare workers say that it is a counties and ten sandy land or hill coun-Sumter ... Wilcox ... significant fact, although it does not ties, most of which contain a considerable Bullock ... 30,000 appear obvious, that the migration ties, most of which contain a considerable Bullock ... 45,000 from the South to the North has not negro population. These ten Black Belt as might be supposed, a seri-counties showed a loss of more than 45,000 Total The boll weevil invaded Westto study the census reports, consider the ous effect on the health of the miand there are so many rules for the 1920. From 1920 to 1925 these same coun-Hale and Perry is due to the ravages offamilies, who have never felt the touch here that they have proved benefities have lost at least 15,000 more nethis pest and the then demoralized con-of the charm of cotton, but who know is

1910.

showed a loss in negro population from group of counties by 1914. 1920 to 1925 these ten counties have soil counties: shown a gain of negro population of at least 2,000.

Going just a little bit more into detail, the ten Black Belt counties contain, on an average, at least sixty per cent of light soil and in every instance, the negro sandy, red land or light soil area; for mechanics from a mere handful to Magazines and newspapers have falled instance the Federal government has just stead of every ten years), and this cen- to illustrate this argument. sus shows a great shifting of population. The red and gray soils of Hale, Autauga, Elmore, Dallas, Montgomery and Wilcox, for example, show some of the black soil precincts to have lost heavily in negro population and the red, gray or sandy precincts to have gained proportionately. In Dallas county there are districts in the light soils that show twice the number of farms listed five years ago while other districts in the same county show an equal loss on the heavy lands. In Montgomery county, that district made up of roads leading to Mt. Meigs, Ware's Ferry and that portion of the county, show a gain of from 480 to more than 1,200 farms, but Pike Road, Cecil and Mathews show a loss to account for the gain on the red and gray it necessary to have extra labor on the culture is too great a hazard under pres means a crop produced at a loss. ent conditions.

Production Production ties have gained 2,000 negroes in five 1924 17.000 13,000 39,281 If the Black Belt counties become white 24,500 60,377 counties and the sandy land counties be-14.500 28,507 come black counties, then what in the 18,000 12,500 13,575 name of goodness will be left to a cer-S 23,259 tain element of our people as a battle> 18,000 14,000 30,700 cry for election year? 9,500 41,469 Seriously, the good, thoughtful people

339,148 of the Black Belt, might find it profitable & o newcomer readily in negro population from 1910 to 1920, Alabama in 1911 and the low production importance of bringing to Central Ala-2 grants. The newcomer readily and the most of this loss being from 1914 to in 1914 in Marengo, Sumter, Greene, bama a large number of sturdy white adapts himself to new surroundings, the most of this loss being from 1914 in Marengo, Sumter, Greene, bama a large number of sturdy white adapts himself to new surroundings, the most of this loss being from 1914 in Marengo, Sumter, Greene, bama a large number of sturdy white

ultions. It must be kept in mind, too. The ten typical light soil counties used that the weevil had not reached the next

1910 to 1920 of less than 700 and from Ten typical red, gray, light or sandy

Elmore	80,000	31,000	33,563
Chambers	85,000	28,500	41,621
Marshall	65,000	29,000	37,533
Cullman	85,000	27,000	33,669
DeKalb	70,000	25,000	30,402
Geneva	85,000 ~	27,000	40,153
Henry	75,000	25,000	30,852
Pike	83,000	24,500	44,946
Covington .	60,000	21,500	33,570
Talladega	60,000	21,500	37,297
Total	748.000	260,000	364.676

N. B. The cotton production for 1924

In 1914 the production per acre in a few counties compared with production per acre for the last official year is striking:

.1	1914	1923
Dallas	195 Lbs.	62 Lbs
Bullock	165 Lbs.	62 Lbs.
Perry	200 Lbs.	67 Lbs.
Hale	200 Lbs.	96 Lbs.
Montgomery	165 Lbs.	96 Lbs.
Elmore	225 Lbs.	177 Lbs.
Marshall	255 Lbs.	129 Lbs.
Cullman		112 Lbs.
DeKalb	275 Lbs.	140 Lbs.
Talladega	. 185 Lbs.	121 Lbs.

While a thousand acres in cotton requires man power, women, children and surplus labor to insure a good crop even under favorable weather conditions, the same amount of land in alfalfa, bermuda clovers, grain and dairy cows would re- 5 5 quire a limited amount of labor.

In wet weather grasses and clovers lands. South Hale has lost to the Mound- thrive and milk flows freely. In dry weath ville sections of that county, the Marion er the silo and other means of supplying Junction section of Dallas has furnished succulent food maintains the flow of milk new farms and additional labor for the and insures a daily pay roll. In wet weath- g sandy section of that county. And so the er the boll weevil thrives and multiplies story could be told in detail and each and the cotton stalk grows tall and is tion of the towns and light soil sections thing depends on whether there is a good and a loss in the sections where cotton stand and even then an over production

But back to the question, if the ten Let us list the typical counties and then typical Black Belt counties have lost 60,-2 pected by 1930? If the light soil coun-3 54,898 years, what will be the gain by 1930?

Labor - 1925. Migration Movement.

Lifted from South.

be an eventua

benefit to the na

adds, "because District.

talist.



How Problem Spread.

rdrawn on to a great extent.

Migration Still On.

"The result was the beginning of onditions as will keep them satisfied the largest migration of Negroes in one large iron foundry, which pursued the history of America, and one that is his policy reported that the turnover the mstor, c.

Movement Is Industrial.

helows, using round figures:

the colored popu-Indianapolis 47,500

more evenly dis-Cleveland-Youngstown 58,800

tributed over theKansas City 65,400

entire countryPittsburgh 88,300

"The migration has been marked by ber cent. two phases, that of 1916-1920 and that "Apparently the settling of the ATION'S BENEFIT commencing anew in 1922. The firstNegro in the north is permanent. really began in 1915, reached its maxi-Many of the factors that brought him there. race up to 1920, when the economic "There is good ground for believ-

o pression brought it to a halt. ing that the migration of the Negro The revival of business prosperitywill have a beneficial effect on the na-1922 brought on a new exodus fromtion.

Rosenwald Sees Burdet the south. Thousands of Negroes who "One of the most hopeful signs for remained north during the periodic future of the Negro in the north of depression wrote to their friends, that the opportunities there are at mean a fullness of American stand-small cities of Illinois, and relatives, urging them to cometracting young colored men and wollen mean a fullness of open country. north and in many cases sending them trained in such schools as Hampton ards for that part of our country "And the homegeneous character of "The 1920 census reported the Negro others of their type, not only give a great national leaders since the days to decentralize, which efficient promoney for the journey.

"The 1920 census reported the Negro others of their type, not only give a great national leaders since the days decentrated, which has given rise to social prob of the total population. The Negro education tends to turn out young men vance together, that each may have recording the national leaders since the days decentrated, which the further element population of the nation to be about thorough training in mechanical oc- of Lincoln, and Douglass. Let the dof social advantages for both owner which has given rise to social prob of the total population. The Negro education tends to turn out young men vance together, that each may have Recent conditions have brought lems now consid-population in the north was shown to and women who will be community ered grave, wil be more than one and one half million, teachers and leaders.

Negroes.

"Those trained in what has become known as the 'Hampton-Tuskegee' tion, in the opin "The essentially industrial implica method strive to bring about cotion of Julius Ros tions of the northward movement in operation between the white and colenwald, the capi-the last eight years are revealed by ored races and to reduce interracial the fact that more than one million of friction. Leaders of this type are "It will be athe northern Negroes, or 73 per cent, bound to have a salutary influence on good thing forlive in ten industrial centers, as fol-the Negro communities everywhere."

the south," helows, using round figures:

Lynandia.

ploy only married men, and then to

provide such housing and working

imong its Negro workers was only 10

Entorced Expansion Follows Migration GROWING

JULIUS ROSENWALD southern feet St. Louis 102,600 WASHINGTON, D. C. June 18.—
[Walinger Photo.] real of alloged, of Chicago 131,600 Economists far and near are haling race domination, thus removing an outstanding obstacle that has hampered New York 251,300 cently-made survey, of the South have

Helps Districts that section's development." The concentration of the Negro in brought to light. The survey shows Mr. Rosenwald's prediction part of these ten northern centers not only that in the solid area heretofore solely a statement released by the Hampton has projected the so called Negrodependent upon the cost on industry Tuskegee institute at Tuskegee, Ala. problem into the north, but has pre-and agriculture, manufacturing is possesses timely interest by reason of sented it in new aspects. Eighty per now of equal financial importance his gift of \$250,000 in the institute scent of the Negroes in the south live Birmingham pig iron and steel are \$5,000,000 endowment fund campaign, in rural communities. The present now finding warkets in the North industries committee of the Illinois great part in developing the agrirecently announced here.

The present now finding warkets in the North industries committee of the Illinois great part in developing the agrirecently announced here.

How Problem Spread.

The present of the Negro, there-West and overseas; whereas a few chamber of commerce and secretary cultural and industrial systems of fore, are primarily linked with indus years ago its limitations were re- of the Illinois Power & Light cor- the small towns and in making them

made more noticeable when the re- "Transportation facilities are no ply of such labor was found among "These industrialists are now care stricted immigration regulations, fos- longer the special privilege of the

labor, became fully effective. In the cities, with the opportunities for from too great an influx of loreign South, necessity became the mother home owning, family life and child south, necessity became the mother life, with health, good schools and of invention and remarkable progof invention, and remarkable prog-home advantages and associations. ress, which cheers the world, has en-are advantages for which there is no

being slowly augmented by greater-shield public diffices the shiah city educational advantages for Negroes, has every convenience of life which educational advantages for Negroes, the large city has, and yet retains Those leaders in the Southland, who many of the advantages which the are rejoicing at the general improve-congested centers of population can ment are realizing as never beforeno longer enjoy. that the South's educational and social "Power is as accessible, often more systems must, like its industrial and so, in the smaller cities as in the agricultural systems, be made overgreat city. Through power transagain. An equal degree of progressmission lines the question of access again. An equal degree of progress and law sible power has been answered. As n education, civic privileges and law sible power has been answered. As n education, civic privileges and law sible power has been answered. As n education, civic privileges and law sible power has been answered. As n education, civic privileges and law sible power has been answered. As and Tuskegee. These two schools, and which has been the hope of all the Illinois cities adds to that tendency its just place in American independ about a considerable change in the

ence and freedom.

Helps Districts

the Negroes of the south, and this was fully selecting their Negro workers tered by the Republican Party in its large city with its congested termi-Some have made special efforts to em-endeavor to protect American labor nals, often long distances from good

"Living conditions in the smaller substitute.

This new progress in the South is "Modern as it is in these days of being slowly augmented by greater efficient public utilities the small city

homogeneous character of the population of the Prairie state and these conditions of migration and settlement of thousands of our people from the southern country have largely affected the present status of the state of Illinois, it is reported. The experience of these migrants in farm labor and other work of the small cities and town districts has wielded considerable influence in stabilizing the present high standard of living conditions in the smaller towns of Illinois.

MIGRATION HELPS ILLINOIS TOWNS

Despite the great movement to the cities and to Chicago in particular, it has been found that thousands have settled in the less populated districts in central and southern Illinois. This fact became notably impressive during the recent storm period in the southern part of the state. Many of the injured among our Race were those who formerly "Illinois is the industrial opportu- lived in the South and who had re-

fore, are primarily linked with indus-years ago its immetations were recombined largely to the south before the world war," Mr. Rosenwald says, aw was passed by a Republican admin England's output as 4 to 3; and the Negro usually was an aarticul force for another four years. Even and water power, mineral and forest tor in America's industrial life.

"The war virtually put a stop forceign immigration to the United beyond the likelihood of replacement Thesa capation and protection in the possibility of the south before tore in America's industrial life.

"The war virtually put a stop force for another four years. Even and water power, mineral and forest tor in America's industrial life.

"The war virtually put a stop force for another four years toreign immigration to the United beyond the likelihood of replacement These changes have acquired skill in mechinery, and equipment, in a way as ropeans living in this country were industrialists have come to look to the marked during the past lecade which called to the colors. Under the stimu. Negro for the labor supply in their witnessed the departure from the states therefore the stimu. Negro for the labor supply in their witnessed the departure from these tasks men and women who have the protection of the state of the marked during the past lecade which these tasks men and women who have the store that forced the northern in keepe are well fitted.

"The recent influx has also influent transportation and power, its untransportation an

Migrants Nove Despite

mor that there is at present a demand amount; and, with these funds, the high cost of living have made it for unskilled labor in the steel re- employ a negro farm and home miserable and uncomfortable for a gions; consequently they are coming the waiting jobs. Richmond being one of the main shippnig points is already becoming crowded with dis- This done, in five or ten years are guaranteed the protection of law appointed laboring men, many of whom leave their homes with just nonev to get here with.

PLAN IS SUGGESTED TO STOP MIGRATION relationship."

Negro Farm Demonstration Said ly 80 per cent of the negroes in the and little earning power must exer To Be Easy Solution

farms to the industrial centers is egricultural prob still in progress to the extent of demoralizing agricultural conditions in some sections, according The question of the Negro people to T. M. Campbell. supervisor of leaving the South has created much negro demonstration work in sevin the past six years have migrated
en states under the United States to the North, East and West, and

men and boys and a negro woman South; among them: a lack of prosor of agricultural demonstration is rapidly dimposing. There is a work in with the negroes in Ala-greater consideration for human kind bama, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, the country over. Mississippi, Texas and Oklahoma Birmingham and Jefferson County and reports that "there is less un-is an ideal section for laboring people

is a growing tendency here toward cists, it was expected that things human uplift, and men can find ready would show some signs of openand profitable employment in Bir ing.

rest and there has been less migra-mingham and throughout the county tion in industrial centers in the We have a large number of people The United States Department Labor Conditions north and east in counties having from other sections who have located of Labor has released a bulletin these agents."

He said: "If the south really The other parts of America where great throughout the entire March 10.—(A. wants to allay unrest and arrive our people have gone in large num world and that countries like ers with them.

any race problem existing in the The negro exodus from southern south is. in the final analysis, ar

THE EXODUS AGAIN

The question of the Negro people department of agriculture with from over nt reports many sections heabquarters at Tuskegee. of the South are undergoing an exo-In making this statement. Dem-dus of the Negro population. It will onstrator Campbell pointed out not be as bad as in 1916-17-18-20, but that solutions to the problem are it is going to the grade chough unless being earnestly sought. He sug-remedies are found and information gests that a negro man to work as given. Many croasops are advanced farm demonstration agent with the for the Negra where wearing the to work as home demonstration tection of the law; poor and unsatisagent with the women and girls factor educational facilities; race in each county of the south, have conditions are being improved; the host solution. He is supported the best solution. He is supervi-coming more sympathetic; mob rule

ous effects from any exodus. There bankers, politicians, and publi-

here, many of whom are doing well. showing that unemployment is

wants to allay unrest and arrive our people and prej. Norway and Sweden are showing waspapers to the at an amicable solution to these bers have become repulsive and prej. Norway and Sweden are showing addiced to a noticeable degree to our strong along this line which is the North Bern the cotton helt appropriate large folks. Quite a few lynchings have somewhat out of the ordinary. h, men the cotton belt appropriate large happened and a number of riots, and from the rural sections of Virginia sums of money and ask the fed other race disturbances. Poor houseral government to match this ing conditions in the large cities and demonstration agent in every ru-large number. While this publication ral county having a minimum ne does not seek to curb the privileges gro rural population of 30 per cent or to disturb the ambition of our folks and a maximum of 75 per cent, for better places to live, where they many of the people who have left and a livelihood, it is our mind that the south, buth white and colored with the increased prejudice apparwill readily return and bring others with them. ent we might measure our steps carefully that no mistake be made. If "In addition to teaching negro we are looking for possibilities and the wish to build with a growing section farmers better farmers and home we could find quite a comfortable conditions, these negro agents will place in Birmingham and the mineral serve as a leavening force as they fields of Alabama. We who labor and go through the rural districts must earn by the sweat of our brow building and strengthening racial must need locate in places where the resources are many and the future It is said also that approximate great. Persons with small capital south are on farms. Cosequently, cise more thought for individual pro tection than the man with large cap ital and much earning power. Nine hands; ninety-seven per cent of us debated. The trekking has been large from are poor and dependent on the move those Southern States where the boll weevil ments of others. In a situation of this has been most destructive. As long as cotton kind, as a race or individual, carefulness and soberness are our best assets. Many of our people are doing well in the north, east and westthousands are doing well in the south. owners were near bankruptcy and the negroes

The exodus of the Negro people suffered along with them. The whites were atfrom the South is no small question and should be studied with much rea son and deliberation.

ANote On Labor Conditions

Labor and business conditions

Our Southern friends will do well to stay away from the big cities as they are overcrowded and little work is going on. Building programs have fallen below the 1924 amount in most large cities and this does not speak well for spring and summer employment.

Don't go anywhere to improve your condition unless you have a 5 place waiting for you when you s That is business sense 50 and common horse sense.

is now called "the capital of the African

the best labor. as they should, indeed as they must to retain ers are building better homes for negro labor,

Why have negroes from the South gone & North in recent years? That question is being gave good returns few negroes went from the Delta and other parts of the South, but when the boll weevil ate up the crop, the white land- o tached to the land. The negro could go, and saw good wages only in going. About the same time the new restricted immigration law went into effect. Unable to secure the usual supply of foreign cheap labor, the industrial plants turned toward the South and employed negro labor, paying the expense of removal to industrial sections. Quite a number have returned to the South but most of them are well satisfied and will remain. Almost all great cities and industrial sections now have large negro populations and are practicing segregation more thoroughly as to housing districts than exists in most of the South. Indeed, so large is the negro population in Harlem that it

Migration Movement

Fove Despite abor Londitions

these agents."

pointed laboring men, many icipation of being inskilled labor consequenti the main shippni becoming crowded with present a Richmond being newspapers the steel points demand just This

PLAN IS SUGGESTED

To Be Easy Solution

en states under the United States to department of farms to the industrial centers is till in progress to the extent of eabquarters at Tuskegee. emoralizing agricultural condi-The negro exodus from southern south is. M. Campbell. supervisor of leavi some sections, according The

work in with the negroes in Ala-greater consideration ama, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, the country over. gent with the women and girls factor educational facilities; en and boys and a negro woman South; among them: a lack of prorm demonstration agent with the for the Negr each county of the south, hav prejudice and mob law. of agricultural demonstration is rapidly dimension sufficient negro population, is conditions are being heart solution. He is supported to the services the serv best solution. He is supervi-coming more sympathetic: mob rule

ests that a negro man to work as given.

Many w

Per Achang

"there is less un-is an ideal section for laboring people Oklahoma Birmingham and Jefferson County

human uplift, and men can find ready would show some signs of openis a growing tendency here toward cists, it was expected that things ous effects from any exodus. There bankers, phiticians, and

and profitable employment in Bir ing.

north and east in counties having from other sections who have located of Labor has released a bulletin tion in industrial centers in theWe have a large number of people rest and there has been less migra-mingham and throughout the county

ers with them. will readily return and bring oth- fully that no mistake be made. If the south, buth white and colored. many of the people who have left and a livelihood, it ral county having a minimum ne does not seek to curb the privileges gro rural population of 30 per cent or to disturb the ambition of our folks demonstration agent in every ru-large number. employ a negro farm and home miserable and uncomfortable for a amount; eral government to sums of money and ask the fed other race disturbances. Poor hous-Wants to allay unrest and arrive our people have gone in large and prej. Norway and Sweden are showing at an amicable solution to these bers have become repulsive and prej. Norway and Sweden are showing at an amicable solution to these bers have become repulsive and prej. Norway and Sweden are showing at an amicable solution to these bers have become repulsive and prej. Norway and Sweden are showing at an amicable solution to these bers have become repulsive and prej. Norway and Sweden are showing at an amicable solution to these bers have become repulsive and prej. Norway and Sweden are showing at an amicable solution to these become repulsive and prej. Norway and Sweden are showing at an amicable solution to these bers have become repulsive and prej. Norway and Sweden are showing at an amicable solution to these bers have become repulsive and prej. Norway and Sweden are showing at an amicable solution to these bers have become repulsive and prej. Norway and Sweden are showing at an amicable solution to these bers have become repulsive and prej. the cotton belt appropriate large happened and a number of riots, and a maximum of 75 per cent, for better places to live, where they done, in five or ten years are guaranteed the protection of law and, with these funds, the high cost of living have made it match this ing conditions in the large cities and

TO STOP MIGRATION relationship." building and strengthening racial conditions, these negro agents will go through serve as a leavening force as they farmers better farmers and home "In addition to teaching negro the rural districts

Farm Demonstration Said ly 80 per cent of the negroes in the egricultu any race problem existing in south are on farms. Cosequently It is said also that approximate in the final analysis

In making this Statement. Dem dus of the Negro population. Instrator Campbell pointed out not be as bad as in 196-17-1 eing earnestly sought. He sugremedies are found and information nat solutions to the problem are it is folds to the Ball enough unless agriculture with from or are undergoing of the South are undergoing discussion. the past six years have m ig the South has created THE EXODUS AGAIN question of the Negro Many thousands an sections grated much eople them will but Son Note Un Labor

on for human kind improved; the There is a and unsatis The school advanced are berace the in th Labor and business cond promised p from North are simple onditions prosperity hasn't Coming. LV S

> showing that unemployment is The United States Department

suffered along with them. The whites were atowners were near bankruptcy and the negroes the boll weevil ate up the crop, the white land tached to the land. The negro could saw good wages only in going. About the same of foreign cheap labor, the industrial into effect. time the new restricted immigration law went labor, paying the expense of removal to turned toward the South and employed Unable to secure the usual supply

rising folks. Quite a noticeable degree to our strong along this line which is age at the folker places. Poor house this ing conditions in the large cities and tunds, the high cost of living have made it thome niserable and uncomfortable for a yru-large number. While this publication med does not seek to curb the privileges reent or to disturb the ambition of our folks cent, for better places to live, where they years are guaranteed the protection of law years are guaranteed the protection of law speak well for spring and it we might measure our steps care. Other and a livelihood, it is our mind that summer employment. Hored, ent we might measure our steps care. Other hilly that no mistake be made. If place waiting for you when you have along wish to build with a growing section and the mineral they fields of Alabama. We who labor and tricks must earn by the sweat of our brow acial must earn by the sweat of our brow acial must earn by the sweat of our brow acial must earn by the sweat of our brow acial must earn by the sweat of our brow acial must earn by the sweat of our brow acial must earn by the sweat of our brow acial must earn by the sweat of our brow acial must earn by the sweat of our brow acial and much earning power must exerptified and on the move those Southern States where the boll weenlied earlied sets. Many of our people are doing to this has been most deferred as the white lande earlied sets. Many of our people are doing to the province are doing to the province are at the world and the province are at the series are doing to the province and the mineral case and soberness are our best as pool and other parts of the South, but when per earl of us work with our schafed. The trekking has been large from the most of the south parts of the South, but when per earlied sets. Many of our people are doing to this has been most destructive. As long as cotton and the mineral case and soberness are our best as pole and other parts of the South, but when per earlied sets. Many of our people are doing to the Quite a number have higher and living conditions in America are desire to come to this country. The old urged for religious and other liberty does not count gother liberty does not count got go, and plants The five Southern States with Mississippi as will cause a wider distribution of the negro in it is because the coming in great numbers the center which show a loss of negro popula-all parts of the Republic. This will be well, would deny employment at a living wage to tion are the States which have been hardest both for the negro and the whites. The first those already here that the immigration laws hit by the boll weevil. The three most pros-political result of the going of the negro to the limit the number who may come. The negro perous Southern States-North Carolina, Flor-Northern States is seen in the increased Re-is the beneficiary of such restriction. ida and Texas-have not only lost no negro publican majority in a number of States. Intherefore, clear that while other considerations population but report an actual increase. This fact, the negro vote is responsible for the in-may count for some going North, it is the ecois the best proof that the movement is eco-preased Republican majority in Ohio, Indiana, nomic urge that is responsible for the fact that

are building better homes for negro labor, should, indeed as they must the sponsible always for the largest part of im-percentage in the South, though if agricul-E

nomic. In these States the negroes receive bet-New Jersey and half a dozen other Northern 83 per cent of all the negroes in the country ter pay and receive better consideration than States. Take out the negro vote and all thoselived in the South in 1910; in 1920 the numelsewhere. That is why they prefer residence States would go Democratic. ber in twelve Southern States was reduced to It is the economic urge that is mainly re-.79.5. The 1930 census will show a still smaller

therein.

well in the north, east and west-Many of our people are doing

from the South is no small question thousands are doing well in the south. and should be studied with much The exodus of the Negro people

and deliheration

to know iot to that clons dustrial sections.

publi

to retain

here, many of whom are doing well.

than exists in most of the South. Indeed, negro populations and are practicing segregacities and industrial sections now have large satisfied and will remain. Almost all turned to the South but most of them are well tion more thoroughly as to housing districts large is the negro population in Harlem that it

Northern States.

The so-caffed negro problem was confined largely to the South before the was passed by a Republican Administra community teachers and leaders.

a great extent.

largest migration of negroes in the his the turnover among its negro workers tory of Americana migration that is was only 10 per cent.

mencing anew in 1922. The first really to keep him there. hegan in 1915, reached its maximum in There is good ground for believing that This is a wise policy no matter brought it to a halt.

the total population. The negro popula- clared: tion in the North was shown to be more "The very finest effect of this exodus dustrious. than one and one-half millions.

negroes, or 73 per cent., live in ten in- When the time comes that the negro

,500
5,900
3,800
5,400
8,300
9,600
2,600
1,600
8,300
1,300

The concentration in these ten Northern centres not only has projected the so-called negro problem into the North present status and future of the negro dustry in the North and with agriculture come will permit. n the South.

big factor in America's industrial life. have acquired skill in mechanical occu tion between the white and colored races with. The World War virtually put a stop pations that puts them beyond the like and to reduce interracial friction. Leadto foreign immigration to the United lihood of replacement by foreign labor, ers of this type are bound to have a salu-States. Hundreds of thousands of Euro-in short, Northern industrialists have tary influence on the negro communities peans living in this country were called come to look to the negro for the labor ever-where. to the clors. | Under the stimulus of supply in their factories and workshops, ITTSFIELD MASS EVE FAIRE war conditions industries in the North For some of these tasks men and women expanded greatly.

who have had training at Hampton and These three factors caused a labor Tuskegee are well fitted.

shortage that forced the Northern indus- These industrialists are now carefully trialists to scour the country for availa-selecting their negro workers. Some have ble workers. The greatest supply of made special efforts to employ only mar- and to some extent in the East, seems such labor was found among the negroes ried men, and then to provide such hous- to have brought about a new policy of the South and this was drawn upon to ing and working conditions as will keep on the part of the Whites in the them satisfied. One large iron foundry The result was the beginning of the which pursued this policy reported that South.

still in progress. Apparently, the settling of the negro in The migration has been marked by two the North is permanent. Many of the phases, that of 1916-1920 and that com-factors that brought him North operate amounts appropriated for the main-

1917 and continued at a slower pace up the migration of the negro will have a what may be the motive that promptto 1920, when the economic depression beneficial effect on the nation. It will be a good thing for the South because ed it, because it is sure to make the The revival of business prosperity in the colored population will be more Blacks more contented.

of negro laborers is its political effect.

tageous. It is difficult for a white manpolicy toward them. to realize how it feels to be a 'problem,' and the negro will never be satisfied nor will the tension between the races be

over until he ceases to be one.' The negro's rise in the scale of occupations has given him a greater purchasing power and a higher standard of living. To his credit it should be said that, D but has presented it in new aspects for the most part, he tries sincerely to Eighty per cent, of the negroes in the live up to his opportunities in the North. South live in rural communities. The He is usually a law-abiding citizen, buys the his own home when possible and gives nor herefore, are primarily linked with in his children the best schooling his in-tions

One of the most honeful signs for the persistently hold to the vague

future of the negro in the North is that rumor that there, is at present the opportunities there are attracting a demand for unskilled labor in young colored men and women trained in the steel egion; consequently Comarks on the Hopeful Aspects of the Coming of Negroes to the such schools as Hampton and Tuskegee, they are coming in droves al-These two schools, and others of their most daily to this city in antype, not only give a thorough training ticipation of being shipped in mechanical occupations, but their north to the waiting jobs. Richwhole system of education tends to turnmend being one of the main The present selective immigration law out young men and women who will beshipping points is already becoming crowded with disap-

great war. Now it is a national prob-tion and will probably remain in force Those trained in what has becomepointed laboring men, many of iem. Prior to 1914 the negro usually was for another four years. Even should the known as the "Hampton-Tuskegee" whom leave their homes with an agricultural worker. Today he is a law be repealed, thousands of negroes method strive to bring about coopera-just enough money to get here

FEBRUARY 24, 1924 NEGRO MIGRATION

of Regions from the South to the states in the Middle West

It is reported that North and South Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama have Apparently, the settling of the negro in provided marked increases in the Social Agencies Are Help-unanimous in that special efforts

the change will be most highly advan-judgment in adopting a more liberal well as privately-controlled agencies terested welfare workers are urging

Warns Against Labor Conditions

other sout

Keports From Industrial outlined by C. A. Campoen, Special Industrial Agent, and his advisory Centers Indicate Large committee of forty prominent colored Numbers Leaving South citizens of Michigan, who held their annual meeting on February 19, 1925, Daily, Going North And and discussed the needs of the work-West. in Michigan cities.

ing Newcomers To Adjust should be made to locate desirable farms to care for the large number Themselves To Their Newof migrants expected in the spring, Environments.

(Compiled by the Conciliation Service) cities of the state. WASHINGTON, March 9.—Negroes At Saint Paul, Mian.

All things even, Negross DEL and from the southern states have begun Public-spirited white and colored states and will lessen the Southern fear, south. Thousands of negroes who had try and will lessen the Southern fear, south. Thousands of negroes who had try and will lessen the Southern fear, south. Thousands of negroes who had try and will lessen the Southern fear, south. Thousands of negroes who had try and will lessen the Southern fear, south. Thousands of negroes who had try and will lessen the Southern fear, south. Thousands of negroes who had try and will lessen the Southern fear, south. Thousands of negroes who had try and will lessen the Southern fear, south. Thousands of negroes who had try and will lessen the Southern fear, south prefer that part their spring, 1925, exodus, heading business men of this city, headed by the country and the work provided northwell line, president present the country and the work provided northwell line, president present in the Southern states have begun Public-spirited white and colored their spring, 1925, exodus, heading business men of this city, headed by the country and the work provided northwell line, president president present in the Southern states have begun Public-spirited white and colored their spring, 1925, exodus, heading business men of this city, headed by the country and the work provided northwell line, president The revival of business prosperity in the colored Sant Faul, March 9.—Negroes All things even, Negroes been and room the evenly distributed over the entire country and colored Sant Faul, March 9.—Negroes been and room the southern states have begun Public-spirited white and colored Sant Faul, March 9.—Negroes been and colored Sant Fau population of the nation to be about ten man, President Jacobs of Ogietatory and one-half million, or 10 per cent. of University, Atlanta, Ga., who has desin the South where there is plenty of Wheeling, Pittsburgh, and typical instinante number of Negro workers.

Land for them provided they are inslustrial centers of the country, reskilled and unskilled, when the localport an inflow of sturdy southern Ne Ford Motor Works opens its Minne han one and one-half millions.

of negro laborers is its political effect.

As for Negro tolerance the North for placement in the factories and estimated that this wing of the great.

Taking male.

Taking male. of the northward movement in the last America, the South is in political slavery, can not boast overmuch. Taking mills. It is stated that employment Ford automobile industry will begin eight years is revealed by the fact that unable to vote her mind about matters everything into consideration, an in- and problems of health and housing work with about 1,000 hands and that more than one million of the Northern of national international importance, dustrious, law-abiding Negro receives have increased in all the northern within a year the work force may= negroes, or 73 per cent., live in ten in- When the time comes that the negroes much consideration south of the industrial centers, and that the migra-swell to more than ten thousand. problem is no longer a sectional probass much consideration south of the problem is no longer a sectional probass much consideration south of the problem at Mason and Dixon line as he does ceed the demand in practically every spring migration of Negroes from the consideration of the south new fully ceed the demand in practically every spring migration of Negroes from the consideration of the south new fully ceed the demand in practically every spring migration of Negroes from the consideration of the ceed the demand in practically every spring migration of Negroes from the ceed the demand in practically every spring migration of Negroes from the ceed the ceed the demand in practically every spring migration of Negroes from the ceed the ceed the demand in practically every spring migration of Negroes from the ceed the ce all a national problem, then, indeed north of it. The South now fully northern industrial city during the the southern states, a portion of will the Southern country be free. realizes how much it needs the Ne coming season. which will doubtless enter the Twing the political standpoint of the negro also groes and the people there show good. State and Federal authorities, as Cities district, local citizens and in a state of the political standpoint of the negro also groes and the people there show good.

At Duluth

are watching the migration movement, that the Ford Company extend its = which is purely a voluntary one on usual policy of employing Negro hands? the part of the Negroes, and are co-to the Saint Paul works. operating with each other in the hope of diminishing to a minimum all It is reported that the steel indusproblems which may arise because of try in Duluth is beginning to show this spring's migratory movement signs of an expansion. It is expect—which will probably be of large died that some plants which have been inactive during the past year will=

At Lansing, Mich.

resume operations this spring, there." Commissioner Carl Young and his by offering employment to many Ne-E associates of the Department of La-gro iron and steel workers. bor and Industry of the State of news has had a brightening effect in Machigan have approved the plans Duluth, in view of the fact that work

ers of their group living and working? in order to relieve the extremely congested conditions of the industrial?

This

Labor -1925

Migration Movement.

"Of the 16,788 adult women report place was that many Negroes who ing on nativity, 80 per cent were na returned south during the winter, tive-born whites, 15.4 per cent were na returned south during the winter, tive-born whites, 15.4 per cent were and carried with them additional foreign bord, and 4.6 per cent were migrants.

The Aegro women were employed and the canvas products, candy making, yomen's suits and cars, food products, glass moduets metal products.

vomen's suits and wats, 1000 pro-lucts, glass products, metal products, I he Negro In the North paper products, rubber products, tobacco products, general mercantile goods, inveand-ten-cent stores, and laundries.

At Cleveland, Ohio absorb surplus Negro labor because toor sports among a certain of the slow advance of building cor class of Northern newspapers is struction and street-paving activities to condemn the South for its so-However, it is believed that contrac-called ill treatment of the negro, tors in charge of Cleveland's new We have bee accused of every Union Station, now under construction, will soon have need of Negro read some of these prejudiced labor. It is also expected that the labor. Telephone Company, and West, journals, one would think the Bell Telephone Company and West journals, one would think the ern Reserve University may soon be South capable of giving Soviet gin constructive operations which will Russia dots on racial and religabsorb some of Cleveland's excessious intelorance. Negro labor, which has for som time past been out of employment. NEW HAVEN JONN, UNION MAY 3, 1925

The Migrant Movement Swings Back and Forth

The Negro migration of the pas may be consid ered as one movement, has two important phases; that of 1916-1920 and that 1922-1924. The first of these really began in 1915, reached its maximum in 1917, and continued at a decreasing rate up to 1920, when, because of the economic depression, it almost ceased. Estimates made at the time of the number of Negroes who went north ranged from 150,000 to 1,000.000. The 1920 census showed, however, that, in spite of the great movement of Negroes northward during the previous four years, the number of Negroes from the souht living in the north had increased in the decade 1910-1920 by only 330 260.

Estimates of the number who have migrated in the past three years vary from 100,000 to 500,000. It is very probable that if a census were taken this year it would show that there are probably not 250,000 more Negroes from the souht living in the north and west, than there were in 1920. As a matter of fact, many Negroes who went north in 1922-1924 were persons who had already been north and had returned to the south during the economic depression. It is probable that during the past ten years several hun-dred thousand Negroes have moved from the south to the north and back again. This movement both north and south, was taking place during the winter of 1923-24 and caused many southern newspapers to publish the statement that Negroes were returning south and that the peak of the migration had reached. What was taking

-and the South

One of the most popular "in-Cleveland has been a little slow to door sports" among a certain absorb surplus Negro labor because door sports"

> Recently, however, in both Northern newspaper and magazine there are appearing articles from the pens of Northern whites and Northern negroes, depicting the ill treatment received by the negroes in certain of the Northern cities. Many stories of dehunger, fraud and crime are coming from the Harlem section of New York city, where the ne- At times the New York World has

We do not claim that the ne-Move. Rent Gougers, Medical Quacks gro has always received a squareFake Druggists, Lottery Sharks, and sons gave residence to forty-four. north. deal in the South-he hasn't Crooked Merchants-Exploiters all."

where he is known and appreciated, than in the North or elsewhere.

And the conscientious black leaders of the Negro race in the South are preaching this same sermon. They are telling the negroes that the South is the best splace for them, and sometimes these courageous speakers are condemned for telling the negroes the truth. Too often, paracularly among the younger ones, the negro WANTS to hear glowing tales of an El Dorado somewhere North of the Mason and Dixon line.

To the energetic, hard-working negro there is greater opportunity in the South than elsewhere. He may not make as much per day, but he will be able to SAVE more and therein lies his success.

SOUTHERN NEGROES FIND NEW SLAVERY IN NEW YORK CITY

pravity in its most abject form, Fleeced by Rent Gougers, Quack Doctors, Lottery Crooks and Others.

groes are herded like sheep. In had many things to say about the the migration northward during south and racial relations here. It the past few years, hundreds of commented on the movement of negro thousands of blacks have drifted population from south to north. Now into Harlem, too often pictured it has found that there are many to them as a place where the things to be said of the conditions and they came back all the way from plants and factories to meet whose er man—black, Yellow, Red or groes are living in the north. New White.

Induction of the grains to ten. One doctor, needs there is already a surplus three grains to ten. One doctor, needs there is already a surplus (white) made a habit of flopping down ored labor, with a slight unemploy-A Northern writer in the New that some negroes from the south exYork World states that Harlem pected to find when they went there is so badly overcrowded that negroes are sleeping on benches in the subways, that the relief agencies are overtaxed; that the world with these headlines: "Reb on his knees and praying after giving ment depression in the groupal the nature of the illness. Another always put a plaster on his patient, regardless of the nature of the illness.

Another always gave pills in a series of colors.

Everybody knows that a great many colored with these headlines: "Reb on his knees and praying after giving ment depression in the groupal the nature of the illness."

Another always gave pills in a series of colors. inhabitants in the black belt are the World with those headlines: "Rob being cheated and swindled, fedbing the Negroes-The New Slavery in poison liquor ad robbed. All Harlem. Black and White Alike of this from a Northern manFleece Our Colored Citizens-And and in a Northern newspaper. They Must Submit, for They Can't

And if the situation is even nair seshort changed even after paying for bad as it is pictured it is very bad inferior stuff what would be a high Conditions under which negroes liveprice for excellent stuff. He goes inin the south are not as good as theyto a store to buy something. The should be, not by any means. Butprice immediately goes up and when surely they can be no worse thanhe selects an article an inferior vathose under which they live in Newriety is wrapped up and handed him York, says the Savannah News. Theand then he is bustled out with less segregation of races is a fact in Newthan his correct change. The system York, not on so great a scale as inis hard to beat. It gets him three the south, but nevertheless it exists ways on one transaction.

The Survey Ghaphic story in the He is huddled as a race, cheated as World shows ho wa congestde negrea race, discriminated against in sickdistrict tends to become more congestness and in health. And this goes on ed as the population increases because summer and winter. Ne wYork plainother districts do not welcome the ne ly is no place for the negro. New groes. Their energy into a district York used to poke fun at the idea that formerly white would cause the val-southern people "understood" the neue of other property nearby to de-gro better than northern people did. crease; many surburban districts dc Certainly if "understanding" means not want them to enter to become res-profit taking nobody in thes outh evidents. They are gregarious, and it is er "understood" the negro race as the suggested, couldn't make even snortherners do who are making monmeager living in districts looked upon by out of it.

as set apart for them. The New York BAN GA HERALD Take druggists and doctors (white) MAY 14 1075 are quoted as saying: "Oh, anything LUNGIA NEGROES ARE s good enough for niggers." RETURNING FROM FLORIDA

Is this the boasted "understanding" of the negro which was promised in- BAINBRIDGE, Ga., May 14.ferentially by the north? Is this the Bainbridge negroes who left for fine treatment he was to get if hellorida several months ago are rewould leave the south and go to the turning. They say "it's too hot and north? He is robbed, cheated in his the mosquitoes too bad down sickness, in his superstition, in his there." Many other negroes are go-home and at his work. An investing to return "home" soon, accordhome and at his work. An investing to those who are back. tigator sent to fifteen drug stores that Lieveland Keports cater to negro trade and had a pre-Migrant Inflow scription filled at each one—and not one of them was even halfway prop- CLEVELAND, April 6.-Dr. Joel erly filled, and even the quantities Franch reports that Negro migrants asked for were wrong. One prescription colled for several for seve on his knees and praying after giving ment depression in the groupal

Everybody knows that a great many col-As to room to live: Many rooms people have come here within the last

work in double shifts; a day worker tew years, but it is a surprise to learn that sleeps in it at night and a night workthe Cleveland-Youngstown district is now
er sleeps in it in the day. One apartment normally intended for ten per-one of the ten big negro centers of the

And so the story keeps going. The This was shown last week in a letter but we do believe firmly that his In the story are a number of inpulous persons, both of his own color
ness and a measure of prosperity residents. Propositive of the robbing of negroes, old and white. There is seemingly very ness and a measure of prosperity residents, apparently, as well as new little fairness towards him. He is ing in the north, Mr. Rosenwald found that

amout a million lived in ten districts. Fiftyeight thousand are in the territory between Cleveland and Youngstown. Pittsburgh and surroundings have over 88,000. Between Columbus and Cincinnati there are nearly regroes, is the "capital of the colored race." out of the South in later years.

Youngstown must awaken to this great change in her population and to the duties it involves. The South has had a negro when you come north

The great migration is on. Every train ter schooling for their children, and equal pulling into stations of northern cities un-protection of the law. Since the mills can loads migrants fresh from the cotton fields no longer draw upon Europe for their supfoundries and lumber camps of the Southply of laborers we must go south for it; From southern cities come grizzled menfortunately schools like Hampton and Tuswith their families, and boys who have neverkegee have been training colored workers known a home. With these come girls whoso that much more competent men are to be think the North a promised land, a place oi had now than a few years ago. We must see their pative heath.

They alight from trains buoyantly, but to remain, for unrestricted ining gra-still showing traces of timicity, esulting from Europe will probably never from long years of abuse at the hands of again be permitted. their white "superiors" They walk out from the stations, mingle with the crowd Incidentally the result of this new immiof the North and are swallowed in the great gration policy is to help solve the negro grist-mill of northern urbanism, and then problem. Until now this has been the trouble starts! 5-30-25

In an effort to guide you, who are in the for the South to deal with. As the colored present migration, and who plan to join the caravan on its northern trek, Defender people scatter over the country the North is offering the fellowing suggestions!

When you come North come prepared to scarcity of labor that will result in the work and work hard. The land of promisesouthern states will naturally bring about does not mean the land of rest. If you have better treatment of those who remain there. no trade and no means of recommending Those who come to Youngstown and Cleveyourself-don't come.

When you come North, try to forget the centers will have a new incentive to make indignities heaped upon you south of the line; cultivate the habit of looking every man in the eyes while speaking to him.

good clean neighborhood in which to rear people useful and contented than anything your children; get them in school as quickly else has done in a generation. as possible—and keep them there.

When you come North, attire yourself properly before going on the streets. Don't allow people to see you out in bedroom Philadelphia during the pass three clothes or kitchen aprons.

When you come North, try to get along Negro population generally.

with your white neighbor instead of trying to avenge yourself on him for what the South did to you.

When you come North, learn to conduct yourself quietly in public. Don't entertain passengers in a public conveyance by discussing your private affairs in a loud voice.

These are just a few of the many points you may consider if you want to gain in the 90,000. In the Philadelphia and New York North the things denied you in the land of districts are half a million. It is well- your birth. By doing this, you will also known now that Harlem, with 175,000 make things easier for those who must come

> and deprived them of opportunites. But, at t'e same time, the hegroes have generally been happier in the south than in the north. If they are to come here and stay they must have better means of livelihood than tley have in the south, better housing, bet-

refuge from all the ills that beset them or that conditions here are such that they will wish to remain, for unrestricted immigra-

and East and West will have to meet it. The

land and Pittsburgh and other industrial good. By causing this shift in the country's negro population the new immigration

When you come North, find yourself a law is likely to do more to make the colored

Study Migration

Labor-1925 Occupation, Wuges, etc., See Also: Demand gor, (Labor).

Decupation, Wages, etc.,

Cassell, E. M. McGruder, P. P. Huston,
G. R. Brent, J. J. Monohan, John
Scott, Patrick Whalen, J. G. Berry, T.
H. Hobert, Martin Hall, Frank Sanderson, Martin Wasser, Thomas Barrett, Scott, Patrick Whalen, J. G. Berry, T. H. Hobert, Martin Hall, Frank Sanderson, Martin Wasser, Thomas Barrett, Jery Srullivan, James Ward, Duncan Eve, Sr., John C. West, J. H. Noaks, J. A. Green, William K. Jemeson, J. M. Bibb, Anton Geistlich, Brent Arnold, Charles Marshall, John Swift, Link Turner (negro), Isham Rowletts (negro), Dick Rather (negro), and C. E.

Diamond Studded Medals Are Presented To Old **Employes**

Gold buttons, studded with diamonds. have been presented to four employes in Birmingham of the Louisville and Nashville railroad in recognition of 50 years of continuous service with that company. The honored employes include three white men, T. H. Hobert, Jerry Sullivan and J. B. Bibb, who died a short time ago, and Dick Rather, a negro. The first three work on the north and south Alabama division and the latter on the Birmingham division.

The list of gold button men contains 61 names, most of whom are retired under the company pension system, but many are still in service. A notable example of this is the case of George Evans, senior vice president, who wears one of the diamond buttons, but is still active as chief of the operating department.

Mr Hobert, a conductor, is ill now at New Orleans. He has been in charge of a passenger run on the Louisville and Nashville railroad since the station here was a box car. He is widely known in Birmingham, where he has a host of friends. Jerry Sullivan, who has been retired, was for 50 years a watchman at the Boyles shops. He lives there now and receives a pension check every month from the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Mr. Bibb, as a conductor, was accredited with being one of the best known trainmen here.

The only negro honored with the diamond-studded medal, Dick Rather, has also been retired. He worked as a laborer for the Louisville and Nash-ville for 50 years and can tell some startling yet interesting stories of the changes which have taken place since he started working for the "Old Re-

The complete list of employes who have served 50 years include: George Evans, vice president; Shelby Bryant, James Cody, Thomas Shively, Henry Copley, F. H. Cleget, F. Ingram, C. H. Price, Martin Shaughnessy, Louis Oberle, J. T. Amos, John I. Ferguson, W. K. Heffernan, Martin Lawless, Robert Blanks, Ben Johnson (negro), E. S. Neasley, W. A. Ashley, W. W. Porterfield, William D. Norvell, George Schumpp, John Roberts (negro), E. O. Saltmarsh, Abner Key, Charles Kelly, John Nathan, Patrick McCue, J. C. Comer, Frank Lacy, J. A. Boyd, Law rence Donebue, G. W. Thompson, J.

Occupation, Wages, etc

"The Negro must know that he is prompted to supervisory positions in wanted within the ranks of the local offices and that two additional wanted within the ranks of the local onces and that two idditional labor movement and efforts must men be given positions similar to be empyoled to get him in. The that occupied by Ass't, Chief Clerk recalcitrant trade organizations John Cainey, were the chief points untenable position of segregationstressed in a conference which Alonand discrimination."

With this as the leavest of the Zo L. Glenn, president of the Na-

be emploied to get him in. The that occupied by Ass't. Chief clerk must be shown the folly of their John Cainley, were the chief points untenable position of segregations tressed in a conference which Alonand discrimination.

With this as the keynote of his 20 L. Glenn, president of the Name of the Name of his 20 L. Glenn, president of the Name of the Name of his 20 L. Glenn, president of the Name o

n formulating a workable program hat would insure confidence in the ntergrity of the labor leaders and democratic stand on the part of abor organizations this is one of the main objects of the National Prhase League's new Department Industrial Relations which Mr.

The agreement is to run for one year the National and League's new Department Industrial Relations which Mr.

Southern Agree On Wages State Chamber on Colored Men John School Better Jobs

Or Colored Men His Home Turned Over Toject being to save enough to pay cxCommittee Who Prepare

Washington, D. C.—More than four and is, with respect to rules governing hundred colored students aron scolleges working conditions, the most liberal yet in the South have so lied to United achieved by the Brotherhood of Dining State. Chamber of Commerce alking Car Employees. The aggregate pay inassistance in securing employment increases and overtime compensation will steel plants during the somion stilled and an and the results bespeak the solidity and skilled labor. Those unable to ket in the pailway transpontation service or at norther summer resorts, their obCommittee Who Prepare

Committee Who Prepare

The Feast

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3 The request that qualified colored employees in the post office service be church and active in local of

the Brothernood of Dinibe Car Employee of which the is a vice p estignt. He also is a de-lightful and willing host; so he and his charming Madam turn-ed their spacious and beautiful home ever to the Brotherhood last Wednesday evening for the reception to the out-of-town members of the Southern Railway Brotherhood grievance committee, which had concluded

When told by members of the will as the entire late betales it will of so large a group of colored emation of Labor had for forty years ranks and that the present barriers tems.

declared equality within the ranks of the labor movement, Mr. Hill are not immovable."

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. reminded them that organized labor It was suggested that two addi-John Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; the claims that the Negroes broke the tional positions be made at Washing. General Secretary-Treasurer and steel Strike and would break others as they accumulate strength and ton of the type occupied by Mr. Gain-A. Lincoln Queenan; Vice President confidence, unless they were madeey who had handled more than a hun-and Mrs. Dickerson; Secretary J. P. Continuing he said, "More than dred cases calling for special atten-Covington; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Received to the colored workerstion that these two appointees be con-Hamilton; Mesdames A. Macooms, were engaged in manufacturing anfined to service among the letter car. W. Dudley, F4 Williams, Sewell; mechanical pursuits in 1920 as in riers, laborers and clerks. Represensively. Character Watkins, Chicago alone it is estimated thattation in the inspection department Chattanoga; J. H. Bradley, Character Watkins, Chicago alone it is estimated thattation in the inspection department Chattanoga; J. H. Bradley, Character Watkins, Chicago in 1910 to 70,000 in 1920."

The purpose of Mr. Hill's visit was to ask that the American Federation of Labor join the League in formulating a workers increased from was also asked for.

RECEIBRAL The Mills Students Seek

Work In Steel Plants

NEW AGREEMENT

The Feast

Brotherhood Of Dining Car Employes Wins Wage and Labor Agreement For 500 Dining Car Men On Southern Ry.

B. Lemus, President of Employes Organization, Was In Charge of Negotiations For Contract, Which Was

Agreed To After 10 Months Incessant Work

(Special To THE NEW YORK AGE)
Washington, D. C.—The Brotherhood out of Cininnati are in the minority, of Dining Car Employees organization of Cininnati are in the minority, of the Aspern railroads dining cooks-yaters, bright another group of the contract. Status and several of the opposite race group. The its fellows within the cottractu. Status and several of the white cooks are members of Subordinate Council 6, of the was signed by the representatives of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes. Southern Railway Company and Brotherhood to govern the wages working rules of nearly 500 dining car ten and the Southern Railway cooks and waiters with and the Brotherhood was J. P. Covington, emloyees.

Signing of the contract ended months of incessant, uphill fighting by dent, and the "field marshals," M. Scott, the case to the Railroad Labor Board to Then! W. M. Belcher, Atlanta; J. H. ern's employes, as The Age recorded Smith, Charlotte, N. C., and John Smith, Charlotte, N. C., all whom were present and actively participating in the southerness.

Four Days' Conference

The conference on negotiations lasted four days and was held in the spacious Southern Railway Building at 13th street and Pennsylvania avenue. C. D. Mackay, assistant to the vice president of Southern Railway, in charge of personnel, represented the railroad company, while Rienzi B. Lemus, grand president of the Broterhood, was in charge of the organization forces.

according to the provision of the Esch-Cummins' Act, the organization representing the majority of any craft or class makes the wage and rules agreements for the entire craft or class, and

present and actively participating in the conference.

GIRLS APPOINTED IN PRINTING BUREAU AT WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24 .-During the first three weeks of July 1925 thirty-two colored girls who had qualified under civil serv ice rules as printers assistants, wer appointed as press operatives at Uncle Sam's big money-making plant, which is officially known as the . S. Dareau of Engraving and Printing. These girls, like dozens of predecessors, lafter making good on the press, are engible for premotion to positions as counters, trimmers, examiners and other technical posts connected with the that in cases where regular runs re-"money-making" industry.

As to interracial relations at the bureau, Director Alvin T. Hall, who tive agreed to the latter interpretation was recently appointed fro Penn- of the rules and to pay overtime whensylvania, said: "Since I have been than his regular run. This construction director of the bureau there has dules of work and of lay offs. been not a single instance of iil feeling between white and colored. It was also agreed that there would employees. They work side by side without hearings by the superintendent of the lines east and four employees

Company Also Restores Employees dismissed Without Hearing.

A C T FOLLOWS CONFAB WITH DINING CAR HEAD

Seniority Rule Permits Older **Employees To Select Their** Runs

According to the Railway system, lines east, and the Brotherhood of Dimns Car Entilloyees over the interpretation of a contract involv-



Rienza B. Lemus

by its manager of the dining cars of the lines east, W. F. Kusch, while the Brotherhood was represented by its president, Reinzi B. Lemre and member the local commit-tee, J. P. Covington, chairman; A. L. Queenan and R. H. Hamilton.

The Contract The contract between the Com-Brotherhood provides for a basic 8-hour day. Un-

der the rules, the company contended that a dining car employe was not entitled to pay for overtime unless he had done more than 240 hours service in a month. The Brotherhood contended quired less than the maximum number of hours, the employe was entitled to extra pay for all extra work performed.

The company through its representa-

No More Dismissals

dent of the lines east and four employes who were so dismissed will be restored to duty with pay for time lost, it in desire. The men who may be restored under this decision are Herbert Mills, a chef cook; Fred. Goodlett, Will Cheeks and William Simpson. They are now employed on the Atlantic Coast Line as a result of the efforts of the Brotherhood.

erhood.

Mr. Kusch assured Mr. Lemus that there would be no more dismissals without hearings and advised him that appeals might be made to him personally and he would give them a hearing at any time either individually or through a committee.

Seniority

On the question of seniority, it was agreed that where an older employe requested a certain run, it would be given him. All such requests had been previously denied.

It was also agreed that there would be no further deduction of time of din-ing car employes after it had been turned into the office by the steward. The manager ordered this practice dis-continued.

Mr. Lemus will go to Charlotte, N. C., the headquarters of the lines east, next week to assist the manager in straightening out in differences over

Comments By The Age Editors On Sayings of Other Editors

-wealth" staff as associate editor. This According to the Florida Sentinel of young man comes well recommended as Jacksonville, common labor is about to one of the group's foremost journalists come into its own throughout Florida having completed a course in this line come into its own throughout Florida of profession from Indiana State Unias a result of the development andversity. Mr. Northcross enjoys the dis-ding program row in progress. It inction of having a wider experience than any young editor of so few years in this life, in that he spent several

Ditch hands and road laborers inyears of close study and efficient work sections on the East Coast of Florida, on the successful university paper in close touch of Miami and West (white.)

Palm Beach, are receiving for a ten "The Comonwealth" welcomes Mr. hour day \$7.50. At Ft. Lauderdale Northcross upon its staff and congratcommon labor is averaging \$6.30 perulates itself for having been able to

day At St. Potersburg the man the obtain such worthy asistance in the lives by the sweat of his brow from newspaper work.

\$5 to steller day.

The advent of the college graduate Instead of a fluctuating wage of in Negro journalism is becoming more from \$2.50 to \$5, Tampa contractors frequent with each commencement seahave agreed to pay a standard scale of son. The result should be an improve-50 cents per hour. Colored men are ment in the style and appearance of our the direct beneficiaries of the wonder- ment in the style and appearance of our ful development of this State. Some papers due to technical training. are making good of the new opportuni-

ties, especially the older men who have Discussing certain changes made in the ritual by the General Convention of Around Abbeville and Greenwood in the Protestant Episcopal Church, which

coming to Florida, is the height of folly. change was made to conform to this As a result of this economic improve- sentiment. But neither of these changment in the condition of Negro labor, es will make any particular change in the migration movement may turn will live together after God's ordinance Southward as this writer states. But which is the basis of human happiness. Florida must treat this industrial ele- There is nothing to be gained for the ment more fairly if it is expected to re- good of society by these modifications unless they contribute to a more sacred regard for the marriage relation.

The Gary · Commonwealth announced These omissions at least tend to hontend to boss the combination, and those grooms whose worldly goods comprise

South Carolina, the average wage of met at New Orleans, the American and Cordele in Georgia, common labor Baptist of Louisville said: draws \$1.75 per day. The tremendous The marriage ceremony was changed flow, therefore, of colored people from to omit the word "obey" as applied to Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and the bride and the words "with all my other Southern States to Florida, worldly goods I thee endow" as applied should not alarm the white farmers and to the groom were also omitted. This the white business men of those section another of the many progressive retions. And for them to seek restrictive forms which some people insist upon measures to prohibit the colored man's being made in Church services, and this

known the strain of other days.

tain it as a permanent asset.

an addition to its editorial staff as esty on the part of those brides who in-

Mr. Charles W. Northcross, former- their wedding suit and a safety razor. ly of Evansville, Indiana has recently connected himself with "The Common-

THE LABOR SITUATION IN THE U. S. MAY

Chicago.—Commissioner of work of this friendly officer, Conciliation Morris Lewis, in the who will promote connections the feundation work for the feundation work for the monumental Knights of Pythias structure at 37th Place and south State Structure are planning to rush the super-structure to completion, now that the sumto completion, now that the summer weather is near at hand CONSTRUCTION WORK UN- gro Industrial Commission, has Skilled Negro workmen to per. DER WAY IN MINNESOTA. anywhere in the country.

ED IN COLUMBUS.

Columbus.—N. B. Allen, Executive Secretary of the local Urban League, reports that Washington.—Of the total Safety Director J. P. McCune Washington.

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A property o Safety Director J. P. McCune work force of 9,000 employess of and Chief of Police Harry E. Costa Rica, 75 per cent of 4,000 French have appointed Mr. Les-working on farms, 60 per cent lie M. Shaw, a man who has of 2,000 working for indepenmade an enviable record as a dent planters, 50 per cent of 600 traffic officer in this city, to a dent planters, 50 per cent of 600 B. Coloman has been permamunicipal position as special pations, 30 per cent of 1,650 investigator in the Department law officer and welfare worker working in railway occupations, of Welfare of the State of Pennthis apppointment was made to 20 per cent of 450 working for sylvania. Her duties, among meet this spring's expected in-tradesmen and merchants, and other functions, involve a conmeet this spring's expected in-tradesmen and merchants, and other functions, involve a conflux of new-comers into Colum-5 per cent of 300 working in untinuous investigation of condibus, to which it is expected lassified occupations are Negro tions affecting colored people. many will be drawn by the an-workers. ticipated industrial activity and prosperity. The recommendation NEGRO WORKERS FIND EM- her position, having had a numcame from a committee of citi- PLOYMENT IN STRAWzens, composed of professors from the Department of Sociol- Washington.—The State Pubogy of Ohio State University ic Employment Service of North ington in the survey of the Neand representative colored citi-Carolina, in co-operation with grozens, who presented a plan to he U. S. Employment Service nia. Safety Director McCune and las successfully shifted many Chief of Police French, asking Negro agricultural workers to UNIQUE HOUSING EXPERIfor the assignment of a colored he strawberry fields of the MENT IN PHILADELPHIA. officer, to serve primarily as a state, where they will find ample Philadelphia.—That it is possocial worker, who would repre-imployment during the present sible to make some improvement of the country is the decision waiters of the country is the decision of the United States railroad labor even under the worst housing guide rather than an enforcer of WORKING FORCES NORMAL conditions, has been proven by guide rather than an enforcer of WORKING FORCES NORMAL conditions, has been proven by ers and pantrymen of the Chicago a unique housing experiment Northwestern Raifroat company.

The sign scan for the small money in the sm

form the remainder of the work St. Paul.—Fred D. McCrackare already on the job and promen, realtor of this city, reports ise to finish a structor of that will that considerable construction exhibit as high a type of work work is under way in St. Paul, manship as has been produced Minneapolis and Duluth, which has absorbed an appreciable SPECIAL LAW AND WEL-quota of Negro labor, thereby FARE WORKERS APPOINT- somewhat relieving the unemployment situation in those ci- twelve public-spirited citizens

COLORED WORKERS OF COSTA RICA.

BERRY FIELDS.

missouring 1924 missouring by the missouring the mission that missouring the miss MISSION TO BE CONTIN-UED.

Washington.—Secretary Robert S. Cobb, of the Missouri Neannounced the granting of a new appropriation by the Missouri Legislature for the continuation. during the current year, of the industrial work and employment surveys carried on under the auspices of the State; and Governor S. A. Baker, of Missouri, has made the appointment of from important Missouri cities, who will comprise the commission personnel during the new

She is thoroughly prepared for ber of years' experience in social work of secretary of Y. W. C. A work. Recently, Mrs. Coleman gro population of Pennsylva-

Detroit.—John C. Dancy, Jr which as been worked out by The sight can the small money in-

Dept. of Public Welfare, and raised from the fold war-time minimum wage of \$55 a month to the Forrester B. Washington, Exec-new level of \$62.50 granted of this ful as to the general conditions strong Association. On a little minimum wage.

The decision is the second in about the second Negro Labor—Industrial Notes. Splendid Workmanship

K of P. Structure.

Chicago.—Commissioner of work of this friendly officer, Conciliation Morris Lewis, in the who will promote connections that with helpful agencies and therethe foundation work for the basis of the foundation work for the basis of the foundation work for the basis of the peneral conditions strong Association. On a fittle The decision is the second in about of labor affecting Negro work-street in South Philadelphia, six weeks rendered by the board in the basis of the housing conditions and conditions of the international Association. On a fittle The decision is the second in about south Philadelphia, six weeks rendered by R. L. presses the opinion that it is are highly unfavorable, the housing conditions and cents per than the basis of the international Association. On a fittle The decision is the second in about south Philadelphia, six weeks rendered by R. L. presses the opinion that it is are highly unfavorable, the housing conditions and cents per than the basis of the international Association. On a fittle The decision is the second in about south Philadelphia, six weeks rendered by R. L. presses the opinion that it is are highly unfavorable, the housing conditions favor of men represented by R. L. presses the opinion that it is are highly unfavorable, the housing conditions favor of men represented by R. L. presses the opinion that it is are highly unfavorable, the housing conditions favor of men represented by R. L. presses the opinion that it is are highly unfavorable, the housing conditions favor of men represented by R. L. presses the opinion that it is are highly unfavorable, the housing conditions favor of men represented by R. L. presses the opinion that it is are highly unfavorable, the housing conditions favor of men represented by R. L. presses the opinion that it is are highly unfavorable, the housing conditions favor of men represented by R. L. presses the opinion that it is are highly unfavorable, the housing conditions fav

has formed a neighborhood cluk Intelligent appreciation of the relationserve to check some of the evils Hill. The New York Age, May 30, 1925

Important in its bearing on the legal minimum wage of all dining car

crease to the individual waiter, but Mrs. Lena Trent Gordon for the employees of this class have been Dept. of Public Welfare, and raised from the fold war-time mini-

ise to the landlords from the street without raising the taxes.

Neighborhood Club.

The Armstrong Association

Negro Labor at the Crossroads

Neighborhood of the street of the control of the relation of th

of all the tenants in the street ship of the Negro to the world labor moveand has taught them to beautily ment is in embryonic stage. The devel-the interior of their humble opment of the proper relationship between apartments by the use of inex the colored worker and his job is especially pensive curtains, flower boxes important at this time. The Negro must and the like. A donation of work to secure better jobs at adequate plants has been obtained pay and to obtain recognition on the basis from the City Horticultu-of merit to the end that colored workers ral Department. Thus, for the will be offered positions in keeping with first time, landlords, tenants, a their fitness. Trained young men and municipal department, and a women from our colleges are being offered private agency have cooperated the same menial positions that their predeto improve housing conditions cessors filled efficiently without this train-which at one time seemed almost ing. Employers must be informed of the not produce new houses, it does in size and capacity yearly. By T. Arnold

growing out of conditions as DINJAG CAR MEN

Representatives of the sleeping and dining car employees of the Northern Pacific Railroad company met with the superintendent of the department and the vice president of cuss the employeds requests for improved pay kerl p schedule of wages to be governed by the basic 40 hour work month. Afternal lengthy session on July 1, the chairman of Lureau No. 3 suggested a line of procedure concurring with the employees contentions and the matter was remanded back to the parties for conference in accordance with the United States statute accordance realroad labor disputes. labor disputes.

The management had previously refused to meet the employee repre The men, represented by sentatives. Employee President C. L. Oliver and Attorney Glesner Fowler of St. Paul, Minn., were advised and guided in procedure at the hearing by R. L. Mays of Chicago, national president of the employees organizations Following the board's instructions the employees immediately asked for further conference, according to law, and will begin at once the negotiations of the desired schedule and agreement, or failing, the latter will submit the dispute to the labor board for final decision.

Business and Industry

A Weekly Review Of Labor and Business

cussed congrious and acting as an arbitrator or between the compan, and its preparation of cases of between the compan, and its preparation of cases of the compan, and its preparation of cases of the compan, operating in Pull-ALSO BREAKFAST TOPICman cars all over the country. This is considered by Pullman porters as

Attorney George L. Pendle a long step forward in the promotion ton Is Breakfast Host Toof their welfare and safe-guarding their wages and working conditions. Local Association

mental Bar Association.

It was brought out that Delaware, he will work in eight Pullman zones through adroitly drawn laws, hasunder the immediate direction of heretofore barred colored men from heretofore barred colored men from the bar. Just what steps might be Supervisor F. L. Simmons. COLORED POSTAL EMPLOYES

Breakfast Unique Shortly after more than a dozen members of the local bar had assembled, they were ushered into the dining room of the host where Mrs. G. L. Pendleton, assisted by Hiss Elsie L. Taylor, Mrs. Francis Lomax, and Miss Pendleton, served a unique breakfast of southern fried

Atty. Roy S. Bond, president of the Association, presided over the formal meeting and Atty. W. Ashbie Hawkins urged the members to keep abreast in the matter of preparing their cases. Talks by Attys. Geo. W. Hall, Wm. L. Fitzgerald and an impromptu debate on newspaper ethics by Attys. Wm. C. Mc-Card. W. Ashbie Hawkins and Wm. N. Jones, city editor of the AFRO,

ruliman Co. Appumes

considered, the Pullman Company has about 15,000 facts at his finger tips at all times. 5 - 1 - 1 5 ... appointed C. C. Cornelius Webb, vet-

Mr. Webb, young in years but old Racial barriers operating to in service, is a graduate of Howard prevent colored lawyers from University and well qualified to fill practicing in the State of Dela-ware were among topics discussed Sunday morning at the 11,000 Pullman employees is a fine monthly meeting of the Monu- tribute to his loyal and efficient ser-

The meeting which was given invice, fidelity and years of exacting form of a breakfast, was held atexperience with the Pullman compthe home of Atty. George L. Pen-dleton, 1828 Druid Hill avenue, who any. His offices will be in the Gendleton, 1828 Druid Hill avenue, who any. was host to the association anderal Offices of the Bureau of Induswho raised the question in a distrial Relations, Chicago, Ill., where cussion at the close of the affair.

AT A CONFERENCE with Postmaster New, last week, a request was made that qualified colored employees in the post office service be promoted to supervisory positions in local offices and that two additional men be given positions similar to that occupied by Assistant Chief Clerk, John Gainey, colored.

The men at the head of the post office department of the government seem to think they have satisfied all the requirements of civil service, when colored men are "allowed" too pass the comgo far enough.

It is even possible, and it very often happens when the as-

pirant is colored, because of loopholes in the law, competent men who have passed the examination have been denied positions. When a vacancy occurs, the local postmaster is presented with the three highest names on the list. He may choose any one of the three. If he fails to pick a name which has beeen presented Expert Mediator to him three times, that name is droppoed from the eligible list and the man must take the examination over again.

When a man receives an appointment his yearly increases in Chicago, Ill., May 27—In order that salary depend upon the successful attempts on the semi-annual ts Negro personnel may have repexaminations on the distribution of the mails. These in themelectation and a voice where their selves are enough to make a college graduate shy, because for a elations to the company are being man to reach the highest ordinary salary grade, he must have

To the credit of the colored boys, it can be undeniably said that about 90 per cent of them make the grade. But there they eran Pullman porter of Washington, stop, not of their own volition, but because every further increase D.C., as special investigator and med in salary must be at the discretion of the superiors. Despite the iator in the company's Bureau of Infact that a large percentage of colored men in the service are high dustrial Relations. Webb's duties school and college graduates, and therefore competent to hold

supervisory positions, they are denied that privilege, to all intents and purposes, because of the color of their skin. Colored men spend the best part of their lives in giving the highly skilled technical knowledge required of them to keep with the postal service on a high plan, only to see their white brothers with a fifth grade education placed in positions over them after a few years in the service. This is undoubtedly a flagrant abuse of the highest type of democracy in which the country can boast.

On the other hand it may also be said in the larger offices. easily 50 per cent of those employed in the ordinary handling and distribution of mails are colored. This is due to the fact that white men with education and refinement of the colored employees have always been able to secure more desireable and lucrative employment outside the postal service. If for no other reason, then, this would seem to be an argument for the raising of colored men to positions of forman and superintendent or even money order clerks, and stamp sellers.

We heartily endorse Mr. Gainey's request, and wish him and his co-workers success.

Occupation Wages, etc., THE PULLMAN insura

so the reversified as tolisten to some look on the Pullman porter? Do they one who tries to show us 14 points why respect him as a porter and servant? we should be organized.

States.

been in the service over two years either no object in view. They have no one's owns or is buying his home.

of the country? Yes. If a survey was kind and if the Company would pay made, it would be even better in some them two hundred (\$200) dollars a sections of the country.

Fourth: Does the Pullman Company off. respect the welfare of the race? Yes. Tenth: Is it a fact that the porters To this end they let hundreds of our have an agreement with the managecollege boys enter the service every ment of the Pullman Company that summer and make enough money to gives them power to take their grievtake them through school-something ances before the heads of the Pullman not a single other firm or corporation Company? Yes, and a very good one. loes.

fer any inducements to our young men double back on the road after coming as they qualify themselves for other in? Yes, it is a fact, but they only skilled labor, other than the porters do it when it is impossible to get a job? Yes. The various shops are open fresh porter for the run. We are paid to our race, all over the country, and time and a half for each time, and it as your boy comes out of college a costs the Company just time and a half trained mechanic, the Pullman Company in pay to the porter when he doubles will give him a job or find one for him back and nine porters out of every ter in this great family-the Pullman Com- are glad for an official to ask him to pany.

Sixth: Is it a fact that most of our leading business and professional men on this movement on the part of outrose from the ranks of the Pullman siders to organize the porters? Those Porters? Yes. Nine out of every ten who have brains enough to fill a thimof our business men, lawyers, doctors, ble know it means suicide. Every porter bankers and successful business men, got knows what the A. F. of L. has done in their start as Pullman porters.

service as he goes into it? No. If he and for what they can get out of the stays in the service a few years he can race in dollars and cents, and our race choose his runs. He gets two full free will long feel the wound inflicted by A

insurance policy for the protection of his loved ones. He receives rate of pay which is very near a hundred dollars a month. He receives the highest respect from the heads and officials of the Pullman Company.

Fourteen points why we should not be Eight: How does the traveling public Yes. Not only do they do that, they The fourteen questions and the an-figure the porter as the most importswers, from a successful Pullman por- ant stem in their journey, and they First: Are the Fullman Porters an as- for his courtesies and attention to them.

set to the race? Yes, one of the larg- Ninth: Then who is it that is throwest, if not the largest in the United ing fuel on the fire that causes some outsiders who know nothing about the porters make Pullman porters' positions, as they do enough to support a family? Yes, themselves? Do I know? Well, I In the city of Jacksonville, Fla., along, should say I do. It is those porters lost at sea, and the boat is not adrift. six porters for one of the who have what we call ne'er-do-wells. They have interest at heart. Their whole thoughts Third: Does this apply to all sections are women, wine and vice of the worst month they would not be any better

Eleventh: Is it a fact that the Com-Fifth: Does the Pullman Company of- pany compels the porters some times to double back.

Twelfth: How does the porter look regard to our race heretofore. They Seventh: Does the porter leave the know they only use our race as a tool uniforms a year. He gets a free life F. of L. members on our race in East St. Louis and other places,

Inirteenth: How do you suppose the Pullman Company looks at the movement? Can I answer that? I will say that question is not worrying the heads of the Pullman Company at all because a majority of the porters accepted the plan of Employee Representation and they know well enough they can get all of the porters they want on a very short notice.

Fourteenth: Then what is your advice to the rest of the Pullman porters, you say you are a successful Pullman porter.

My advice to each and every porter is this: Stick on to this old ship that has brought us so safely this far. There may be repairs that need looking after. Let us take our tools that we have and repair them. The anchor chain is not Let us look up at the cloudy skies and repeat the words of the poet: "It was cloudy yesterday. It is cloudy today, but ah, have faith, the sun will shine." We cannot have a bed of roses through life.

I am a porter of only 12 years and I have only one thing to regret. That is this: I will soon have to set aside as age comes on. I have never been broke since entering the service. I have a family, I have a home, and am proud to say I am a Pullman porter.

I hope the porters will stop, look, listen and think. And go on about your duties and remember one thing-do your best, the victory is won.

(Signed)

T. A. JONES

Porter Jacksonville District

Vages Of American Negro New York with its seven millions for him. And this is understandable as so many here are already a Negro coming from the United in need, themselves. I have met several Negroes who are doing well and they declare that the idea of their returning to that the idea of their returning to the United States. of Skilled British Workman is no color prejudice nere. I have talked with several full-blooded thinkable. As to the color question there they seems to be little interest in it. The ern and convenient plan, still it is

Men In Higher Branches Of Industry Earn Many white people have also told when I brought it up. Mixed cou- the other fellow, and he retorts as From \$12.50 To \$15.00 A Week In Old Coun- welcome as his color is obvious. Last Sunday at a Cricket match in like it here why don't you go back try—Domestic Servants Average Around that very dark Negro acquain- and Indians I saw no less than six Here is one judged not accord-\$3.50 A Week.

salaries ridiculously low among est margin possible. On the other works. However, and office works. However, and a railroad inspector draw the murificent sum of \$15.00 a playment and it is a calamity to

parallel those in America. A cotton goods are about the same in price as found here. Fruit in Longulary and Lenox ave us. N. Y., retails at approximately the same price.

Americans are far behind the English in culture, Mr. Rogers thinks. Has not met a single rude person, among neither the higher or lower classes. A London "bobby" (policeman) seems to be a real gentleman and he carries no gun. Color prejudice the money that counts.

York automat.

parts is cheaper but so is labor. gun.

Woolen clothing is cheaper and of The culture of the English peo-

J. A. Rogers finds wages and majority must be living on the bar-

lose one's job. Doles of about four Living costs, he finds, almost dollars a week are paid the unemployed but with the high cost it room, without the modern con- doesn't seem to relieve the situaveniences familiar to urban cen- tion very much. It is no uncomters in the States, costs \$5.00 a mon sight to see men and women week. Super or Joolans are crouching in a doorway, that being cheaper than a America, but their only home. At the Thames Embankment hundreds of these derelicts may be seen any night. During the four years England was at war she lost much of her market abroad. At present her imports exceed her exports by several million dollars.

But, while America leads England in those things that make for bodily comfort, in matters of culture and good taste the former is proportionately as far behind. know the average white American is met on rare occasions. It is well, and to speak frankly, he is a bore as compared with the lowest alent to a single portion in a Newclass of English. I have met some of the best class and the lowest Room rent is slightly cheaper. A here, and I have found good breedroom that brings six-fifty costs a ing uniform throughout. So far, I bout five dollars here, minus most have yet to meet a rude person. of the conveniences as steam heat London "bobby" is a polished genand hot water, which are practical-ly unknown. Living in the country London policeman doesn't carry a

a superior quality than in the U.S. the culture of the English peoble to cotton goods are about as high. Truit costs about the same as it does on Lenox avenue.

The culture of the English peoble is best manifest in the manner in which the law is observed. In 1922 England and Wales, with a population of thirty-eight mil-How the working people make lions had 102 murders, while Chi-ends meet is a mystery to me. he cago with its three millions and

is no color prejudice here. I have Canada or the West Indieg, is the of depreciating everything. The

be one of them?

many of whom are quite. Negro- stop. like in appearance, they cut quite a figure in social life. One of them recently gave a party that was said to eclipse anything, seen here for some time.

As was said, it is a matter of class and mostly money. A black man who would be received at the Savoy may be refused on Tottenham Court Road because it is assumed that if he was a person of consequence he would not enter the latter place.

West Indians of the poorer class blame it on the Americans, who by charge with importing color ndice. They point to the time being the coming of the latter when England was a black man's par disc. I think, however, that much of the blame is on the Negroes themselves, certain rowdies by their actions making it bad for persons of like color in certain neightborhoods.

White Americans have doubtless done much to spread color hate throughout Europe. In a recent talk with Mr. John Harris, parliamentary secretary, and author of several books on the Negro, the latter assured me that American influence was at the bettom of the existing prejudice in I ondon. Nevertheless, the black man still enjoys privileges unheard of in any part of the United States. But he must have money for if he hasn't

this is about the last place on earth

to me several places where they seems to be little interest in it. The ern and convenient plan, still it is say they are refused servic. These only times I have known it to be bad taste to be always rubbing in places were all of the lower class. discussed by white persons was how much better off you are than me that the dark Negro is not so ples seem to attract little attention. we do in America: "If you don't tances of mine go with white wom- of the former go with as many ing to his color but his nationality en to the best hotels and restau- white girls into a crowded tea gar- and I have constantly to be exrants to dine and to dance and are den. Remembering the furore such plaining in my own defense that received with the courtesy accord- a thing would have created in the abovementioned type does not d any other guests. I have been America, I watched carefully but represent the better class of Amertold that the reason for this is failed to notice the slightest ex- ican in pretty much the same way that is is assumed that since these citement. It may have done so in- that I had to tell white people at men can afford to enter these ex- wardly but perhaps those were too home that the rowdy Negro is noe pensive places they must be persons well bred to stare. The English typical of the race. of consequence. Britain has many people, so far as I can see, have In the next article I will tell of black kings and princes and who the happy knack of each minding some of the hostoric places I have knows but that these Negroes may his own business. To get the av- visited as the Tower of London, the erage Englishman to converse you Guildhall, St. Paul's Cathedral and And as to the Hindu princes, must begin, and he'll be the first to some of the persons I have met.

Surplus of Women

England' is a woman's country Statistics so far as numbers is concerned. The saying that there are seven

one's information. I had always survey, made by Forrester B. Washand complexion the latter is su-securing and compiling data set perior. American women, howev-forth in the survey. er, dress better and move with more snap and life.

Of course, I am speaking of white women, for I am still of the opinion that when it comes to looks and knowing how to put on clothes and then move with grace in them the Seventh Avenue belle has no

English women are also much more natural and unaffected than American women, not, I suppose, because they're inherently better, but because they are so many they must compete for the men. In America with its greater percent-

Pennsylvania Railroad

women for one man seems to be literally true. They seem to enjoy considerable independence, too smoking on the streets, buses and in parks; and drinking in the saloons with the men. And they denot seem the worse off for it. Beginning November, 1923, and have seen fewer drunken people ir the increased employment of Ne-London than I saw in Harlem. groes by that carrier. It is expect-One result of travel is to correct ed that the Pennsylvania system been led to believe that American ington and Monroe N. Work joint-white women were prettier than ly, will be used as a had s for the Englishwomen. The reverse is entire service. Thirteen States true. In a matter of facial beauty were covered by the two experts in

Hlight Miserable, Tragic, Randolph Declares — Calls Mass Meeting

for better wages and working condi-again. The proposals if adopted enger, a Negro periodical, at No. lion dollars. 2311 Seventh Avenue.

following a campaign by his publica- not, is that the former are organiztion to arouse the Pullman porters to ed and the latter are not. realization of the advantages of unionization, he has arranged to hold a mass meeting at Elks' Auditorium, No. 160 West 129th Street, the evening of Aug. 25, at which the porter may be addressed by representatives of the "Big Four" Brotherhoods, and other white men's unions.

"The Pullman porter is in a miserable and tragic plight," said Randolph. . "His wages are low. His hours of work are long. He has no effective voice in the regulation of the conditions of his job.

Although the porters have an organization with headquarters in the Pullman Building in Chicago, Randolph says this organization is run by officials of the company.

The average wage of the Pullman porter. Randolph says, is \$60 a month, with a trifling increase each year for variably get the worst of it in displaints are made by passengers if the employee is unionized.

"The handicaps under which th porters are now laboring," Randolph says, "are due to the fact there ar too many Uncle Toms in the service With their slave psychology they how and lick the boots of the compan officials, who either pity or despis them."

Ogic

erry Howard, attorney for Mr. illman Company advises the sed wages since the Company, direction. half dollars a wear

miles Synday the executive comin Chicago and considered a 42 per cent increase for their 180,000 membership. Their present contract with the roads expires December 31, An effort to organize the Negro and the executives have about a-Pullman porters into a union to fight greed to ask that the cut taken off tions has been undertaken by A. wages just after the war be restored Philip Randolph, editor of the Mes- will cost the company several mil-

The only reason why the train men can talk about a twelve per-Randolph announced yesterday that cent increase and the porters can-

Clarence Hammond Is Appointed on the Seaboard and Has Full Authority Over the Men Who Serve on the Road.

Clarence Hammond, for many a certain period. In addition to being years in the employ of the Sea-overworked, he says, the porters in-board in the watter, has variably get the worst of it in disputes. He says company officials are much more inclined to give the emptor of the waiter at that the and ployee a fair hearing when comiss now engaged in the active pluties incident to that appendiment. His wages are \$165 per month with full allowance as hinder

His authority over waiters en route is absolute. The applinment has gained but little publicity, but is taken as an indication that the railroads are waking up to the fact that colored men of worth should be put into responsible positions. The Southern Pacific and Seaboard are the only lines which have ever an porters not to organize for given the Negro a chance in this

THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

The New South which Dr. FRANK the South Carolina operative received month increase would cost Bohn describes in another section of \$650. Nevertheless, "the purchasing Ilman company a million and today's TIMES in the industrial South "power of the yearly wage gives an Too much Florida is not in his picture, the Floride "advantage to the worker in the South."

With the by onverting leagues of Birmingham, the steel city of the sand and swamp into Winter resorts and South, doubled its population between

modern fities have adjasted great wealth in a few years. The Industrial South has had a slower growth, but of late its development seems to have come with a rush People forget that the foundation of the Profide expansion was bid many years ago by far-sighted Northern capitalists, who only now are receiving their reward. Miami, for instance, is a flourishing city and promises to be a metropolis. Skyscrapers and institutional buildings have risen from its sands, but it is not the wand of a magician that has worked the transformation. Practical men with long purses have wrought the change. The New South has risen from the ruins of the war between the States, which left the partisans of the Lost Cause only the natural resources of their country. Of money they had none, and credit, founded upon labor, was of painfully slow growth. wheel has prought them a wonderful prosperity, which is reflected in the earnings of the Southern railroads.

The industrial South sweeps from Danville, in Virginia, to Birmingham, in Alabama. Its area is less than 50,000 square miles. For most of its length, extending through five States, the Blue Ridge looks down upon it, sending many rivers to the sea, which will be the source of inexhaustible electric power. The industrial South is builded upon cotton, steel and tobacco, the raw material and the manufactured products. Massachusetts is still the foremost cotton factory State, but North Carolina has worked into second place, South Carelina into third. The largest cotton factory in the world has just been built at Danville. Labor is cheaper in the South because housing and food and the raw materials that enter into manufacture are cheaper. Dr. Bohn says that "a "wage of two dollars a day in Southern "Piedmont is equivalent to at least four "dollars a day in New England." That is one reason why the cotton industry is moving from New England to the South. In 1923 the number of operatives in the cotton mills of Massachusetts was 113,-707; the total for North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia was 190,567. Wages were much lower in the South. The average income of a worker in the Massachusetts cotton mills was \$1,012, while

1910 and 1920. Alabama has become the third iron and steel State, displacing Illinois. At its door Birmingham has all the coal it needs for manufacturing. In tobacco products the North is still in the lead, but the South is steadily closing the gap. North Carolina is first in the value of tobacco products. The waterpower resources of the industrial South greatly exceed those of the North. In the Blue Ridge, the Great Smoky Mountains and the Cumberlands rain clouds are constantly gathering, and hundreds of streams rising in their gorges carry the precipitation down to the lowlands and the sea. At Horse Cove the average yearly rainfall is ninety-six inches, at Highlands ninety-one. Incalculable electric power can be provided to factories in the industrial South. It enjoys the benefit of cheap bituminous coal. The industrial South promises to be more and more a white South, for the negro is not mechanical. With a climate like that of Italy, but blessed with resources which Italy lacks, the industrial South faces a prosperity to which no bounds can be set. It is a theme not only for the economist but for the historian, this transformation of a people who lost the great Civil War and found theme

Labor - 1925. Occupation, Wages, etc., The Plight of the Negro Miners Pu ARRAM L. HARRIS

(This intimate discussion of the situation of Negro miners in the battle between the United Mine Workers and the Coal Operators of West Virginia, is taken from the unpublished notes of Mr. Harris, who made the investigation under the West Virginia Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics during June of this year .- Editor's Note.)

THREE Negro miners, former members of I the United Mine Workers of America, but now employed at the non-union mine at Benwood (Hutchinson Coal Company), told the writer that the union was all right for keeping up wages, but that in many instances Negroes could not get jobs by which to earn the union wages. They said that there were five mines around Black Oaks, in Ohio, that would not hire a Negro miner. Ofe of the three said that he had applied for a Job on several occasions at these mines, but the superintendent told him that he would like to him him but that he could not afford to shut fown his plant because of one man.

miners has undoubtedly increased with the employers, the union cites the Consolidated growing Ku Klux spirit in many of the north- Mine 93, now operating under the Paigely ern counties. The Ku Klux Klan almost Company. All of the machine-men in this mine wrecked a mine at Bellaire, Ohio, just across are Negroes. the West Virginia line, because of the employ-

ment of Negroes.

constantly held up to union officials by the Negro in this section. (This indictment is simwriter whenever he interviewed them. The ilar to the one rendered by a Negro miner of consensus of opinion among them seemed to be the same company at Grant Town.) this: If discrimination occurs and continues The New England Fuel Company's mine at unchecked it's the Negro's own fault. Each Lowsville employs about 550 men, about 50 per member fully understands that the United cent of whom are Negroes. Most of the Negroes Mine Workers make color discrimination a mis- are from outside of the State, having been imdemeanor under penalty of \$100 fine. The em- ported as strikebreakers. Many were never operation in the coal industry, it is claimed, the affair. It is quite possible that demeanor under penalty of \$100 line. The employers alike understand that there shall be no before engaged in mining, know nothing of it competition proceeds at a cut-throat pace, each opinion upon all sides of the questions. discrimination against Negro miners as stated and care less about it. They are floaters. They operator attempting to mine his coal more tion that Mr. Howard and Mr. in the joint agreement. The Negro, when re- are to be seen coming and going every day. It cheaply so as to undersell his competitor. To do Randolph may debate several fused a job, can, if in good standing with the said that the company keeps certain key Ne- this the cost of production must be as low as cities of the country. Both men local union, demand work where there are va- groes who help to maintain a normal labor possible. Wage slashing and disorganization fol- are ready and eager for the fray. cancies and get it. Employers say that they would hire Negroes were it not for their union workers. If the employers were disposed to hire Negroes, they would do it—union or no union. But under the joint agreement between union. But under the joint agreement between coal operators and miners it has been established. These Negroes are lows; each operator is at the throat of every supply for its mines. These Negroes are lows; each operator is at the throat of every lows; each ope coal operators and miners it has been established that no color discrimination shall prevail in the employment of men. This is the union's agreement with the operators and it union's agreement with the operators and it like to the employers' statement that gives the lie to the employers' statement that they would hire Negroes but for the fear of The Superintendent at this mine was said to tion against Negroes.

Against the supposititious discrimination of Negroes by members of certain locals, union officials cited cases which to them are undeniable evidence of the employers' and not the union's discriminatory attitude to the Negro. They said the National No. 1 (National Fuel Company) and Booth Mines (River Seam Coal Company), both near Morgantown, would not employ Negroes. These are non-union mines. Another mine in this section, Rosemont (the Rosemont Coal Company), was characterized "The Ku Kluxers' Mine", inasmuch as its superintendent and mine workers have a tacit agreement against employing foreigners and Opposition to the employment of Negro Negroes. Alongside such discrimination by

The Secretary of the local union at Lowsville said that the New England Fuel and Transpor-These instances of union discrimination were tation Company is the worst enemy of the

incurring the hostility of union members who have hired 15 white men on May 30. Upon could legitimately be suspended were they to hiring them, he said that he wished the whole strike against the employment of Negroes. Thus force were white and that if it were possible reasons the union officials about the discrimina. he'd get rid of every "damn nigger" he had hired. The local union claims that it had to That the men will recognize this even though

from entirely supplanting competent Negropian miners with white miners when the mine ope rated under union agreement.

About 50 Negroes have just been fired at the DRWE STARTS IN Grant Town mine, owned by the New England DRWE STARTS IN Fuel and Transportation Company. As far a it could be learned, these men were fired be cause of general inefficiency as workers. The immorality and vice of the barracks in which these new comers live are conducive to sucl inefficiency.

At Dakota (Bethlehem Coal Co.) 25 Negroes were discharged on June 15th.

In the present strike, union organizers are desirous of knowing why the Negro does no use judgment in appraising the value of the union to him as a worker. He ought to know the opening of an intensive organithey say, that employers are merely using him zation campaign to organize the for a cat's paw; and that as soon as the strike pullhary porters in Chicago, St. is over he'll be kicked out. Even if some white the course work with Negroes (which, or Omaha, Nebraska, that the far course, can be stopped by constitutional meth West. Meetings are being held events. ods), it is to the Negro's economic interest to ery night. Pulman porters are join the union and help win the strike. If he said to be going into the movement sticks to the union these organizors say the sticks to the union, these organizers say, the result of the meetings, Mr. Perry union is morally obligated to stand by him.

Looking at the proposition purely from the Justice, and recent appointee as economic side and not from the point of view a member for Legal Stan of the of race sentimentalism, it is argued that the Pulman Company, has challenged Negro is as much the loser where the union A. Philip Randolph to debate the does not function as the white man. This ar-should organize their own unions gument is reasoned from the possible effect the under the plan of the Pretherhead gument is reasoned from the possible effect the under the plan of the Brotherhood institution of the competitive wage scale will of Sleeping Car Porters. have upon the standard of living among both of the great events in Chicago. black and white workers.

Once the union is driven from field of public are intensively aroused over

"There is no lower limit to the competitive wage-scale," said Mr. Van Bittner when interviewed by the writer. "Cut-throat competition forces each operator to be the enemy of all. fight assiduously to keep the superintendent they have gone back to work is evidenced by the fact that many are quitting at Dawson

Petry Howard Challenges A. Philip Randolph To Debate Question of Benefits Of Sleeping Car Organizations.

Chicago, Ill.—October 19, marked W. Howard, Special Assistant to

Pullman porters and the general

Mine, the Bethlehem Mine at Dakota and the New England Fuel and Transportation Company. Such conditions must inevitably lead to a strong mine workers' union in West Virginia.

Not only do miners suffer actual reductions in wages, but they are liable to losses which accrue to them under non-union conditions from not having a check-weighman at the tipple to see that the company's weigh-man gives the miner his correct weight of coal loaded.

Upon such purely economic conditions the union bases its contention that the Negro's selfinterest demands allegiance to the United Mine Workers. They attempt to further clinch their argument by bringing in the race factor. The United Mine Workers prohibit any of its members from joining the Ku Klux Klan (see Constitution, page 35). The Negro should therefore join the Mine Workers' union and help rid the industry of Ku Kluxism; for if the spirit of Klanism continues to grow and ultimately prevails, the white unionist will logieally go to the Ku Klux side in order to get a job. The Negro will then be forced out of the industry or forced to occupy a much less secure position than he now occupies or could occupy under strong union conditions.

The Ku Klux Klan's power in the coal fields is not mythical, according to Van Bittner. He says that this growing spirit of social and economic intolerance is a real issue which the United Mine Workers have to face; that it must have ked or it will disrupt the labor solida & AJDA ong white and black workers at nited Mine Workers aim. which

NEW YORK CITY WORLD NOVEMBER 7, 1925

NEGROES NOT COMMUNISTS

To the Editor of The World: According to press reports, the country seems much disturbed by Commu- sorts. We do not believe in isms as nists' activities among colored people, panaceas for the many undue ills our program which some sort of a gather- which gets us jobs where we never were

should afford a fertile field for propa- us our day in court when accused, to preachers of discontent speaks for itself, and women at the stake.

official warning to the colored members an orchestra seat at a first-class down- seek to build soft places for themof the American Federation of Labor by town theatre at Washington, the natheir President to beware of the Red tional capital, where Communists and Negro labor congress two-thirds of us others who come whence they do are mass Negroes otherwise never would perfectly welcome. have known about the so-called Ameri-

can Negro labor gathering in Chicago. President Grand Council of the Brother hood of Dining-Car Employees. The average mass colored man's, like

ne average mass white man's, knowledge of the origin and purport of Communism is closely akin to Malarkey's conception of our Federal Government's functions. And Malarkey refused to support his party nominee for re-election as President of the United States simply because his friend Downey, a Navy Yard employee, could not get off for Downey's brother-in-law's funeral.

nood of Dining-Car Employees.

Washington, Oct. 30.

PERRY W. NOWARD

Mr. Howard is being much criticised for his attitude toward the thought it seems not so serious, but on second thought it seems not so serious. In the first place, the porters are not making unreasonable demands. They ask the possible They organize as a means of profession and Perry Howard, against unionization, the question has been raised that suppose the Pullman company finds it convenient to get along without the porters, what here?

On first Highly between the Pullman porters for unionization and Perry Howard, against unionization, the question has been raised that suppose the Pullman company finds it convenient to get along without the porters, what here?

On first Highly the fight between the Pullman porters for unionization and Perry Howard, against unionization, the question has been raised that suppose the Pullman company finds it convenient to get along without the porters, what here?

On first Highly the fight between the Pullman porters for unionization and Perry Howard, against unionization, the question has been raised that suppose the Pullman company finds it convenient to get along without the porters are not making unreasonable demands. They ask the possible They organize the pull ask they are the porters as a mean of profession and Perry Howard, against unionization and Perry Howard, against unionization and Perry Howard, ask the possible that suppose the Pullman porters into a union. They are the possible Navy Yard employee, could not get off for Downey's brother-In-law's funeral. Asked about Trotzky a colored chauffeur said that he was the best detective in San Francisco, because nobody "kin steal your car round him."

Tell International that he downers and tection, not as a means of taglession. Then if the Fundament of the above that the formula is a means of taglession. Then if the Fundament of the Fundament steal your car round him."

We mass Negroes have been the viconly in a clever brain whose possessor avoided work. These were succeeded by the crop, so familiar to Harlem until a year or so ago, preaching "Socialism," anything and everything to avoid its natural elements—the truck, the docks, the shovel, the Street Cleaning Department, the Pullman car, the waiter's who desire to organize among would be the best thing ever happened to the porters.

They are Negroes, and shall be treated as such.

If the Pullman porters monopoly were broken up it would be the best thing ever happened to the porters.

While they may not see it now they would recline it. to the wherewithal sources.

became a "panhandle-broker" (director of others to soft pickings on com- Soviet red army invading America, mission), now is a Boardwalk chair- and sowing the seed of unrest, and ing now in Chicago announced shall be previously employed, obtains shelter vigorously pushed among colored Amer- when we suddenly come in great numan American university, who has spent economy, and recently has been suc-

It is none the less true, however, that Frankly, the Communists have no take care of their own interest but for wide publicity given the proper more chance with and among us than without interference of outside par-Mr. Lester Walton and I have to get ties who are not porters, but who

RIENZI B. LEMUS.

One tough old bird, who, when his sentatives of the Red army from circles. game had been exposed in Boston, Moscow. He is opposed to the pusher at one of the Atlantic Coast re- intolerance among the working men of his race. Mr. Howard says and Washington has taken official no- "flesh is heir to." We are interested in that he is not opopsed to working tice of it. The source of alarm is the such organizations as the Urban League, men organizing themselves into helpful organizations for the purpose of improving their living conicans, particularly in the South. The bers, systematically teaches us how to dition, but he is opposed to Socialchief promoter and director general is care for our young and ourselves, im- ist and soap-box orators disturba native-born colored man, graduate of presses the necessity for thrift and ing the peaceful relation now exsome time in Moscow (wherever that is) cessfully prevailing upon the American with the Soviets (whoever they are). Federation of Labor to give us a man's He is said to be an avowed Communist chance in organized-labor ranks. We twhatever that is), and his organization support and depend upon the National is called the American Negro Labor Association for the Advancement of will retire from the arene if Mr. Colored People, seeking, and success- will retire from the arena if Mr. The fact that this country may be fully so, to prevent further encroach- Randolph, the professional agitaconstrained to believe the Negro masses ment upon our civic privileges, to get tor, will leave the porters alone, gating the pernicious doctrines of the stop lynchings and burning of our men and let them organize themselves. That they are amply intelligent to

selves at the expense of the porters. Mr. Howard's position is worthy of studying, contrasted with Mr. Randolph's.

URING the fight between the Pullman porters for unionization and Perry Hammed

The public and Mr. Howard are prove that the Negro makes just as big a mistake in trying to gain a monopoly, as a trust in the commertims of our own "professional race- not very far apart in our judg- cial field. The very nature of a monopoly is dangerous. rectly, until the latter - day group ment, if they would stop with a Besides having the elements of a huge success, it har-

later day group later a chance. From forty years back, until the last seven or eight years, Boston was the El Dorado for the "so-licitors" of colleges and universities in the Southern black belts which existed only in a clever brain whose possessor avoided work. These were succeeded here the southern black belts were succeeded here. They would stop with a besides having the elements of a huge success, it harbors within the seeds of its own destruction.

The monopoly of the Pullman porters is a case in point. Since all the porters are Negroes, the Pullman company is not obliged to deal with them as workers, who want a decent wage, but as Negroes who are getting "uppish." If there were white men in the Pullman porter ranks then it would be a fight for manhood

ment, the Pullman car, the waiter's themselves unions, for their own While they may not see it now, they would realize it tray, the elevator. We failed to be impressed with Socialism, and the corner mutual protection, in accord-disputes in this country is to give justice to labor. If advocates thereof became patent-medi- ance with American idea's, stand- the Negro can take the hint and scatter himself among cine hawkers, magicians, real-estate ards and principles. But he is op-the whites in all lines of industry, while he may not agents-without capital or clienteleposed to American working men be strong as a laboring unit, he will be well paid indiperhaps Communists, and what not, for perhaps Communists, and what not, for posed to American working men so strong as a laboring unit, he will be well paid indiperhaps Communists, and what not, for posed to American working men so strong as a laboring unit, he will be well paid indiperhaps Communists, and what not, for posed to American working men so strong as a laboring unit, he will be well paid indiperhaps communists, and what not, for posed to American working men so strong as a laboring unit, he will be well paid indiperhaps communists, and what not, for posed to into Bolshevism, vidually, and thus better equipped to fight his battles anybody, against everybody, according being misled into Bolshevism, collectively along other lines, where he cannot subcommunism, and anarchy by repre-merge his personality and presence as he can in labor

Occupation, Wages, etc.

After years of effort on the part of to the registry division in 1904, be-2,600 Race employees of the Chicago coming special clerk with the maxipostoffice to create the position of mum rating. He resides at 3723 foreman, to be held by men of their Giles Ave. group, news of success came in an official announcement issued Tuesday, July 21, in communications sent to the three candidates who had

been selected to fill the posts of fore-men.

The appointments came from Post master Arthur C. Lueder to Henry R. Wilson, former president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees; tional Alliance of Postal Employees; David Hawley, pussident of the Au-pomattox clib, and Libward T. Corn-well. Mr. Wilson was assigned as foreman to Juincy station in the parcel post section; p. Hawley to the inspection of delivery, and Mr. Cornwell to the vivision of supplies denartment of the Monroe St. postdepartment of the Monroe St. postoffice annex at 726 W. Monroe St.

Two Years' Fight

The fight to bring about this result was started two years ago by the Phalanx club, 14-year-old organization of the postal employees, of which William E. Mitchell is presi-Two other organizations, the Postoffice Girls club, Mrs. Letitia Myles, president, and the National Alliance of Postal Employees. Thomas Hensley, president, joined the Phalanx club in its fight.

A committee of nine, three from each club, was selected to make the fight under the direction of O. L. Weaver, its chairman and also a member of each of the clubs. Through Hon. Edward Wright, Aldermen Louis B. Anderson and Robert R. Jackson, the matter was brought to the attention of Congressman Mar-B. Madden, who was urged to use his influence in bringing the desired results. Communications then passed between Mr. Madden and master Lueder, culminating in a torious fight for the postal em-

I three of the newly appointed and assigned foremen had been special clerks who had risen to the maximum rating in the main postoffice at a salary of \$2,300 a year,

l encouragement and support of efforts put for On their behalf heir caneagues Postmaster Lueder because of this

Mr. Wilson entered the postal service in 182 in the partifice of New Orleans and val prosperred to Chicago in 190 the worked as a distributor, became a special clerk and rose to the maximum rating. He was the first secretary of the Phalanx club and a former president of the National alliance of Postal Employees being active in the clerks. Employees, being active in the clerks' association and union. He resides at the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Hawley entered the service Sept. 1, 1902, as a clerk in the registry division, where he remained 21 years. During the last three years he was tracing clerk in the superintendent's office rising to the post of He resides at 5256 special clerk. Dearborn St.

Mr. oCrnwell began work in the service July 1, 1902, as a clerk in the mailing division and was transferred

IS PULLMAN COMPANY DEALING FAIRLY?

According to W. I. Davis, Chicago Southern District, who has been in the employment of the company for 28 years, the Pullman officials have been dealing squrely with its colored employes.

the Pullman company are being paid higher salaries than ever before; and that with "good pickins'," they can save their entire salaries, if they battles as they have done in the past, and turn a so desired. This truth is forme out by the fact that deaf ear to those who would lead them into new matter have acquired substantial homes, and untried projects, perhaps for purposes of their enjoy good bank account and are able to support own. Too much I-dare and I-demand some times their families handsomely.

pany who are already organized in a benefit as- tired of quarreling and offer to let all those colsociation; and ville la litheir difficulties ored employes go who cannot see their way clear thru join with to remain under present conditions, and work Pullman officials. All things considered, these mixed forces? Can it not be seen what would committees seem to have been getting practical happen in time? In such a crisis, it is safe to results, and no doubt by exercising patience and wager that those who are so eager to give advice diplomacy, will be able to get every thing they now, could only give you empty sympathy then. ask for within the bounds of reason, but not thru Let well enough alone. Continue to make reathe language of force and demand. The day for sonable requests thru your committees. You know this kind of maneurvering is rapidly disappearing, what kind of cat is in the bag you are holding results are best obtained now days thru appeal to now; but what kind of cat is in the new bag they reason in arbitrary discussion. It would be far- are offering you? It may be a black, bob-tail fetched to believe that the officials of the Pull- cat born on Friday the 13th. See Davis' letter man Company would jeopardize the interest of elsewhere. that company by turning a deaf ear to an appeal from its colored employes based upon common sense. Some times employes jump at conclusions and they have nothing but praise for without giving due consideration to the problem

up for solution. It must not be forgotten that far-reaching changes, involving an enormous outlay of additional expense, are seldom realized in a few months. It takes time to adjust such changes to the satisfaction of all concerned, wherein calculations running into the millions and some times billions of dollars, must be considered upon a profit and loss basis.

According to Mr. Davis, up to the present time, the colored employes have enjoyed most friendly relations with the company and the traveling public; and it seems that the officials of the company have not been lacking in consideration as to the needs of their employes, for its seems, judging from Mr. Davis' letter, that thru certain co-operative plans, many colored employes have become shareholders in the company, that the company furnishes them free insurance and that there has been arranged a pension budget to take care of its old and faithful ones.

All things considered one is impressed that the company has not been unreasonable with its colored employees; and it must be taken into account that whenever any business furnishes 17,000 men work, that concern is undeniably a great factor in It is a known fact that the colored employes of the economic life of the race to which these men belong. It seems then, that the colored employes of the Pullman Company should fight their own prove extremely detrimental to those daring and There are 17,000 colored emplores of this com- demanding. What if the company should get

Labor-1925. Occupation, Wages, etc.

THIS WOMAN SHOULD INTEREST THE SHOW-OFFS

By Ray Loug in Hearst's International

The Twentieth Century Limited

his section, but I didn't tell them ou were, because I didn't know whether you'd want to be disturbd." 11 appened that I did want to see

hese men, but if I had been planften does on that train, she could Lloyd George's nails, she talked with

and this woman has one. She never forgets the face of a patron of the Century.

Mabel Fitts is exceptional in many ways. She has been maid and manicurist on the Century for eighteen years. She has studied beauty culture, first aid, dietetics, taken courses in character analysis and memory training, and-most important of all-she reads constantly in books, magazines and newspapers of the sort that develop intelligence and alertness.

As a result, she is an interesting ing an afternoon of work, as one conversationalist. While she did



ave spoiled it all by telling them:
Yes, of course, I know Mr. Long, e's in car so and so."
I appreciated her consideration specially recause there's nothing in he world tempts the average peron to boast like a good mmory, on to boast like a good mmory, and the control of the celebrities of our on to boast like a good mmory, and to control the control of the celebrities of our of the celebrities of the cel

Plant Closes 10 Honor Laborer

Danville, Ill.-Unusual honors Danville, Ill.—Unusual honors were paid to James Brown laborer, Monday when the Hegeler Zine Smelting works were closed for the funeral 30 Brown was the first man employed when the ginc works was statted 20 years as and turned the first spade full of ground for the plant.

WORKERS GIVEN WAGE REDUCTION

Labor Congress To Stress Demands

Hundreds of Colored Freight Handlers of the Southern Railway System Lines, affiliated with the National Association Railway Mechanics, Helpers, Laborers and Freight Handlers, have filed complaint with officials of the Southern Railway Co., in a matter of misapplication of wage tiles effective May, 1921.

The wages of thete employees were arbitrarily reduced by the officials of the Southern Railway Co., by coercing them and forcing them to sign an agreement affecting a wage out, at a large number of the small stations. The freight landers receive 25c per hour. The fact is, there is no uniformity in the application of wages paid to Colored Freight Handlers in the Southern System.

This matter will claim the attention of every railroad employee who is represented at the American Negro Labor - 1925.

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Notes Un Northern Labor Conditions

(By Elisha Green Wor special information, enclose stamp and address all letters to Elisha Green, Associated Negro Press, 3423

Indiana Avenue, Chicago Ill.)
Already vague rumors are being started that a great demand for labor is coming this spring. Our southern friends will find it to their advantage to read this column weekly and secure accurate and dependable information before leaving their home upon rumor only.

Recently it was reported that there

s a shortage of labor in the Pittsburgh district. This is absolutely false. Steel mills are running around eighty per cent capacity and must expand greatly to even employ the men now out of work about Pittsburgh.

A similar rumor is abroad that several thousands of men are to be employed soon in the Gary district. The mills there have started hiring, but there are thousands of men out of employment in Gary alone. Couple this with the fact that there are more than one Lundred and fifty thousand men out of employment in the Chicago disciet (next door to Gary) and our outhern friends will realize that it s best not to depend upon irresponsible news, which is no news at all.

This same condition is prevailing throughout the north and it will be a ittle while before industry can expand o that point where all men now out if employment will be able to find work. The quick recovery of business nas not come about as expected. True, there is a gradual improvement in the general tone of business conditions, but the nation has been through a period of great depression and it will require some time for a complete recovery. Therefore, do not act hastily and listen o rumors. Know what you are do-It is better to be safe than sor-There will be plenty of opportunity for work, but wait until the opportunity arrives.

Labor - 1925.

Occupation, Wages, etc., ANDREW McGILL HAS IMPOR-TANT POSITION WITH DOOGE MOTOR COMPANY

We are proud to mention the name of Andrew McGill, Sales Manager of the Parts Department of the Podge Motor Co., at 11th and Kansas Ave.

Motor Co., at 11th and Kansas Ave.

Mr. McGill started with this company eventeen years ago. He stated as porter and worked himself up to the last position which he new holds.

He buys and sells everything in this department, which is very important and essential. He knows averything from a to z and knows there intricate part that believes to an automobile. This seaws that colored men with brains and energy can hold responsible brains and energy can hold responsible positions in white concerns if they only prove themselves worthy. Mr. McGill has just completed a five room home, all modern, 1934 Topeka Ave. He enjoys the pleasure of his wife and daughter, who do all they can to make him happy at home. His daughter is in high school and is making good. He was born in Dunlap, Morris County, Kansas. He is a member of Mt. Olive Church and is a Mason.

Kansas,

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Collector Nichols

Appoints Colored

Stenographer

Stenographer

Occupation, Wages, etc.

equivalent more than inchest two inchest this state.

equivalent to 1,800 years and or more had one may of have a teriweather is 35 years old, six feet, two inches tall, and was born in this state

Boston, Mass., Aug. 14.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—On recommendation of William C. Matthews Miss Irma Pack a stenggrapher in the Department of Internal Revenue.

Miss Packs appointment was sanctioned by Senator William M. Batter.

Tiss Pack is a function of the Charles of the Charles of the Girls High School. She is a very efficient stenographer, and has been assisting Mrs. Newnan at the Settlement House of St. Mark's Church. She lives an 504 Shawmut Avenue.

Mr. Nichols has also appointed Miss Doris Dandridge of Cambridge, a neice of Mr. Charles H. Sheppard, as a Clerk. Like Miss Pack, Miss Dandridge is a recent graduate of the Girls' High School.

Mr. Charles E. Newman has been promoted to a position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, while two other Colored appointees have been assigned to the Warehouse Department. All of these appointments have had the indorsement of Senator William M. Butler.

Race Man Lays The Most Brick

HATTIESBURG, Mass., Sept. 24

—Jim Meriweather, while the inercury hovered around, the century
may 183 15,000 Backs in ten
working bours, equivalent to 1,800
square yards or more than one mile
of paving. Mer weather is 35 years
old, six feet two inches tall, and
was born in this state.

NEGRO LAYS MOST BRICK

sociated Negro Press. Ja Moriweak and the press. Jack ored around the property bank, baid 75,000 oricks in ten worlding hours,

Labor-1925 Occupation, Wages, etc., Boston Elevated COL **Employs Negro**

Public Utilities to Discontinue Color Discriminations

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—When Charles M. Moore of 3 Webster Court reported at the Reservoir Car Barn in Brookline as a "stu-Charles M. Moore of 3 Webster court, Massachusetts loyal to the ideals of Charles M. Moore of 3 Webster court, Massachusetts loyal to the ideals of democracy and to the ideals of lows a five years' struggle by the Boston Urban League to have colencouragement in 1920 when the hired by the company, Dana said in State Legislature, passed to law explanation:

"Yes, there is one Colored man of the latter had been hired by the company, Dana said in explanation:

"Yes, there is one Colored man of the latter had been hired by the company, Dana said in explanation:

take them as they come."

Samuel A. Allen, executive secre-

the National Urban League, sent a any trouble with the union men. telegram to William Green, president of the American Federation of "Elevated car employees

lic utility corporations.

COLORED L MOTORMAN

WHITE UNION OBJECTS—EX- ises is not clear.
PLAINS HIRING OF COLORED MAN AS CONDUCTOR-MOORE A TROTTER, IN INTERVIEW, CALLS GUARDIAN BOY-SPECIAL LAW WAS PASSED UNDER LEAD OF J. R. BOURNE

L Road's Statement

ored men employed in the transit. None of the men would instruct people without regard to race, creed system. The fight for colored with the duties of a conductor, or color, has at last seen fit to abolition that the letter had been ish the color har to apple without regard to race, creed system. tormen and conductors was given Admitting that the latter had been ish the color bar to employment.

The attitude of the company was breaking in on the cars," he said. He is a past official of the St. Mark's Litreflected in the statement of Gen- was taken on under authority of an erary & Musical Association which eral Manager Dana, who arsystem act passed by the State Legislature of under the lead of John R. Bourne, the opposition of the men as fol- 1920, preventing discrimination Esq., championed the successful effort. lows: "The company is not going against a colored man applying for fort to have the law passed which to discriminate against any metaon work on any street railway whose account of his color. We are to operation is controlled by the commonwealth.

Samuel A. Allen, executive secretary of the Boston Urban League, 40 new men, and this Colored man color.

"The Equal Rights League is proud tary of the Boston Urban League, is confident that Moore will remain at work, and that the six others on the list will receive their appointment when they are reached on the list, regardless of the opposition.

When the newspapers reported that the fight was being led by union employees of the company, and not the mere act of the company alone, that resulted in the hiring of movement or the uniquing of Pulls. T. Arnold Hill, director of the De- alone, that resulted in the hiring of movement or the unionizing of Pullpartment of Industrial Relations of this Colored man, I do not anticipate man porters."

More on List

"This new man will have to pass in Boston objecting to appointment certain tests, physical, eyesight and of colored man as conductor. The others, before he can be assigned perdemocratic policy of the American manently to a carbarn, as is the case Wederation of Labor should be with all new employes. I believe that stressed in this situation. Can you conductors breaking in are paid \$3 a help in bringing about fair play."

The Urban League is considerative gives them instruction is paid 12 bly energized over the opposition cents an hour in addition to his reguto Moore's appointment, which is lar pay. It takes about two weeks the beginning of a nation-wide cam- for a learner to break in. There are paign to secure employment for between 175 and 200 Colored porters colored men and women in the pub. who are members of the Boston Car Men's Union."

Mr. Dana said he had received no report that conductors at the Reservoir carbarn had refused to take the new man out for instruction.

Officiais of the car men's union declined to make any public statement regarding the employment of Moore, first Colored man ever to be hired as CHAS. N. MOORE FIRST COLORED a "student" conductor on the Elevat-ELEVATED CONDUCTOR-DANA ed system, and just what action, if SAYS EL CAN'T BAR RACE- any, the union will take in the prem-

ON ORGANIZED LABOR TO BE CONSISTENT

(Boston Advertiser, Nov. 20, 1925) The Boston Elevated cannot discriminate between black and white of the Equal Rights League and ediment in giving employment to those the designated tests.

William Monroe Trotter, secretary of the Equal Rights League and edition devoted to the interests of the Colored voted to the interests of the

dent" conductor, there was much consternation among the en employees of the Boston Elevated Road. Moore's appointment fol-Elevated, which serves all the people and draws its revenue from all the None of the men would instruct people without regard to race, creed

"Charles N. Moore is a worthy son of Massachusetts and a fine specimen "Yes, there is one Colored man of progressive young American. He to bar citizens of Massachusetts from "At present we have need of about its employment because of race or

NEGRO MECHANICAL ENGIN-

TROIT RAILWAYS

Detroit, March 7.—Through the efforts of John C Dancy, Jr., Secretary of the Detroit Urban League, two young Negro graduates in mechanical engineering alvin Lee, and J. F. Lee, from the University of Michigan and Purdue University, respectively, have been placed at work on the Mnes of the Detroit Street Railways. This is regarded as an encouraging piece of progress Mr. Dancy states that there are prospects for the placement of other Negro technical graduates in equally important professions with leading companies of Michigan

HENRY FORD STORES FOR EMPLOYEES ONLY

Columbian Press Bureau.

Detroit, Aug. 19.—Negro employes of the Ford Motor Company are reaping full savings in the purchase of meats, groceries, drives and shoes on sale on the Tord Stores and shallable only to employes and members of their families. The reductions in price under the Ford Stores plan became so notice able technic that it became necessary to exclude the general public in order to safeguard Ford workers, whose employer buys in such bulk as to effect marked savings.

Michigan.

Labor - 1925.

Occupation, Wages, etc., Seek Employment for Negroes at New Ford Plant

Saint Paul, Minn.—Public-spirited white and colored business men of this city, headed by E. C. Carter, of the local Urban League, and Fred D. Mcracken, prominent realter and forger housing expert of the U.S. Department of Rabor, have been seeking to bring about the employment of a proportionate number of Negro workers, skilled and unskilled, when the local Ford Motors Works opens its Minnesota plant in the near future. It is estimated that this wing of the great Ford automobile industry will begin work with about 1,000 hands and that within a year the work force may swell to more than ten thousand.

With the prospects of an early spring migration of Negroes from the southern states, a portion of which will doubtless enter the Twin Cities district, local citizens and interested welfare workers are urging that the Ford Company extend its usual policy of employing Negro hands to the Saint Paul works

Minneapolis.

Labor - 1925.

Occupation, Wages, etc.



MISS MARGARET BROWNING

Kansas City, Mo., young lady, who copped the first prize in the Kansas City fashion show. She is a model to include the big clothing firms of that city and has the distinction of having rist? from "a stock problem to have a small black satin turban to match, and a black Bengaline silk coat with red ox tripining put all other contestants in the shade. It was the first time the store had furnished a model to a Race fashion show.

Labor - 1925 Occupation, Wages, etc.,

NEWARK N. J. NEWS JANUARY 20 1921

New Positions Upen To Colored Workers,

Report Says, Though One in

Five Applicants Was Placed.

Five Applicants Was Placed.

Many new fields of employment have Jessie P. Condit. The been opened to colored persons, Will-Bannwart, presided. iam M. Ashby, executive secretary of

last night at the annual meeting in St. James A. M. E. Church. Discussing conditions last year, Mr. Ashby stated that while, industrially, they were "depressingly dull a i hazardous," there were \$12 placements made out of 3,961 applications, or about one in five.

the New Jersey Urban League reported

Reference was made to the fact that two colored persons obtained positions with public bodies during the year; positions were found for six stenographers, two bank messengers, a factory forewoman and three new places were opened by the league where col-ored persons had not previously

were opened by the league where colored persons had not previously worked.

"The stenographers, with one exception," Mr. Ashby stated, "were young women graduated from our own high school or a high school in the county. All these contracts have made many friends for us." Other jobs filled by the league included domestics, butlers, day workers, chauffeurs, porters, factory hands and common laborers.

Paying tribute to the Welfare Federation of Newark and the Community Chest, Mr. Ashby said that due to a more intelligent and advanced system of financing philanthropic and social service agencies the league was able to begin the year with a staff that fitted its program for the first time since 1920. The results that followed were made possible by the federation and chest, he said, and the co-operation by all the allied agencies in dealing with problems showed a marvelous advance. Freedom from financial worry permitted the welfare agencies to concentrate on their work.

Groups Co-operated Better.

Groups Co-operated Better.

'The response to appeals for co-operation were always happy, Mr. Ashby reported, and it gave the several organizations a knowledge of each other that had not obtained previously.

The Phyllis Wheatley Home for young women without homes housed an average of seventeen throughout the year and gave temporary lodging to fourteen.

The baby clinic conducted by the child hygiene division of the city Department of

News Jersey:

Health in the league's building had 665 babies brought in during the year. Many meetings were also held at the headquarters.

Bishop Coadjutor Stearly, discussing Urban League Tells on "He urged patience in awaiting results and a constant effort toward better work.

Year Was Strenuous Industrially, for an organization to succeed in a community, Bishop Stearly said—good form, wisdom and increasing activity.

-abor-1925.
Occupation, Wages, etc.,

largest chain story conforations in the group a chance to share in the programment of the United opportunity for washing soiled dress-music is taught to any of the employees who desire to country, colored salesmen may soor construction.

The irons are dichted with gas the programment of the United opportunity for washing soiled dress-music is taught to any of the employees who desire to can directly with gas the programment of the country for 1926 is about the conformal transfer of be employed in stores located in Har. Thanking you for your attention lem. The letter from this paper was we are. sent by the business manager, who made a careful survey of the number of United Cigar Stores doing business in Harlem, and was inspired by the fact that colored men were selected dent Simmons and is as follows:—for work as salesmen in United Cigar Wr. W. R. Bain Business Manager. Stores in Chicago. In the event of Mr. W. R. Bain, Business Manager, the corporation deciding to follow its policy now being executed in Chicago. avenues of employment hitherto closed to colored men will be opened.

The "News" letter is as follows:-United Cigar Stores Corporation,

44 West 18th Street, 1 New York. 3-1 Attention, Mr. President: Gen'lemen:

I am inclosing a clipping which was attention, we are, cut from a Chicago colored newspaper and desire to extend our congratulations to your corporation for this splendid move.

The "New York News" has always been anxious to know that our larger corporations were willing to place colored men in positions of trust and responsibility, and we write this letter with that idea in mind.

Here, in colored Harlem, where more than 200,000 colored citizens live, there are a large number of United Cigar Stores, The writer is personally acquainted with several salesmen, and especially so with your manager, Mr Harris, at 135th street and Lenox avenue.

It is our firm belief that with the extension of the liberal policy now in

favorable attitude toward the United

We know of a number of educated Quoung men with whom we would be Lidecide to accept our suggestions. The United Cigar Stores in this

neighborhood have enjoyed the patron-News Points Out to Chainage of colored patrons over a large period of time, and the territory is Cigar Stores Corporation much greater than that covered by the There are torty colored swomen

Yours very truly, THE NEW YORK NEWS, Wilfred R. Bain, Business Manager.

The answer came from Vice-presi and were given medical treatment.

135 West 135th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Feb. 25, 1925. small pay

Dear Sir:

Very truly yours, 44 West 18th Street employment.

effect by the company in Chicago; it this same policy was followed in New this same policy was followed in New COURT WOMEN FIESSETS IN LOWITOWN Cigar Stores from our people.

It would be possible for you to place clerks of color, qualified in every way.

Lactory Work Under Very Bad Conditions hat they were of our group made no lifterence.

Before leaving, Wr. McQuade gave the

glad to put you in touch, if you should Dressmaking Plant Requires 8, Hours Work Daily, Paying stated that he would be glid to have decide to accept our suggestions. Only \$11 Per Week, and Poor Ventilation Of Work

Room Entails Discomfort To the Workers any construction to the worker at the Westment of the service. He also asked for any constructive criticism. The budget Wisdom of Following Pol-United in Chicago. Colored Harlem ext working as pressers on dresses in inghouse Air Brake Company, reported at the Urban tends as far north as 155th street and the plant of Leo M. Cooper Com-employees, of which number 157 were employed in the icy Acopted in Chicago

as far south as 120th street, from the pany, 50 West 28th street, who do not foundries and the majority of these on piece work. East River to Morningside, St. Nicholas, think that the working conditions averaging about \$6 per day. They have a four so for the west, and we believe you will afford. Their wages are \$1 to week bath, light and gas, renting for \$12, \$15 and \$18 per New york News from the United agree that it is no more than fair to for an 8 hour day and there is no month, respectively. They have let aside buildings for light stores Corporation one of the them that you give members of our opportunity for them as operators, their use for church work, social, educational activities argest chain store corporations in the group a chance to share in the prog-since the colored girls are only givenete. A band has also been formed and instrumental trees and presperity of the United appropriate of the United Corporations in the group a chance to share in the prog-since the colored girls are only givenete. A band has also been formed and instrumental trees and presperity of the United Corporations in the group a chance to share in the prog-since the colored girls are only givenete. A band has also been formed and instrumental trees.

> which adds to the steam heat of the building. The windows are closed all day causing the workers to perspire and suffer. One day last week two of the women were taken ill on account of the unfavorable conditions

One of the women that fainted has a sick husband at home and a five nonths old baby. There are numerous cases where women quit occause they cannot stand the work or are unable to cke out a living on the

We wish to acknowledge receipt of women for there is at least one woyour kind letter of a few days agoman with mixed hair in the group, and will be very glad to take up the order instances are women who have contents of same at our next meeting. aged parents to provide, others can aged parents to provide; others eith-. Thanking you for calling this to ouch in private families or have debts that necessitate their helping their husbands. Still others are unable to S. Simmons, Vice-president, do the hard day's work in private UNITED CIGARS STORES CORP., families and can find no other kind

While the bosses are civil in their employees feel that they ought to be

Solely on Merit—Regrets for handling the great and continually Public Constructive Criti- the public. cism.

(Retlaw Press Service)

allowed a chance for advancement in guade the Register of Rings county, twenty years, and despite wages and in capacity of service had recently appointed two girls of our growth of business this increase has been They are in most cases, under ad-group as copyists in his office located at taken care of with great satisfaction to verse circumstances, trying to earnthe Hall of Records in Brooklyn, and wast majority of the public. an honest living in a respectable way that he had done so without any political pressure but solely on the fact that they headed the civil service list, and that he was satisfied with them after talking to the young ladies, an interview with Register McQuade elicted the information that the successful pair were Miss Of

After a cordial greeting from Register McQuade, he sought to impress the fact

for 1926 is about to be prepared, an any of the recommendations received volve the expenditure of funds he will be glad to incorporate it in the new budget. The Register also stated that while a number of suggestions or recommendations were good it was not always possible to carry them out, because they necessitated the expenditure of funds. which could not be done without the approval of the city authorities in charge of its finances. The letter explained that the Register's office has been put on Not all the workers are young McQuade Says the Girls Ap-a self-supporting basis, and has turned once for there is at least one wo- McQuade Says the Girls Ap-a self-supporting basis, and has turned once for there is at least one wopointments Were Made handsome surplus. Therefore he feels that the office should have every facility

that the report he had appointed the young ladies solely because they were effi-cient was absolutely true and the fact

writer a copy of a form letter that he

was sending out to the takpayers, and

that the public is invited to send in any

suggestions tending towards the better-

In 1921 when Mr. McQuade went into office 197,000 instruments were recorded and filed. In 1924, over 303,000 were handled. The present hall of records was built to accommodate the needs of relations with the workers still the Having learned that James A. Me-made to handle the increase for the next allowed a chance for advancement in Quade the Register of Kings County, twenty years, and despite the great

The New Agamolers, and even this finally week. These clerks belong to erage income of these stores, reaches white hands and is a union, which does not permit The average salary paid to the clerks are related to him by Tulman Co. Makes

Negroes to become members. Negroes employed in these blood or marriage.

whites, non-residents of the the business enterprises in Harlem was undertaken community, are emerging last January for the Amsfrom subways, alighting terdam News, and has just from surface, transit and been completed. The figures motor cars, to do the peace- the white business men only ful and pleasant task of after the employment of all gathering in the honey on the part of the writer. which the queen bee - the He found the stores especi-Negro - has brought to ally unwilling to give any

The fact that these inferior Caucasians bring social diseases with them to Harlem. and contribute freely to our illegitimate child population and to the pauperism of the group by not feeding these new-born children does not seem to frighten us. But what actually sets us to thinking is the fact that all the money which we bring in as salary, and all wnich we spend for rent and commodities, leaves Harlem on Saturday night, never to be seen again. As a result there is no money in circulation in

N THE year 1865 Chat- The only portion of the Ne-Of the 189 grocery stores stores was \$19.40. tel Slavery was abol-roes' salary which goes to Ne (dairies included), seven em. There were 186 laundries, of only three employ Negroes Porter A Clerk In ished. Since then thegroes is that which is invested ployed Negroes, either as driv-which 185 employed Negro wo One, Dr. Polk, said that he Negro has been strongin amusement, paid to theers or in some capacity, with men as ironers and one employ would employ a Negro assist himself lodges or to the church. Fewan average salary of \$17.92 ed a man. The average week ant if he could find an efficient Negroes are engaged in busi-The total weekly income of ly income of these laundries one. useful to political parties, ness, and most of these are these was \$51,808.56. Each were \$99.27, and the average There are three white own o that no attempt has beennot making any money. The employing at least one clerk, salaries paid to the Negro emers of barber shops, two oper Charles. Hunter, of 201 West 144th eriously made to reinstatelandlords see to it that the with a mean salary of \$16 and ployees was \$14 per week, ated solely for white people. street, New York City, until recently

him in the antebellum stores are put out of the reacha maximum of \$34. Of the 310 The bakeries amounted to 84 An amusing incident occur a Pullman porter running between fashion. In Harlem, how "family leases" or by adver-daily sale was \$68.72, nine Ne part with restaurants. No fig-viewing the owner of one of been appointed sign-out clerk by the ever, cause enough exists, tising vacancies only in Jew-gro men, three boys, and two ures were available as to the these shops. An Italian vendor Pullman superintendent of the New which must move serious-ish and foreign language news Negro women cleaners were available as to the diese shops. An iterative value of the New which must move serious-ish and foreign language news Negro women cleaners were income, and only 19 employed of barber supplies came to in York district at the Mott flaven of minded Negroes to feel papers. As a result we of Har-employed, with an average sal Negroes. The Hillware Bakery terview the owner. After the fices of the company of the "new the total so a "new slavery." that one of the many of \$19.26. It is notable at 135th street and Lenox ave-business was talked over, the The data of a "new slavery." that one of the many of the slavery is for the original services are those which slavery," for the following figures willployed at 439 Lenox avenue 8th avenue deserves special asked the boss why he remain-every official who has worked himself slow and non-violent, eco-show to some degree how com-receives \$48.50 per week, wher mention. These two employ a ed in a Negro neighborhood. To to any position of consequence wit nomic slavery is more dis pletely we are enslaved. And seven years ago he started total number of 14 in help, none which the boss replied: "White the company, must first go through

given were obtained from inkling of their receipts, and many were very rude, and at times insulting. There will be found, therefore, that the mean base of figures of some of the stores is an approximation, the basis of which was the mean extracted from those stores which were kind enough to give the figures. The writer wishes to thank those store keepers who were good enough to help him with the material upon which this survey is made. and wishes particularly to mention the kindness of The

Economy Chain Stores.)

what with the politicians fight-with the firm at \$18 per week Negro. The main store at people are hard to please, they And it is said by those of officia astrous to the progress of ing. the politicians fight-with the firm at \$18 per week Negro. The main store at people are naru to please, they and it is said by those of cincian astrous to the progress of ing. the police clubbing and re- of the \$1 dry goods stores 125th and 126th streets and find too much fault; the Negro status that the efficiency and worth a people than any other straining Negroes from exer-with the average sale of \$21.46 Lenox avenue employs a Negro is easy to please, he does not of an employe to serve in an exercise that the efficiency and worth a people than any other straining Negroes from exer-with the average sale of \$21.46 Lenox avenue employs a Negro is easy to please, he does not of an employe to serve in an exercise that the efficiency and worth a people than any other straining Negroes from exer-with the average sale of \$21.46 Lenox avenue employs a Negro is easy to please, he does not of an employe to serve in an exercise that the efficiency and worth a people than any other straining Negroes from exer-with the average sale of \$21.46 Lenox avenue employs a Negro is easy to please, he does not of an employe to serve in an exercise that the efficiency and worth a people than any other straining Negroes from exer-with the average sale of \$21.46 Lenox avenue employs a Negro is easy to please, he does not of an employe to serve in an exercise that the efficiency and worth a people than any other straining Negroes from exer-with the efficiency and worth a people than any other straining Negroes from exer-with the efficiency and worth a people than any other straining Negroes from exer-with the efficiency and worth a people than any other straining Negroes from exer-with the efficiency and worth a people than any other straining Negroes from exer-with the efficiency and the straining Negroes from exer-with the efficiency and the people than any other straining Negroes from exer-with the efficiency and the people than any other straining Negroes from exer-with the efficiency and the people litical. We have in Harlem by prohibiting street speakers one boy are employed. These one enters and wishes to buy hair should be done, pat him is determined largely by how compethis situation: Negroes from speaking on the streets, dry goods stores deserve spe-any merchandise to take out on the back and call him 'Sir' tently he filled the position of sign-work pay reput deserved. There is an he is served promptly, but if with a smile he will always out man. For while the work is cler-

work) pay renty tres well ter place for the Negro to live association of dry goods store one sits at a table he is made come to be served."

worship Cod, have a good in than New York.

operators called the Northto wait an hour or so, and then The writer was informed time and save no money. With this preliminary we Harlem Merchants' Associathe dishwasher is sent out that even in the matter of This is bad enough but ures: There were found 321 ted that the stores charge 2½ If one objects, he is told that tered into fierce competition might be quite harmless it delicatessens, the average to 3 per cent over the general the regular waiters and wait-with the Negroes, real and most of their earnings diddaily sales of which were \$60, retail prices, for the reason resses are busy, and that he Cuban, and were driving many to dead-head cars from one terminal point to another. When not leave the community which amounts to \$115,560 that Negroes have the terrible need not wait, for they will be of them out.

return. For each day, while with an average salary of \$18 follow them out which they 38, of which seven employed and permitting some article to The ice cream parlors were stores, stores, which they are close to man these horder of Newton are all the seven employed and are stores, which they are close to man these horders of Newton are are all the seven employed and are all the seven employed are all the seven em hordes of Negroes are per week, which aggregates don't always pay for. The Negro boys of school age, and wending their way down the fine sum of \$72 in the whole buying Negro public is three employed Negro adults. In these made to pay through this sys-No fair statement of the figure and on trolleys (not Negroes), who received as dividuals, which might be owners, although they were and buses, hundreds of (Note.—This survey of avoided or detected by proper willing, for the reason that this realize that unless we are able ploye to tabulate and record for the reason that this realize that unless we are able ploye to tabulate and record for the reason that this realize that unless we are able ploye to tabulate and record for the

\$82.41. In these 17 Negroesemployed Negroes.

were employed, 14 as full-time The real estate operators, Negroes must pool their re-to be hauled. This might seem an cierks, and three as part-time which are operated solely by sources in large quantities, for easy thing to do to one not familiar junior clerks.

There were 209 tailor stores jointly by white and Negro managed, will always find diffi work requires nimbleness of mind as and not one would give report men), were seven, in which culty in competing with great well as pen. on his daily or weekly income only two employed Negro girls, combinations. So long as we The promotion of Mr. Hunter is In these 34 Negroes were em. One said that white girls un- are at the mercy of great viewed by the thoughtful porters of average salary of \$18 per week asked whether he had ever em hope to be free. which in most cases are rented would not employ a Negro girl W. W. Brown of Metropolitan the service. out to another. In these there his dentist was a Negro.

employed Negroes as clerksular full-time workers.

and five as mechanics. No fig- Of the pawnshops, 10, not community and practice some the community except among salary a total of \$25,680 per ures were available of the av-

one employed Negroes. One of the upntt

ployed as pressers, with anderstood the business; when money combinations we cannot the Mott Haven terminal as the begining of a series of clerical appointaverage salary of \$18 per week asked whether he had ever em. hope to be free.

There were 217 shoemakers ployed Negro girls, he replied The churches, which encouraments by the Pullman Company in

with an average income of \$11 that he had not. One of these age the building of great monu which Negroes will be given a chance per day without considering real estate operators supplied ments for the worship of God, to show just how expedient it is to the boot-cleaning incomes the information that while he must follow the lead of Rev. appoint them to clerical positions in

and help to pool money in or- It was reported to a representative were employed 29 Negroes, No figures were available der to compete with other of The Age that F. A. Cooke, supwere employed 29 Negroes. No figures were available der to compete with other of The Age that F. A. Cooke, supwith average salary of \$18.29 from the 241 green grother week. There were 107 stacers (vegetable markets), tionery stores with a daily av-seven of which employed Negroes income of \$12.85 per day groes. There were 82 jewelry of these not any employed Negroes, of which 13 employed groes. The hardware stores Negroes, three on whole time, amounted to 81, in which three five as jobbers and six as regemployed Negroes as clerks ular full-time workers.

come to rescue of this enslaved

There are any number of hat terminal point to another. When every week-end, never to ed as help in four of these and permitting some article to The ice cream parlors were stores, hosiery and glove and that becomes imperative, to find porreturn. For each day, while mith a point to another. When

supervision.

Survey was made in the winThere were 126 drug storester months. The fish stores to break the bonds of this slav-various departments of the service all
with a daily average sale of numbered nine, of which two ery, the community will be cars designated by the yardmaster of pawned for the next 100 years, the railroad over whose road they are whites (I found some operated a small business, however well with the routine; but it is not. This Labor-1925.
Occupation, Wages, etc.,
Butler Stores to

Employ Negroes

Economic "Bonds of Bondage" Breaking in Harlem

The economic "bonds of bond-age" are beginning to break in Tarlem. One big link is about to Harren. One big link is about to be troken by the James Butler Hockey Store Inc. who will employ Negroes in their new store, 2819 Severth atenue, near 136th street, as store is ready for occupancy.

R. J. Mulkay, manager of the West Find Brillor Stores and that

West End Butler Stores, said that he believed that Negroes should be employed and that this store

would serve as a unique experi-ment.

There are fifteen of the com-pany's stores that are patronized almost exclusively by Negroes. That was revealed when it was discovered that those stores were situated on Lenox, Seventa and Eighth avenues, between 125th and 145th streets.

The successful operation of the new store on Seventh avenue will determine whether or not the other stores will be turned over to Negroes, Ira D. Reed, industrial

ler way, Mr. Reed said.

STUDY INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS



Prominent women in industry from all sections of the country were in attendance at the dustry. Under this weak guise.

National Injustrial Assembly conference which closed its sessions at the Young Women's Negro labor has been employed in Christian association. New York ity, last week. These women made a special study of the steel plants at a good profit to industrial placements of both races. Four different industries are itself and a better profit to its employers. Nevertheless, it is a happen seriously, whoever is selected for the store must realize that they will have to be schooled the Butler way. Mr. Peed said.

Prominent women in industry from all sections of the country were in attendance at the dustry. Under this weak guise.

The success of the Butler Stores has been largely as a result of its scientific management. Consequently, whoever is selected for the store must realize that they will have to be schooled the Butler way. Mr. Peed said.

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National Injustrial Assembly conference which closed its sessions at the Young Women's Negro labor has been employed in a section of the steel industry. In all the dustry. Under this weak guise.

Prominent women in industry from all sections of the country were in attendance at the dustry. Under this weak guise.

National Injustrial Assembly conference which closed its sessions at the Young Women's Negro labor has been employed in a section of the steel plants at a good profit to its seminary profit to its and the section of the steel plants at a good profit to its

WORKERS THRIVE IN NEW YORK

That colored automobile mechanshown by the fact that nearly 17 per on the skilled workers employed in automobile storage menanies helpers, chauffeurs workers. While painters, machinists, installators, and electricians

mobile plants and garages, there union house it could not employ cial to Negro labor, of from oneis steady advancement and in them as they were not affiliated half a cent to two cents an hour creased inclusion of color with the local. As this is not a in its unit wages, as compared in the gene craues common to matter that is under the direction with the wages of white steel the cross and repairing of autos. of the International Alliance it was hands, working at the same occur

NEW YORK CITY VARIETY OCTOBER 7, 1925

Seek Solution for

the relations. "Home rule" on Negro membership prevails. In Chicago and Washington colored operators are members of the locals.

Negro Machine Operators In order to amicably adjust the local support of whereby the status of the Negro Protective Union No. 1 (stagehands picture operator will be fully determined in so far as the local stagehands and operators' union is con-work of the Trade Union Committee It appears a number of capable for the organizing of Negro workers colored men have had offers for which comprises both black and

whites. The committee is busily engaged in working out a plan that is expected to be endorsed by the New York local which will permit Negroes to operate machines in Manhattan houses.

The New York matter has been under fire for some time but not until recently has any real devel opment been made.

Steel and the Negro TEEL corporations, North and South, are reporting a tremendous swell in busiits and dividends to magnates, stockholders and investors. For anstance, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, with nearly half a million hands on its payroll, has just predicted a busy and profita-ble season. Birmingham and U. S. Steel are also feeling the steel market, which, because steel is such an important factor in manufacture. usually means a concurrent swell in the nation's business and commerce.

Under the partially-psychologi. cal presumption that because a black skin is superior to a white skin in the matter of heat endurance, Negro labor has enjoyed a larger participation in the labor essential to the steel industry than

COLORED AUTOMOBILE are as yet scare among race theatre desiring to operate as a ever, showed a disparity, prejudithem as they were not affiliated half a cent to two cents an hour up to the New York local to define pation. Also, the dead water mark. beyond which Negro labor has not heretofore been able to advance into certain "choice" occupations, has been ever present in the Negro's history in the steel industry. It seems to us that the time is overdue when the powerful steel employers should shake up their consciences and raise their wage standards and conditions of labor up to 100 per cent by giving the black steel hand his just dues in an industry to which he has given his life's labor. The black steel hand has been "welfared" to death; and employment managers have cajoled him into false contentment; for just as long as a penny or two is clipped hourly from his wages, and just so long as his foremost representations are denied the goal of a single advanced occupation "reserved" for his white steel contemporaries, just so long will industrial inequality prevail in one of the nation's greatest industries—one which is creating the wealthiest operative classes in the country.

What unionization there is among the Negro steel hands has not been sufficient to bring about work equality. Nevertheless, if the union heads were sharply reminded they have not kept faith with Negro hands, some good might ensue. In the meantime, however, and particularly now that the coffers of steel industries are overflowing with gold-the profit of honest efficient labor, the Negro steel workers, organized or otherwise, must, in group formation, by appeal, petition, persuasion, and other ethical influences, insist that their wage be equalized and that their opportunities for profitable and advancing employment are increased.

Occupation, Wages, etc., PULLMAN PORTERS, FORCED TO WORK OVERTIME ON SMALL WAGES, MUST ORGANIZE INTO THEIR OWN UNION business can be done in this neighbor-

NEW YORK, July 19.—Unrest among Pullman car porters finds a re of people who live in that section. flection in the current issue of the Messenger, Negro magazine. Making the Mr. Hirschberg is well known in the flection in the current issue of the Messenger, Negro magazine. Making the trade, having been connected with point that the Pulman porter will be tramped upon until he organizes in Worth, on 34th street, for the past eleven his own union—not a company union—the magazine gives some of the cears as a buyer. Extensive alterations

FEATURE HARLEM'S

Bottom Prices to Be Slo-

gan of Hirschberg Store-

Formerly Associated With

Sanford Hirschberg has leased for a

Worth's

special abuses these workers suffer from:

Wages: Average is \$60 a month.

Overtime: No pay for overtime the the power often has to work three days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days and two nights without sleep on various time to bathe and freshen days are being made and when the store opens later and when the store opens are being made and when the store opens later in August, Mr. Hirschberg will present the wisdom of "patronizing the city and catering to the popular-women" and Sanfords in recognizing the city and catering to the popular women and the city and catering to the popular days are being made and when the store opens later in August, Mr. Hirschberg will present the city and catering to the popular days are being made and when the store opens later in August, Mr. Hirschberg will present the city and catering to the popular days are city and catering days and two nights without sleep of windout time to bathe and freshen up. Members of the unionized train new store on Seventh avenue will crafts get time and a half for overtime.

Hours of work: Whatever the boss wants to enforce.

Pensions: Eighteen to twenty dollars a month on retirement as compared with the fifty dollars or more pared with the fifty dollars or more after his interview with Mr. Mulkay, have as far as possible all colored below.

of the Pullman conductor or the hund dred dollars or more of the engineer.

ization is a company union formed by scientific management. Sonsequent-the Pullman company for the benefit ly, whoever is selected for the store entation of some well known colored of the company and of no value to the workers.

Butler Stores In N. Y.

To Employ Negroes CULORED HtlP TO

New York, July 31.—The economic "bonds of bondage" are beginning to break in Harlem. One big link is about to broken by the James Butler Grocery Stores, Inc., who will employ Negroes in their new store, 2319 Seventh Avenue, near Broadway Quality and Rock 136th street, as soon as the store is ready for occupancy.

R. J. Mulkay, manager of the West End Butler Stores, said that he believed that Negroes should be employed and that this store would serve as a unique experiment.

The gree fitten of the company's stores that are patronized almost exclusively by Nagroes. That was period of 20 years, approximately 5,000 revealed when it was discovered that feet in the new building nearing compleseventh and Eighth avenues between 125th and 145th streets.

The success of the streets of the street of the stree

reen 125th and 145th streets. has a strategic ocation being the best The successful operation of the corner in the build improve office build-

ing north of 125th street.

He will sell dresses, date suits, milliner skirts, but coa's a he further believes hat a large votune of business can be done in this neismorup to now, considering the vast amount

In an interview with the New York success. after his interview with Mr. Mulkay. have as far as possible all colored help. The success of the Butler Stores The young man, who represents the hust-The only Pullman porters' organ, has been largely as a result of its ling business man in every particular is ization is a company union formed by scientific management. Sonsequent-planning an auspicious opening which must realize that they will have to stars. From the energetic manner in be schooled the Butler way, Mr. which he is starting success cannot fail

> kim to its business population. Sanfords Employs Colored Clerks

> him and Harlem is fortunate in adding

New Ladies' Apparel Shop Brings Fifth Avenue to Harlem

Four young Negro women and two white women are being employed by the new Sanfords Ladies street, as clerks, it was learned from the floor manager Monday.

This ladies' specialty shop is the largest of its wind in Harlem. A beautiff and tashfoliable line of dresses, coats, first and mrinery is being carried.

The window display is the most of New York and compares favor-

When one young lady was stand ing on the outside hesitating to enter the store the filor menter shouled but.
"You need not not up with the half-hearted service rendered you in downtown stores. This is your store, and if you prefer, you can serve yourself."

"Service" is to be the keynote at Sanfords. Service of a kind never before brought to Harlem. Courteous service by her own young women-a service denied Negroes

Negro Harlem is beginning to ing this principle is assured of

Negro flelp Is Urged For Stores in Harlem

Have Negrous have launched a far.

movement to bring about the extension of the section has just taken on a

grocery, confectionery, stationery, dry Street, which has hundreds of Negro goods and drug stores, also in depositors. No member of the race bakeries; members of the race selling has been employed togdate as paying meat, a larger number filling drug or receiving teller. A few confectionstore prescriptions and working as cry stores have taken on Negro help. operators in the neighborhood movie Numerous articles have been pubhouses is the picture visioned. Some lished in recent months in the newsare asking the question: "Why not papers and magazines telling of the Negro cashiers at the 135th Street artistic side of Harlem Negroes. Very elevated and subway stations?"

by Negroes with white shopkeepers, poolrooms and hair-dressing estabsiderations in the matter of employ- race enterprises. Five drug stores, ment. While this viewpoint has been four jewelers, four dealers in ladies' publicly expressed for months, not gowns, more than a dozen milliners until recently did it crystallize into concerted action.

Coercive methods are not being used to win over the white employer. Ar- the money spent daily by the race rangements are previously made for a for food, clothing and other necessimeeting between him and a delegation ties flows into the coffers of white of Negroes. At the conference the merchants. A sight which invariably former is told that as a business pro- arouses comment among visitors, esposition the employment of Negroes pecially from the South, is that of should be mutually desirable in view the Negro living upstairs as a tenant, Shop, Seventh avenue and 137th of the fact that success was dependent and the white shopkeeper doing busi-

on this line of reasoning was the man- trade. One large department store on egement of a firm operating a chain the thoroughfare has a patronage 61 of stores. The company has half a per cent. colored. dozen stores which do a thriving busi- Harlem is in a zone where the opness in the Negro district. Announce- eration of manufacturing plants is nent has been made of a new policy prohibited. Yet there is nothing to artistic to be seen in any section soon to be inaugurated making the prevent Negroes from derical force half white and half col- tradesmen, which would mean much

A few evenings ago a delegation waited on owners of a syndicate of movie houses, two of which have an all-Negro clientele. It was asked that white operators be supplanted by colored, the request being accompanied by reasons why such a change should be made. The promoters admitted no plausible excuse could be given for not acceding to the delegation's demands.

A woman's clothing store is to be opened in a new building in 135th Street. The owner has made public that of the six salesgirls three will be colored. While this news has met with general approval, it is reported that one Negro, when interviewed on the subject, questioned the wisdom of employing young women of his race on the grounds that it savored of "segregation." He has been accused of carrying the segregation issue too

concerns in the district whose patron. Negro pharmacist. A young colored age is very largely or fully colored. woman is making an enviable record Negroes officiating as clerks it as stenographer in the bank at 135th

little has been said with reference to The opinion persists that as many the business side, yet in swaddling thousands of dollars are spent daily clothes. Barbershops, restaurants, the race is entitled to certain con-lishments constitute the bulk of the and one 5-and-10-cent store are conducted by Negroes.

It is estimated that nine-tenths of upon race co-operation and support. ness below. Merchants along 125th Among the first to reach agreement Street also profit largely by Negro

to the economic development of the race and provide work for many. "Go into business" has become a slogan.

Two-Thirds of Manhattan Laundry's

Force Consist of Negro Employees

dry Seffice 129 taken a firm stand to high break the economic bonds with bonding in Harlem. Out of a force of approximately seventy - five

workers, fifty of them are colored. The entire washing kitchen is manned by col-

"We have been censored for trusting a large number of workers with valuable bundles of laundry without having any sort of check upon them at all. We have found, however, that the colored workers, in most cases, are our most honest employees. There is one particular worker in the washing kitchen approached him with a plan to by colored tenants. form a conspiracy against the man-

turns in this check. In spite of job. the numerous schemes that have been proposed to him in order to steal from the concern, there have A reporter for The Age interviewed on tha job were good workmen. never been any signs of dishon- the superintendent on the the job, Friesty shown by him, it was learned.

laundry on the interior is painted there are openings.

ments for the housewife.

out laundry for over 6,000 families.

Ignoring all protest from their countries own- their Manhattan Laun- The Scarcity Of Negro Workmen On Construction Jobs In New York Is Cause Of Investigation By The Age

The Executive Secretary of Trade Union for Organizing Negro Workers, and White Superintendent on Job. Say Colored Union Men Get Plenty of Work

A complaint came into The Age office that few colthat I think a great deal of, and I ored workmen were at work on construction jobs in the have. A number of the white driv-city erecting buildings, most of which will be occupied other races, on a thousand different

agement, and in every case he has fitzgerald Ifill, 40 West 128th street, was passing a construct of Negro workers if all of them we failed to yield and reported the tion job at 55/tg 61 West 129th street, where a modern apart assembled together on one big job. ment job being erected next door to the building which houses the Those were the remarks of Ber Bamville Hub. There were several colored men arguing with nard Panish, co-owner of the Man-hattan Laundry, Monday morning one of the contractors because they were not given work there. The laundry uses a check system Mr. Ifill made inquiries of the foreman, who informed him that that comes into the building, and he would put some colored men to work. A few days later when the entire system is left in the Mr. Ifill passed the job again he noticed that the foreman had hands of a colored man. No charge can be made for laundry unless he fulfilled his promise. Several colored men were working on the

Non-Union Men Rejected.

under him, without regard to race. He also stated that all the colored men

Crosswaith Corroborates. Particular attention is not only day afternoon, and was informed that The matter was discussed with given to the individual bundles of the men who wanted work and were Frank R. Crosswaith, executive secreclothes that are always handled not hired were non-union men. Hetary of Trades Union Committee for workers. The mangle room takes stated that to his knowledge, colored Organizing Negro Workers at the up a large open room that allows craftsmen are not, through prejudice, office of the committe, 2380 Seventh plenty of sunshine. The entire refused employment on jobs where avenue. Mr. Crosswaith endorsed the statement that there are colored men

In contrast to most concerns. The superintendent pointed to a working as scaffold men on hundreds Mr. Panish stated, the Manhattan particular colored man who he desig-of jobs throughout Greater New York Laundry is glad to make adjust nated as a scaffold man and one of and environs. The scaffold men are nents for the housewife.

Each week the laundry turns to work after one of the contractors and other tradesmen who do the ac-Out of this number 1,500 are col. had promised Mr. Ifill that he would tual construction. The other works ored, it was learned. No chemicals give colored men a chance on the men, who are seen on the ground, of any kind are used in the wash- job. The superintendent stated that mostly rolling wheel barrows, carrying ed carefully in a specially made the scaffold man that he referred to brick or unloading lummber, are untub of metal that will not rust. was as good as any that had worked skilled laborers.

There are no long engagements for the unskilled laborer. When he has cleaned up the job or unloaded all supplies, his work is ended, and he is off to look for another job, until there is more cleaning up to be done or more building material to be unloaded.

To Organize Race Workmen. The Trades Union Committee for Organizing Negro Workers is functioning right in the heart of Harlem and its duty is to protect the Negro tradesmen, as well as get them into the union.

Most of the Negro bricklayrs, plasterers, carpenters and other craftsmen, are members of some trade union, and many of them came up from the South where Negroes dominate the trade unions.

It is significant that the Negro workman are not segregated on jobs in New York. That is why it is a common belief that there are not many colored tradesmen working. The colored workers who are mixed in with groups of Italians, Poles, Irishmen and jobs, scattered about over the five boroughs, would aggregate a vast host of Negro workers if all of them were

Mr. Crosswaith stated further that there have been adopted certain rules in recent years which press upon colored and white members alike. One instance is that a craftsman must be actually working on a job when he files application to become a member of a union. Another instance is that a workman must be competent and possesses the qualifications required to fill his particular job. It is also a fact that fees for joining trade unions reach as high as \$150; but Negroes are given a fair chance in the Trades Unions than in any other line. It is the fault of the colored workers if he is qualified and neglects to become a union man.

Enter Bricklaying School

Through the efforts of E. A. Carter Extentive Secretary of the Saint Paul Branch of the National Urban Heague colored boys are now admitted to the bricklaving now admitted to the bricklaying school operated and plaintained by the Saint Paul Builders' Exchange.

Dobbins Coal Co. Uses Negro Salesman

Maco A. Thomas, who was graduated from Cornell Univerby the Dobbins Coal Company as specific Dobbins, vice-presi-

dent of the concerp, whise office is at 2215 Madison avenue, has assured Ira De Reed, Industrial Secretary of the New York Urban League, we secured the the thing for the young man, that Thomas would be given a regular salary in adbe given a regular salling to addition to a commission of all business he secured.

Thomas received his elementary school training in the Baltimore public schools. He took his preparatory work at Tuskegee. He received the demile of B.S. from Cornell.

Occupation, Wages, etc., THE SECOND ANNUAL vain. There

SANTA FE

(By R. D. Weddington)

It has been said that the Negro of received by the sending of a repre-America has one great fault in that sentative to San Bernadino.

he will not organize or agt as a unit.

Regardless of the causes of this weakness, it is absolutely necessary that this group of people affect sime means of overcoming the impairment or suffer for the lack of so doing.

A trip to California is so common at the present age, as to merit no comment, but the way the Santa Fe does things along the raod, earn much praise. No small amount of credit is due, Safety. Cleanliness and Courtesy, Santa Fe Apprentice's at San Bern-courtesy o ismetfplyo iein industrial value of representation at Fe, indeed a pleasure. this convention is obtained. A graduate apprentice, is the mechanic, whose services are in demand on all railroads. 3-20-25
Conventions are valuable only, to

the extent of good which those represented will obtain thru their representative. One great benefit which the delegate to San Bernadino, has tried to bring from the convention is, the faith in things, which when installed in the mind of his co-workers, will enable them to see a future in their jobs; to understand the necessity of organizations; to realize the importance of doing their best, the work assigned; to appreciate the value of a man; and to be loyal to themselves, their company and their Maker.

Color has stood as that insurmountable obstacle which greatly limits the capacity of those who by fortune of birth must wear its mark; and yet is the obstacle insurmountable?

In time 'Color' too, can be conquered, and the time can be much shortened by the fellowship of assoc iation at a convention of railroad workers. The author is foolish enough to believe that his efforts along this the at the convention were not in

vain. There is a way of getting the APPRENTICE CONVENTION most out of organization and the delegate from Topeka has brought those ideas home, which, from the discussion on the convention floor different iated between good and poor practice in club work. Surely, some good was

therefore, to the colored apprentice are the watch words of the Santa Fe. of the local Santa Fe' shops, when With all of the hazzards, which mounthey have organized into an associa-tain railroading involves, the Santation strong enough to be able to send Fe has so few mishaps that passenand sustain a representative to the gers are safer on the trains than at Second Annual Convention of the home, relative to accidents. The adino, California. If the fact that the courtesy of its employees, and the Santa Fe is the only railroad in the cleanliness of its stations, and the United States, which employes a wholesome meals served under such group of colored apprentice's, is con-inviting environments at the Harvey sidered, then some realization of the Houses, make traveling by the Santa-

> A. G. Brickler. President, H. L. S. Club. of the A. T. & S. F.

New Mexico.

Occupation, Wages, etc., I LEVELAND O. PRESS

SUCCESS L'AID TO HARD WORK

Cleveland Hardware Superintendent Says Negro Is Best Buy in Labor Market

By KARL B. MICKEY

his business.

Yes, he admitted, he had started took over the business of Brown Uncle Tom's Cabin, he said. Hardware Co., probably the largest drop forge plant in the United

No, they had no unique business policies, but just went along like any other successful business. It was really very simple.

"All there is to any business," said Adams, "is to manufacture goods and sell them for more than they cost you."

What Hard Work Does

He admitted several firms in his line had failed to carry out this simple principle and gone under, while he was coming up, but that was where the hard work and tending to business came in.

Hardware Co. is manufacturing crankshafts, step rods and all the different metal parts of autos, trucks and tractors. The concern sell all over the United States, but does not export.

The company started by manufacturing hardware for carriages and farm wagons out of rolled steel, parts which had been fashioned by local blacksmiths, previously.

In 10 years the company was the largest manufacturer of wrought carriage hardware in the United States, turning out parts annually for 800,000 farm wagons and between two and three million car-

of labor, and in solving it the plant Negro."

Rolling Mills Taboo

are training people for other kinds of work. So we were the first em. 10 years, and nine drivers have ployers in Cleveland of central Eu. ATFORGE PLANT ployers in Cleveland of central Eu. Deen there more than four years.

Production records show the ropean immigrants, and now we're Negro fully as efficient as the canthe largest employers of Negroes.

intendent, about that. He's inter-a Negro girl, Adams said. ested in the Negro."

the Negro lay solely in the facting concern are those of head chemthat he was the "best buy" on the ist and metallurgist. At the Cleve labor market today.

He pulled down plant records and by Negroes. discussed the Negro from cold facts Miss Isabelle Walden is head and figures, very dispassionately chemist. She is a graduate of He said the truth about the Negro Fiske University. Charles A. Adams, president of was beclouded by the congenital E. J. McMillan is metallurgist. the Cleveland Hardware Co., said "nigger hater," and the equally Tho possessed of a splendid techthere really wasn't any story in sentimental persons who have made nical education, he started at the a cult out of the Negro.

Many persons have derived their mon laborer. "very small" 40 years ago, when he conception of Negroes from reading

Only One American

States and employing about 2000 employs 76 men, equally divided the summer holidays. This is done persons.

The whites is an employing about 2000 employs 76 men, equally divided the summer holidays. This is done among Negroes and whites. Among every summer. But there's nothing interesting the whites is one American, and about that, he said. All they'd natives of seven foreign countries. done was tend to business and work Educationally they compare as fol-

,,	3 W B.		
	School grade. Ne	gro.	White.
	First	1	3
	Second	1	4
	Third	1	5
	Fourth		4
	Fifth	6	4
	Sixth	8	1
	Seventh	0	3
	Eighth	12	4
	Ninth		3
	No schooling.		7

of work taken by the Negro is ward life. The business of the Cleveland slightly higher than that of the

> five, no papers. The Negroes were al's confidence." all United States citizens.

'Our experience with the Negro was simplified by the fact that the majority of our workers are foreign-born, who do not have the same prejudice as native whites." said Adams. "In 1917 the foreignborn represented about 80 per cent of our employes, about the same percentage as prevailed in the population of the entire city.

Future For Negroes

"But with the present immigra-tion laws in effect, in another gen-Adams said the greatest prob. eration the employes of this induslem the business has had was that trial district will be 75 per cent

Negro labor. That department is "Nobody wants to work in roll. in full charge of George Winn, a ing mills any more," said Adams. Negro. He is responsible for 21 "The schools and everything else trucks and 10 drivers.

"You'll have to see my brother, tral European. The fastest press E. E. Adams, the general super-hand the company has ever had is

Two of the most important po-E. E. Adams said his interest in sitions in a hardware manufactur land Hardware Co. both are filled

Cleveland Hardware Co. as a com-

From Southern Colleges

Fifteen students from Tuskegee and other southern Neg The drop hammer department are working in the plant during

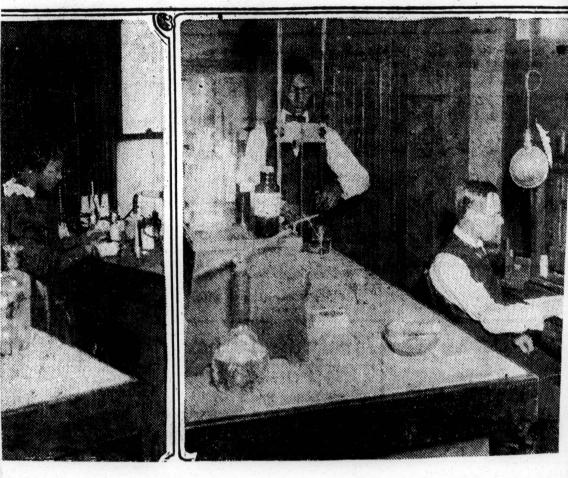
> Adams, "is that many educated men are willing to start at the very bottom here to get away from the South. They win jobs of responsibility as fast as race prejudice will allow.

Adams said the destiny of the Negro will be the salvation of the American trade in the Orient.

"We aren't getting our share of that trade," claimed Adams, "because we haven't got the kind of salesmen who can get under the Eight Negres and seven whites Orientals' skin. White American are taking special night courses at salesmen are too abrupt, impajunior high schools, business col. tient and totally unable to underleges and other schools. The type stand the Oriental's attitude to-

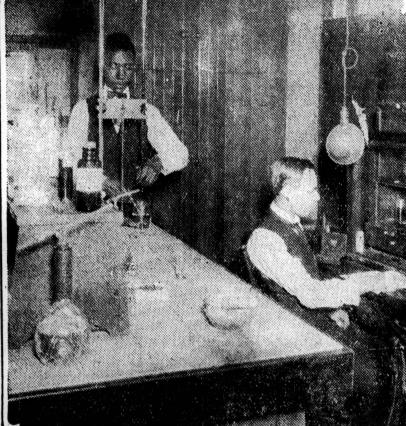
ne educated Negro will be the ideal man for the job. He is pa-Of the foreign-born, 28 have first tient, courteous and knows how to papers; four, second papers, and ingratiate himself into the Orient-

has virtually become a sort of so. Adams said the garage departing sold laboratory. Adams said the garage departing the sold laboratory. Megro labor. That department is the sold laboratory is the sold laboratory.



Making History For Their Kace In Big Cleveland Hardware Plant





Kace Metallurgist And Chemist Are Employed By

Hardware Superintendent Declares Negro

Best Buy in Labor Market—Many From

The stable of the foreign-born, 28 have first simple principle and gone under, while he was coming up, but that simple principle and gone under, while he was coming up, but that simple principle and gone under, simple pri

Southern Colleges.

BY KARL B. MICKEY

(In The Cleveland Press.)

CLEVELAND, O., July 30.—Charles A. Adams, president and tractors. The concern sell all United States citizens.

"Our experience with the Negro the Cleveland was simplified by the fact that the manufacturing was simplified by the f

policies, but just went along like any other successful business. It

What Hard Work Does

Yes, he admitted he had started "very small" 40 years ago, turing hardware for carriages and age as prevailed in the pepulation of the United States and employing about 2,000 persons.

Rut there's nothing interesting about that he said.

The company started by manufac employes, about the same percent turing hardware for carriages and age as prevailed in the pepulation wagons out of rolled steel the entire city.

Future For Negroes

"But with the present immigrational blacksmiths, previously.

In 10 years the company was thetion laws in effect, in another gent woughteration the employes of this industrating hardware in the states, turning out parts annually on."

States, turning out parts annually on." states, turning out parts and be Adams said the garage depart-for 800,000 farm wagons and be Adams said the garage depart-tween two and three million carment is typical of the turnover in

labor, and in solving it the plant has and 10 drivers. virtually become a sort of sociolog— Winn has been ical laboratory.

Rolling Mills Taboo

Rolling Mills Taboo

"Nobody wants to work in rolling mills any more," said Adams. "The schools and everything else are training people for other kinds of work. So we were the first employers in Cleveland of central European mmigrants, and now we're argest employers of Negroes.

It years, and nine drivers have been there mor than four years.

Production records show the Negro fully as efficient as the central European. The fastest press hand the company has ever had is a Negro girl, Adams said.

Two of the most important positions in a hardware manufacturing argest employers of Negroes. argest employers of Negroes.

the Negro lay solely in the fact that University. he was the "best buy" on the labor E. J. M.

and figures, very dispassionately mon laborer. He said the truth about the Negro From S was beclouded by the congenital Fifteen students from Tuskegee cult out of the Negro.

whites is one American, and natives bility as fast as race prejudice will of seven foreign countries. Educa allow." ionally they compare as follows:

School grade	Nes	gro.	White
First		1	3
Second		1	4
Third		1	5
Fourth		64	4
Fifth			4
Sixth		8	1
Seventh		0	3
Eighth		12	4
Ninth		2	3
No schooling			7
Eight Negroes and	l se	ven	white

Adams said the greatest problem full charge of George Winn, a Nethe business has had was that of gro. He is responsible for 21 trucks

Winn has been with the company 10 years, and nine drivers have been

"You'll have to see my brother, E. Adams, the general superintendent, about that. He's interested in groes.

"Hardware manufacturing concern are those of head chemist and metallurgist. At the Cleveland Hardware Co., both are filled by Negroes."

E. E. Adams said his interest in chemist. She is a graduate of Fiske Miss Isabelle Walden is head

E. J. McMillan is metallurgist. He pulled down plant records and nical education, he started at the discussed the Negro from cold facts Cleveland Hardware Co., as a com-

'nigger hater," and the equally sen- and other southern Negro colleges timental persons who have made a are working in the plant during the

Many persons have derived their conception of Negroes from reading Uncle Tom's Cabin, he said.

Only One American

The drop hammer department em The drop hammer department employs 76 men, equally divided among Negroes and whites. Among the South. They win jobs of responsi-

> te Negro will be the salvation of the American trade in the Orient.

"We aren't getting our share of that trade," claimed Adams, "because we haven't got the kind of salesmen who can get under the Orientals' skin. White American salesmen are too abrupt, impatient and totally unable to understand the Oriental's attitude toward life.



the business up to the largest to obtain, of its kind in the United States.



La gest Drop Forge Plant In U. S. Finds Colored Workers Efficient In
All Capacities

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22.-Charles A. Adams, president of the Charles A. Adams, president of the Cleveland Hardware Company (white) and his brother, E. E. Adams, general support temests, lay uc. The second cess of their concern, which employs 2000 men and is perhaps the largest drop forge clayt in the country, to the work of colored employees. The Cleveland Hardware Company which is chiefly engaged in making

which is chiefly engaged in making automobile parts, employs Negroes in every apparts. Supt. Adams in discussing his colored help of classic that they were the best buy on the market. Although the majority of the concern's employees at the present time are foreigners, there has been a steady growth in the number of colored employees.

Miss Isabelle Walden, a graduate of Fisk University, holds the very important position of head chemist of the Cleveland Hardware Co., while E Top row, left to right, are J. McMillan who received training in Miss Isabelle Walden, chief a special school is head metallurgist chemiet and I E Modiller George Winn is in full charge of the chemist, and J. E. McMillan, garage departments with its 21 trucks metallurgist of the Cleveland and ten drivers; and Robert K. Hodge Hardware Co. These two posi- is superintendent of colored labor.

tions, of first importance in a Supt. Adams declared the patience manufacturing hardware com- and courtesy of the colored salesman pany, are held by Negroes. On would be the salvation of American the lower right is shown Charles trade in the Orient, which the white A. Adams, president, who built salesman is too impatient and abrupt



Labor - 1925.
Occupation, Wages, etc.,
Larger of Local Cold

Engineer Example of Hard Work, Efficiency

Mr. C. P. Glenn is Cableway Forcenan for the J. F. Casey Construction Company with offices in Aspinwall, Par, who referrive completed the new Jacks Run Bridge. Mri Glenn has charge of the cable crew a score or more men, and rigs cables on which much of the engineering success of the project depends. He is aged 43. unmarried and a member of Sixth Mt. Zion Baptist Church. Glenn has had 20 years or more experience in con-

20 years or more experience in construction work. He hails from Durham, N. C. | - | 6 - 2.5

In a statement to the American reporter Mr. Gleen said of his employers treatment of him and they colored workers; "I have no complaint to make as to the treatment of them are the first many appleaders." I find received from my employers. I find them fair at all times and quite willing to advance the man who shows ability and capability in our field of work. All, in my mind, that is required of the young man of today is hard work and a willingness to learn." Mr. Glenn resides in Bellevue.

Armstrong Association Organizes Classes For spent in the attempt to train her has employment.

PHILADELPHIA, Ta., May 11.

New realizes the tragedy of the young colored girl, who, after completing or partially completing or partially completing where the work and to prompt the decease of the work and to prompt the work and to prompt the decease of the work of the work and to prompt the decease of the work and to prompt the decease of the work and to prompt the decease of the work of the work and to prompt the decease of the work and to pro

Pennsylvania which are denied.

the waste of material which ensues
They complain too, because it often
organized at the Armstrong Associ-follows that after spending several
ation offices. The first class was many of them fail to make good and
who will be given training as den-even those who do make good are
tist's assistants. The second class often, for one reason or another,
was composed of fifteen women who enticed away and about the only satwill be given systematic training in isfaction they get for the effort is
garment making. These two clas-to see some one else get the beneses are but the beginning of the fits of their labor.
Armstrong Association's efforts to Armstrong Association's efforts to The course in garment making increate new opportunities especially cludes selection of material, matchfor colored girls and women.

sential to the proper comfort of the patient. This increased demand has In addition to forming these two brought into the dentists' office what classes the Armstrong Association has organized a sub-committee on the composed of several composed of of the many details which are es-trade.

weeks trying to give her the train-jobs now open to them. ing necessary to efficient service, it These two courses are but a part been wasted.

which it believes will offer some employers claim that they haven't compensation for the other things the time to train girls because of the waste of material which ensues

ing and harmonizing colors, arrang-The class for Dental Assistants ing trimming, cutting, fitting, drap-will be conducted by a practicing ing, and power machine operation. dentist who will be assisted by a While the course of instruction is young woman who has spent several being developed for young women years as a dental assistant after fin-who will enter garment factories, ishing scientific studies along these the system will include such instructions at the Northwestern Things ion as will make the students equal lines at the Northwestern Univer-ion as will make the students equal-sity. making establishment. The course

The practice of denistry or den-is being directed by a woman who tal surgery, is becoming more andhad several years successful expermore exacting in its requirements, ience in garment making establishtaking more of the operators' timements, and who is now the propriewhich makes it necessary for him totor of a successful garment factory provide some means for taking carecatering to the best Philadelphia

women in industry, composed of sev-The ordinary method of employ-eral white and colored women who ing a young woman who had spentare using their energy and intellimost of her time in domestic or per-gence in stimulating the training sonal service, or a girl who has onlyand employment of colored young the background of meagre academicwomen, especially those who have

training is wasteful in that it re-had educational advantages in ocquires too much of the dentist's time supations which offer something in trying to teach her the duties of more in keeping with the training the office. After spending several these girls have had than are the

is often discovered that many things of the plans of this Association to

Randolph Answers Bannister

To the Editor of The Amsterdam News. Dear Sir:

of the movement to organize Pullman porters, toducted by one not in the pay of the company? reply to Mr. J. D. Bannister's letter in the issue of Labor history will reveal few cases where the them by the company.

man porter is pleasant and agreeable, there might both employer and employees at the same time. be some justification for objecting to anyone not Thus when the Pullman conductors began organemployed, or for that matter employed by the izing in 1918, Mr. M. S. Warfield a conductor, came porters from doing anything they wish," observes Pullman Company, interfering with said employ off the road to carry on the work of organization. ment. But such is not the base for certainly even hoods and practically every other labor organization. Such has been the history of the Big Four Brother-hoods and practically every other labor organization. only cat-naps, without an opportunity to see his man's food, clothing and shelter is the power over family or properly to cleanse his help will.

little over 25 cents an hour. Four hours' work ten known as the Employees' Representation Plan, times a month at the rate of 25 cents an hour which is functioning nicely. Not according to some equals \$120, and the average porter is deprived of of the porters who have to do with operating the this amount every year. When you multiply \$120 plan. How could the plan be working nicely from by 12,000 porters, you get \$1,440,000, the enormous the point of view of the porters when the comsum by which the Pullman Company is enriched pany's officials, in the local committees, act as prosand the Pullman porters are impoverished. I am ecutor, judge and jury? certain that no other group of workers in America Third, my critic avers that we-whoever that iswould consider such a species of palpable injustice do not believe in misrepresenting facts. That's reas pleasant and agreeable.

who run in charge, performing both the duties of Note his statement that "my information regarding conductor and porter, to receive only a porter's pay, men being called into the office and threatened with with ten dollars additional, monthly? Porters in discharge is untrue." This is sheer dogmatism or charge only get the minimum conductor's pay when overweening optimism, for upon reliable authority they have two or three cars, which is once in a I have been informed that District Superintendent

sary, a conductor is put on them.

compelled to buy his own shoe polish, to shine a was merely a bluff, but, nevertheless, I have every passenger's shoes without the right to ask anything reason to believe that it is done. Mr. Bannister ask for pay for such services means that the porter no truth in it." But from whom did he seek his will be put on the street.

office boys?

But just a word about a person not employed by

the company interfering with the employment of charged from the service for unbecoming conduct

Assuming that the Pullman porters have wrongs to redress, injustices to challenge, oppressions to re- Company." move, and rights to secure, that they want to improve their working conditions and increase their porters of not only recognized integrity, but of wages, the question arises as to the method by marked and unusual intelligence and independence. which such is to be done. The history of labor shows that organization by, of and for the workers is the solvent key, the only remedy. Now the next sentation Plan has been O. K.ed by 90 per cent of Kindly permit me, in the interest of accurately question is: Is it sound, logical and practiable for the porters. That is no evidence that the plan is informing public opinion as to the objects and aims such organization work to be initiated and con- of any value to the men. They O. K.ed it because

the 23d inst., which was a criticism of the demands organizer of a union was employed in the industry. Mr. Bannister cites as a reason for the porters which I have indicated the porter as the workers he was trying to organize. And the industry the indicated the porter of a union was employed in the industry. which I have indicated the porters will make upon eason is plain: The boss can fire or buy off with that, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Pullman Company of a better job a worker employed by him the head of the conductors' union objected to the "we do not want anyone not em. who tries to organize the workers in the industry, conductors being compelled to report their cash ployed by the Pullman Company to interfere with While the company may try to buy off, it cannot receipts to a Negro. He says that he won his point. our pleasant and agreeable employments of the noutsider. So important is this fact to labor Well, what has that got to do with the necessity If it were true that the employment of the Pull trust, and justly so, a man who attempts to serve been organized the conductors would not have won

ern civilization brands such inhuman treatment as agreeable employment of the Pullman porters on the grounds that we are not employed by the Pullman porters on the graphs down; that he joined in 1918 the Colored three and four hours making ready his car and receive no compensation for it? The average porter makes ready his car ten times a month. On a basis of his monthly wage of \$67.50, he receives a little over 25 cents an hour. Four hours' work ten known as the Employees' Representation Plan,

assuring, to say the least; but not altogether com-Again, is it pleasant and agreeable for porters patible with some of Mr. Bannister's observations. blue moon. Whenever two or three cars are neces Kane of Pittsburgh called men into the office and threatened them with discharge if they joined the Is it pleasant and agreeable for a porter to be Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Doubtless, it in return? To fail to shine passengers' shoes or to says that "he investigated this matter and found information, the company or the porters? Obvi-Is it pleasant and agreeable for a porter to hang ously he went to the company. But it is quite around the companies offices for hours trying to unlikely that the company would voluntarily vouchadjust complaints and be humiliated by officious safe information to anyone against its interests. And if he went to the porters, they would close up Obviously, one would be required to possess a as tight as clams because they suspect that he is queer notion of what is pleasant and agreeable who a company man. Hence, his information being would accept such treatment complacently, without doctored, one-sided, necessarily and logically renders his judgment biased and unsound.

> He continues that, "perhaps I am getting my information from some porter who has been dis-

on the road, and failing to get back in the service, thinks he may say something to hurt the Pullman

My answer is that my informants are gentlemen

Mr. Bannister boasts that the Employees' Reprethey had no other alternative. It was forced upon

their point.

"The Pullman Company has not tried to stop the Mr. Bannister.

Pullman Company is a shining and different from any other corporation in America. To different from any ot Mr. Bannister. How strange! If this be true the doubling out, after a porter has just finished a run company will control him; if the workers pay him men want to get more wages, better hours, pay for 5 of some two or three days and nights, having gotten the workers control him: for, the power over a overtime, pay for preparatory time, etc. But their family, or properly to cleanse his body, with nothmore over, Mr. Bannister is flagrantly inconsisting to eat except bad coffee and buns, served him ent in his criticism, for he objects to me and my other workers, were ordered by McAdoo, Director of the companies. While the companies with the alleged pleasant and General of Railroads, to organize. While the com-

bers of commerce. The Pullman stockholders are with Mr. Carry to represent them, despite in the stockholders are with their millions. Bankers and merchants are organized into cham-

bers of commerce. The Pullman stockholders are so a so a commerce organized with Mr. Carry to represent them, despite the facts let us take the so called \$90-a-month porter, selling the alleged \$600 worth of goods in a buffet, realizing 3 per cent on the solution of the said sales a month. What does it mean? Just this: Three per cent of \$600 is \$18. Ninety dollars plus eighteen dollars are \$108 a month. For twelve of \$1,296. One hundred and eight dollars a month will hardly pay rent in Harlem, to say nothing of buying adequate food and clothing. Compare this yearly income with the minimum budget of \$2,088 for the average American family as established by the U. S. of the average American family as established by the U. S. of the average American family as established by the U. S. of the average American family as established by the U. S. of the average American family as established by the U. S. of the average American family as established by the U. S. of the average American family as established by the U. S. of the average American family as established by the U. S. of the average and the average

Mr. Bannister condemns the 240 hours a month of the for porters. He says that for every man I produce H for it, he will produce thirty against it. In the first place he has misrepresented my statement. I did 5 \$\frac{1}{3}\$ place he has misrepresented my statement. I did 5 not call for 240 hours, but for 240 or less in regular E assignment as a monthly basis of wages. This is a vastly different. Nor are the porters opposed to w w it to the extent he contends. Says he, "porters of the have the 11,000 miles basis; all over it they get at the second se paid for." But the average porter can't make 11,000 H E E E

would accept such treatment complacently, without doctored, one-sided, necessarily and logically ren-protest.

But just a word about a person not employed by He continues that, "perhaps I am getting my information from some porter who has been dis-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

the company interfering with the employment of charged from the service, the road, and failing to get back in the service, on the road, and failing to get back in the service, that the Pullman porters have wrongs thinks he may say something to hurt the Pullman on the road, and failing to get back in the service, that the wrongs thinks he may say something to hurt the Pullman or challenge, oppressions to recompany.

Randolph Answers Bannister move, and rights to secure, that they want to immediate move, their working conduct of the service.

On the road, and failing to get back in the service, the pullman porters have wrongs thinks he may say something to hurt the Pullman on the road, and failing to get back in the service, that they wrongs thinks he may say something to hurt the Pullman on the road, and failing to get back in the service, that they wrongs thinks he may say something to hurt the Pullman on the road, and failing to get back in the service, that they want to immediate move, and rights to secure, that they want to immediate move, and rights to secure, that they want to immediate move, and rights to secure, that they want to immediate move, and rights to secure, that they want to immediate move, and rights to secure, that they want to immediate move, and rights to secure, that they want to immediate move, and rights to secure, that they want to immediate move in the service. prove their working conditions and increase their porters of not only recognized integrity, but of wages, the question arises as to the method by marked and unusual intelligence and independence, which such is to be done. The history of labor Mr nonvictor had a transfer for the method by marked and unusual intelligence and independence.

See the glutter of Par Ammenton News.

The parties of the Ammenton I was controlled profit to the deep region of the profit of the parties of

Labor-1925.
Occupation, Wages, etc., JUNE 10, 19.55

Seniority of Negro Switchmen

The Railroad Labor Board, in a dispute between the Illinois Central and the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen over an alleged violation of the yardmen's agreement at Memphis terminal by the restriction of colored switchmen's seniority to head-on service only, has decided that the provisions of the rules of the schedule of wages governing service, age or seniority rights of yardmen in the Memphis terminal, shall be complied with without any discrimination in favor of or against either white or colored yardmen. In its opinion, the board said that colored switchmen, under the rules, have equal priviliges of exercising seniority rights as white switchmen on all yard crew positions other than foreman -such as so-called head-end men, rear-end men, long-field men, liners, etc. To grant white switchmen the right to exercise a seniority in preference to such positions and to refuse colored employees the right to exercise a similar preference, is a discrimination that is a violation of the provisions of the rules, concluded the Labor Board.—Decision No. 3534.

By JOHN Q.

The Old Guard of the N., C. & St. 1. Railway recently had a celebra-tion of veterans who had served the company on an average of more than fifty years. Of the thirty-seven veterans, eleven are Negroes: Andy De-Moss, Elijah Kizer, John W. Wood-

Moss, Elijah Kizer, John W. Woodward, Amos Thompson, Jack Tate, William B. Reid, Charles McMillan, John Waggoner, John Brown, Thomas Russell and Albert Henderson.

William B. Reid, 74 years old, porter in the law department, has been in the service of the company since March 3, 1883. He has requested the company that when he departs this life to place an old car or locomotive wheel at the head of his grave. He desires to have near him in his last long sleep something of a permanent rature from the railway, so deep in his affections, and which he has served so long and faithfully. Forty-one lears of continuous service is his record.

Tennessee.

Labor - 1925.

Occupation, Wages, etc.,

Equal Division of babor on the Whart

BY the terms of the new wharf labor agree-ment, an equal number of white men and Negroes will hereafter be employed in loading and unloading ships at Galveston, Texas City, and Houston. Speaking for Galveston, the agreement is of greater moment than might appear on the surface. It applies a timely corrective to a condition that probably would have grown more unsatisfactory if allowed to continue unregulated. As The News understands it, the readjustment was dictated more in the interest of the general public than of the master stevedores. No question of relative efficiency was Green than the was simply a matter of bringing about an equitable distribution of the enormous pay roll controlled by employers of wharf labor. So important is this source of local income, compared with Galveston's population, that it reaches back into every channel of retail trade. The general consequences of the new arrangement are too well understood to require detailed discussion. For the past several years, about 65 per cent of longshore labor has been done by Negroes.

Several complications have heretofore stood in the way of this realignment. That they have at last been overcome is no small tribute to the fairness of all parties concerned in the negotiations. Both the Negro and the white locals were called upon to make concessions. For the Negroes it required a surrender of about 15 percent. The white unions gave up the distinction they have hitherto drawn between the loading of cotton and other classes of freight. That was primarily a concession to the employers. It simplifies the conduct of stevedoring operations, since the same local will hereafter handle cotton and other cargo. The number of locals has been reduced from four to two.

It should be a source of gratification that relations between employers and employees are sufficiently cordial to permit a readjustment of this scope to be brought about without friction and with no interruption of work.

-Galveston, Tex., NEWS.

Texas.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR MEET OPENS WITH GIGANTIC MASS **DEMONSTRATION IN CHICAGO**

The American Negro Labor Congress, the first of its kind to day in Chicago. The plan is being be held in the United States, opened its sessions yesterday at the sponsored by Communists whose Metropolitan Community Genter, 3118 Giles Avenue, with a purpose is to arouse the American gigantic mass meeting with workers of all races participating.

Negro to "rally for a struggle against

The persecution of the Negro in America has become one world imperialism." The theory of of the most perameter issues among Negro workers. In Detroit and Cleveland, attempts have been made to keep the Negroes in Segregated districts. In Philadelphia and Cleveland Negro child-ren fee forced to attend Jim races will speak on the theme which Crow schools. In Charge a occupied the day's session.

Negro church was bombed in an On Tuesday, racial persecution, America are that of the abolition of America are that of the abolition of the regroup and racial persecution.

will be discussed and acted upon.

of the world will be discussed.

On Wednesday, the relation of the

On Thursday, the task of the Amer-

Abolish Peonage System.

International Ball Saturday.

the international ball arranged by

Saturday, will be the day when

On Friday, the task of organizing

attempt to scare Negroes from Jim Crowism and racial segregation residing in the district.

Discuss Race Bars.

The American Federation of Labor Negro to American political life will continues its passive opposition to the anti-Negro bars raised by our inare unable to join hands with the movement taking place in Egypt, Inwhite workers in a common struggle dia, Morocco, Syria and other sections against the class that exploits them both. The Negro in American indusworked and is often used by the boss- and educating the Negro farmer will try is the most underpaid and overes in strikes to crush the struggle which exists in the south is the imfor better conditions.

These are some of the problems portant issue for the farmer delegates that face the first gathering of Negro will result in strong action being tak-America. Last year, the Sanhedrin en by the congress to abolish this sysmet, but there the Negro worker received but little consideration. The Negro worker has now decided to act workers of all races will mingle at for himself.

All day long delegates that had the American Negro Labor Congress been sent by the organized and unorganized longshoremen, cotton and sugar cane farmers, steel, pottery, and sugares at the congress adopted by the delegates at the congress. gar cane farmers, steel, pottery, and gates at the congress.

The congress has also arranged for the headquarters of the American Negro Labor Congress at 3456 Inliana Ave., where they registered, received their badges and were then the session meetings.

The congress has also arranged for musical numbers and other artistic alent to participate at the open evennegrous properties. aken to a nearby hotel where deleates are being quartered.

Real Work Starts Monday.

The real work of the congress will start today with a discussion on the American Negro and the trade unions. In the evening a mass meeting will be held at which speakers of both

NINGTON SALEM, N. O. JAHIN OCT 28 1925

A Map for the Negro

A scheme to awake to "revolutionary significance the negro workers and peasants of the southern provinces of North America" has been disclosed through publicity regarding the proposed organization of the American Negro Labor Congress which was scheduled to meet yester-

America are that of the abolition of 'Jim Crowism,' that is racial separation; political enfranchisement; equal opportunities of employment for white and black; measures on the part of the Federal Government against the practice of lynching; larger appropriations for educational facilities for negro children in the Southland: the abolition of the lines of residential segregation, etc." This bit from the declarations of the Communist agitators indicates that there is acquaintance with the grievances of the negro. Some of these grievances are real, others fanciful.

Constructive ambition is one thing, while destructive discontent is quite another. The American Negro is a demonstration of what the former can accomplish. The history of the negro in America must be taken into account. What has happened cannot be changed now. The only thing that can be done now is to keep on making progress. Right now is the time for this entire Nation to take stock of its negro population and asless its achievements and get a comprehensive view of its opportunities and capacities. There need be no ear in doing this. Leaders among he negro race are well informed and vill readily lend their aid in making uch a survey. The danger of the egro being caught in the maelstrom

f radicalism is apparent. The negro eserves the aid of careful leaders in oth races lest he lose all that he as accomplished thus far.

Labor-1925.
Peonage,
See Also: Labor: Condition of.

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Pernage

of guilty was returned in the federal never drawn any pay. court against the five white men on He said that when he was "artrial for having violated the United rested" and taken to the county States peonage statutes. They were, judge's office, they had urged him however, released under bond, the to plead guilty "of stealing jumper

are turpentine operators and the when I come out of the court house other three were employed as super. I heard Mr. Davis say to the judge visors. County Judge Chapin and that if "he don't plead guilty give Sheriff Clark are also under indict- him eight months on the hard road.

ployees of Color Aggs 1 (Propowere which had been naured against him also charged with having forced in the final accounts.

members of the Race to work on the farm against their will.)

During the 1 trad sensational charges were brought out by government avagagators from with the sensation of the contract of the con

ment prosecutors from witnesses on the stand.

"Good Catfish Bait"

"Run and your body will be made catfish bait." was the threat made Pensacola, Fla., May 23 (A). — M. B.

of Lolo Sanders, wife of one of the nounced today, men driven away from the Land & JEW YOR Davis turpentine camp in Calhoun county, because of alleged intolerable conditions.

Husband Gone, Wife Seized

Brown said he had picked up his daughter and she was in his care when Mood Davis and Cary Whitfield came along.

He said they told him they "had tracked Sanders four miles to his place and wanted to get him."

Brown told them that Sanders was not there, but they searched the vicinity.

They did not go into Brown's

point of revolvers they "arrested"

United States Commissioner Milton at Marianna was the final witness before the closing of the government's case. He testified to his examination of the bodies of the peonage victims who had been beaten and corroborated their stories of torture. Some of the men still bear

The whipping was done last September

Cary Whitfield was excused from attendance at the trial when it was announced that his wife had died.

Never Drew Pay, Owed \$114

Diamond made one of the most capable of the several government witnesses.

He readily identified "accounts" which he had been given, showing that for his short time in the employ of the turpentine camp and works he was indebted to the com pany \$114.30. He said he did not Pensacola, Fla., May 29.-A verdict know what it was for, as he had

judge reserving decision.

The guilty are M. B. Davis, Carles "I didn't steal them and wasn't Land, Will Proctor, Frank Daniels going to plead guilty to something and Cary Whitfield. Davis and Land that I did not do," he said. "Then

He said that caused him to change All the guilty are accused of having flogged or caused to have em- of being released on a 30-day bond. ployees of Color begged 1 Dec were which had been figured against him

Turpentine Operators and Three Others Convicted in Florida

to George Diamond, a victim after Davis and Charles Land, turpentine been interrupted in their attempt to he had been whipped and his bare operators, and three other persons charged leave the county. Stoner said he was FOUR "I'm going to hold her until I can with peonage in connection with negro not whipped.

"I'm going to hold her until I can with peonage in connection with negro not whipped.

"I'm going to hold her until I can with peonage in connection with negro not whipped.

"I'm going to hold her until I can with peonage in connection with negro. He testified that the white men sage given Matthew Brown, father by a Federal jury here in a verdict an-

> VEW YORK CITY SE'R MAY 20, 1925

Then, not finding Sanders, at the Three Who Sought to Escape Brown said neither of the men was From Peonage Say Armed

Men Stopped Them.

ONE FORCED TO WHIP OTHERS

Another Tells of Working Months for Food and Being Told He Was \$111 in Debt.

charges of forcing negro employees to nounced today. work against their will.

the five white men on trial. In their manager for Davis. efforts to get away from the farm, trial that an away from the employment. They declared they they said, they had traveled afoot at Davis farm to escape cruel treat- dould secure no money for their work. night, avoiding towns and hiding by ment, but were recaptured, and that day, only to be held up by the five a fourth negro, at the point of guns, near Weewahitchka and roughly han- was forced to flor them.

They testified they left Davis's place because they did not believe they were being fairly treated. Working regularly in the turpentine operation from March to August of 1924, Henry Sanders stated that just before the three other negroes attempted to escape, Davis, his employer, claimed the negro owed him \$111. This despite the fact, said Sanders, that he had received no money and only scanty provisions while at the farm. The other negroes gave similar testimony.

De Witt Stoner admitted that he was forced at the point of revolvers in the hands of the defendants to beat Henry Sanders, Galvester Jackson and George Diamond with large sticks, or "blackjacks," after the negroes had

looked on as he whipped the three, one at a time, after they had been Fifth Compelled to Wield Blackstripped of their clothing and made to lie on their stomachs in the road. Stoner admitted he whipped each of the men about ten minues and that the blows caused lacerations and bruises on their backs. None of the negroes offered any resistance, he testified.

and two others were returned in an Federal Court which for five days automobile to the Davis farm and re- has been hearing testimony against Charles Land, he said.

Florida. PROOKLYN N V FAG. E.

Five Convicted for Peonage In Florida; Judge, Sheriff, Prosecutor Under Charges

Davis and Charles Land, turpentine cases had their origin.

Alfred Land, turpentine operator three will be sentenced next Friday. Testifying of their attempt to es- and brother of Charles Land; Shercape from the turpentine farm of M. Chafin. County Attorney Henry V. Signage becaming discussed brutal treatment. B Davis, three employees yesterday McClellan, Deputy Sheriff Thomas Negroes, becoming dissatisfied with said that they were cruelly treated by Cason and W. White, commissary

MAY 24, 1925

Calhoun County Turpentine Operators and Employees Convicted in U. S. Court

Pensacola, Fla., May 23 (A) M. B. pany in the camps where the peonage

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 20 (AP) .- Stories operators, and three other persons Land and Davis were charged with of floggings and alleged peonage are charged with peonage in connection holding persons in a virtual condibeing unfolded in the Federal Court with negro workers on Davis' farm tion of slavery, and the other three here by negro witnesses in the trial here. The verdict, which was others in a state of peonage. Whitoff five Calhoun county men on reached late last night, was an field and Proctor were sentenced late. in the afternoon to sixty and ninety Others who have been indicted are days, respectively, in jail. The other

> The evidence given by Negro peons working conditions in the Land-Davis turpentine works, had elected Three negroes testified during the to leave and seek more lucrative

The little cash paid them was figtired in their "accounts" and the Negroes found themselves getting deeper and deeper in debt.

Five left for other points and were overtaken on the highway twentyfive miles from the turpentine works. Four were fearfully beaten. One. Dewitt Stoner, was compelled by threats to do the whipping.

The case against Sheriff C. D. Clark, County Judge W. T. Chafin, County Prosecutor T. McClelland, Deputy Sheriff Cason and Deputy Sneriff Sam Shuler, with A. L. Land and Gadi White, brothers-in-law of Mood Davis, just convicted, will be tried later at the present term of United States Court.

They were indicted for conspiracy to bring peons back into a state of near slavery.

NEGROES FLOGGED

jack Sapling

Special Despatch to The World PENSACOLA, Fla., May 23.-After After the whipping, Stoner said, he deliberating seven hours, the jury in lowing day. The fourth man was five Calhoun County men on peonage taken away in another automobile by charges announced a verdict of guilty.

> The defendants were Charles Land and Mood B. Davis, Calhoun County turpentine operators; Frank Daniels, Will Proctor and Cary Whitfield, em-

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 1!—(P. N. S.)—An attack on the dity of indictments charging eleven Calhoun county men in turpentine camps failed in United States court here Weday when Judge W. B. Shephard ruled against a plea to validity of indictments charging eleven Calhoun county men with peones involving the working of Negroes against their will in turpentine camps failed on United States court here Wednesday when Judge W. B. Shephard ruled against a plea to quash the case. The trial was set for May 18. 5 - 16 -25

Among those indicted are three prominent turpentine operators, Alfred and Charles Land, M. B. Davis, Sheriff C. D. Clark, Judge W. T. Chanin, Attorney H. M. McClelland and Deputy

Sheriff Thomas E. Cason.

The indictments allege cruel and inhuman treatment of certain Negro turpentine workers and abuse of the processes of state courts.

5 Found Guilty of Peonage In Florida Turpentine Camps; One Had Jail For His Slaves

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 25.—Climaxing the most sensational case in West Florida since the famous Martin Tabert case two years ago, five Calhoun County men today stood convicted on indictments charging peonage. The defendants, M. B. Davis, Charles Land, Cary Whitfield, William Proctor and Frank Daniels, were released under supersedeas bonds until Friday when they will be arraigned for sentence.

M. B. Davis, the alleged principal, was found guilty on four

counts of holding to a condition of peonage Henry Sanders, George Diamond, Galvester Jackson and Dewitt Stonan, Negroes, All four testified they were held in a state of virtual slavery in the Davis-Land turpentine camp in Calhoun County and that Davis kept a calaboose where he locked them up when they became anruly or threatened to leave.

The other defendants were found guilty on charges of aiding and abeting in holding the Negroes in a state t bondage. Following the verdict, ittorneys for the defense announced they would appeal.

Interest here now centres in the rials of seven other Calhoun County nen who were indicted on peonage charges, five of whom are county officials. They are expected to be tried

NSACOLA. Fla., May 30. Al-L. Land, one of the thre defendants in the peopage

enry Sanders. The plea of Land had the effect of the government con mains for the case spains county officials who are under similar indictments. These are M. B. Devis. Bay County Commissioner Thomas Cason, Deputy Sheriff Calhoun County.

NEGROES TELL OF PEONAGE.

Declare They Were Flogged and Forced to Work in Florida.

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 20 (A. P.)-Stories of floggings and alleged peonage unfolded in Federal Court here by negro witnesses in the trial of five Cal-

Weewahitchka and roughly nanded.
Working regularly in the turpentine operation from Hard to August, 1924. Henry farting stated that just before the three other negloes spied to escape, Davis, his employer claimed the negro owed him \$111, despite the fact that he had received no money and only stanty provisions while at the farm. The

negroes gave similar testimony.

De Witt Stoner admitted he was forced at the point of revolvers in the hands of the defendants to beat Henry anders, Galvester Jackson and George Diamond with large sticks or "black-jacks," after the negroes had been inerrupted in their attempt to leave the county. Stoner said the white men cooked on as he whipped the three, one at a time, after they had been stripped their clothing and made to lie on eir stomachs in the road.

After being whipped, Stoner said, he and two others were returned in an automobile to the Davis farm and required to resume their work the followaway in another automobile by Charles Land, he said.

The backwardness of the territory in which occurred the recent peonage orrors ovealed in

hardlen declared appalling.

Will a total population of less than

0,000, about 2,500 of whom ficials. They are expected to be tried shortly. They are: Sheriff C. D. Clark, County Judge W. T. Chafin, County Attorney H. T. Clelland, Deputy Sheriffs Thomas Shuler and Sam Cason, and Al Land and Cadi White.

Given Fine of \$500

Legal Cason, Cason and Al Land and Cadi White.

Given Fine of \$500

Legal Cason, Cason and Al Land and Cadi White.

State of Florical Among the whites learn per cent are illiterate and among the Negro population about In Peonage Case 50 per cent are so classified. The average value of land per acre in this county, which has only about fifty miles of jerkwater railroad, is considerably less than \$20, and although the land area of the county is greater than that of the entire State of Rhode Island, the value of all farm property is nearly thirty-two million dollars less. Educational facilities are very -seldom penetrated by the light of virtual slayery, colored eivilization.

VEW YORK CITY ST'S TELLS OF 3 FLOGGINGS

Fourth Negro Accuses White Men in Peonage Trial.

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 21 (A).-Further testimony of alleged floggings received by turpentine employees and denial by a Calhoun county turpentine operator that he had any knowledge. of the maltreatment marked the trial yesterday of five men on charges of neomage.

The Government accuses the defendants of arresting, returning and forcing certain negroes to work for the payment of debts.

Charles H. Land, one of the defendants, entered a general denial of the charges from the stand, his testimony supporting that of five other witnesses

Testimony for the prosecution has charged him directly with only one phase of the alleged peonage violapreviously overruled motions to dis- ing him in the fage. He said: miss the charges against Land and William Proctor, another defendant.

George Diamond, a negro alleged to have been held in a state of peonage, testified as to floggings he claimed he and two others received from Deviously that he was forced at the point of guns in the hands of the defendants to beat the negroes.

He declared that after the flogging he was taken to the quarters of Land, vate jall. The following day, he said, stick toward him. This cut my flesh." JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 10. Federal authorities appeared and took him into custody as a Government by three other witnesses today.

Florida Farms — Peonage being Georgia or Alabama. Details

Pensacola, Fla., May 19.—Detailing poor and the county is one of the how they had been overtaken, beaten dark spots of the state that is until hoppless and forced to return to crowded the court room in the Federal Building today at the opening of the Calhoun County peonage trial.

Those on trial, all under indictment for violating a United States statute prohibiting pronage or forced labor, are

County Judge W. I. Chafin, Sheriff C. S. Cark, Deputy Sheriffs Thomas Shuler and T. E. Casom: G. W. White. Comresary Manager: Will Proctor, bookkeeper; Charles and Alfred Land and M. B. Davis, turpentine operators.

The first witness, Henry Sanders colored, testified that he and three others and been overtaken after leaving the Cal-corn County turpenty of the Cal-and and Davis, and arrested on a State process from Judge Chafin's court

The four were returned to Judge Chafin's court and permitted to plead guilty. "Costs" were assessed against each. These "costs" were taken care of by a \$90 bond which is said eventually to have been paid by turpentine operators and agents.

The workers were then taken back to that he was elsewhere at the time of the works to "work out the debt." One witness said, "the longer we worked the

deeper in debt we got. Another wholes while tess tion. Judge William B. Shepherd had three hours, found a debt of \$174 Gar-

> "And I got nothing for it but the costs being paid in court. When I tried to leave, it meant being chased down and

"I was caught some miles away from witt Stoner, a negro, who declared pre- Blountstown (the county seat), and then a big nigger, named Dewitt, was told to beat me. He did. I lay on the ground, and he beat until he seemed to be tired. Then Mr. Davis (one of the defendants) where he was locked in a small, pri- told Dewitt when he hit to draw the

That story in the main was repeated

Dewitt Stone, the man accused of having beaten the others, was called to the stand. Stone is not a large man, as had been represented, but wiry and hardmuscled, who himself was with a party of four which left the camp after he "could get no money." He said that Sanders, George Diamond, Galveston Jackson, his wife and Diamond's wife \(\bar{\bar{E}} \) went away without telling Mood Davis, Virtually Slavery Exists on dodged roads and towns, their objective their boss, of their intention. They

Trial Unearths Startling Wewahitchka," the witness said, we met those men (indicating some of the defendants). They told us to come down to them. They were hiding under a hill and we walked up on them. All had guns. Mr. Davis and Mr. Land came up in a car. They told somebody to cut some sticks and then we went back all together, down the road.

> "They told me to beat the other boys. Their clothes were taken off and I beat them while they lay on their stomachs. After I beat one bad, they told me I

Labor-1925 Peonage

CHICAGOAN IS LATEST

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 13.—Florida's peonage farm is again in the limelight. The same institution whose officials were indicted by the United States government less than two years ago, after an investigation which resulted from the death of a in its efforts to recruit workers for its wealthy plantation county judge and county attorney, also are under indictment owners. This time, because it has been impossible to arrest and will be tried later. 5—21-23
enough persons with trumped-up charges to keep these farms. Henry Saunders, another of the Negro peons exhibited operating, the agents have found it necessary to resort to his back which was a mass of running sores from his knees

moment later, a car drove up beside the couple and Elligan was kidnaped and whisked away.

Traced to Farm

When he was finally traced to the farm Feb. 6 by Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Calhoun of this city, they were informed that Elligan had participated in a clash between the races and that he was being held on a charge of causing a disturbance in the city. After evidence was produced to show that Elligan was not in the state at the time of the trouble, which had occurred a few days previous, he was released.

The crew with which Elligan came to Jacksonville was also delayed here but was allowed to return to Chicago last Thursday, None of them knew anything of Elligan's plight because he had alighted from the train ahead of the rest of his

W. H. Elligan of Chicago, a dining anyone saw him.

The "peonage farm," so-called beobject of a nation-wide search, was the most recent victim of the peonage farm, according to information secured by The Chicago Defender.

Mrs. Lena Elligan, wife of the waiter, who has been most active in the search for her interpretable of the couple in this city had procured his release from the prison and gale him shelter.

According to information, Elligan, whose run is on the "Floridan," an Illinois Central flyer from this city to Chicago, came here on the day of his disappearance. At the time of alighting from his oar, he was approached by white man who pretended to be seeking information. A moment later, a car drove up beside

Florida Whipping Victim's Back Mass

PENSACOLA, FLA., May 18.—Galveston Jackson, Negro laborer held in peonage on the turpeptine farm, took the witness stand today and exhisited to the tederal judge and jury bearing the cases of Wood Davis, Charles Land, Will Proctor and Frank Daniels, turpentine farm operators, charged with peonage, bruises over his eyes, swollen wrists and whelps across the entire width of his back, said to have been inflicted by the white men who held him in virtual slavery, when he could not work on account of illness.

The alleged slave farm is located in Calhoun County, white prisoner who was beaten to death, has again burst forth and six other men of that county including the sheriff, the

erew, and had disappeared before to his shoulders. He told of having been beaten morning, noon and night by the white whipping bosses on the turpencar waiter, who has been missing since Jan. 26, and who has been the object of a nation-wide search, was the most recent victim of the peon-the most recent

RELATES LIFE ON GEORGIA **PEONAGE FARM**

of Modern Slavery

Relating a terrible tale of the awful peonage farms of central and companied him to the entertainment, southern Georgia, characteristic of nor away.

the South in general, where civilization has not yet pierced the darkness and where slavery is still a common practice, James McNeal, an escaped peon, who made his way to Chicago, is only an example out of hundreds who today live in servitude more direful than that of pre-Civil war days.



James McNeal

McNeal is a young man of 19 or 20 (he does not young man of 19 or 20 (he does not know his own age), who has never gone to school in his life and is pinable to read. Whe of figure. Since he can remember he has worked on the Williams arm in Jasper county, Georgia, where several years ago the law uncovered a system in which many had been killed and many others fortured to the extent of their endurance.

MORE THAN 200

KILLED ON FARM

Bodies of the peons who are killed without the knowledge of others on the place are often stumbled over by workers on the outskirts of the plantation. Fourteen such bodies were found in a comparatively short time and it is estimated that more than 200 persons.

endurance.

ESCAPES FROM FARM TO ATLANTA

A little more than two months ago of the larm, often go on wild sprees McNeal saw his opportunity to es- and assault and outrage beautiful cape, and though he had only a slight young girls. When it is found that chance, took advantage of it. He these girls are to become mothers did not know where he was going, they with their unborn children are but after several days' wandering soon done away with by methods too arrived in Atlanta. From there he horrible to relate. came to Chicago, undergoing the McNeal, who now is living in Chi-greatest hardships, going for days cago and who plans to take advan-without food and having only a pair tage of the opportunities granted

continuously and seven days a week. Only two meals a day were given out to him and his other companions and these scarcely appeased their

hunger. No work was too hard for them from the viewpoint of their overseers, and no punishment too great, no torture too terrible.

SEES FATHER AND MOTHER SLAIN

Tearfully, he tells of how he was forced to stand by while his father and mother were beaten to death with an ax and after they were killed he was given the task of digging their graves. He relates the various means by which the peons were put to death-some hanged to trees and shot, others burned, others tied with heavy rocks and thrown into a river.

Escaped Youth Tells of the farm, and Clyde Manning, an overseer, both of whom are serving prison sentences, the latter a life term in the Georgia penitentiary, are pictured in fear by the youth. tells of how, since his incarceration, Manning has been entertained at his home by his wife, who now has charge of the place. No guards ac-

McNeal carries a hideous scar on his leg, which he says is the mark of shackles which were fastened to the slaves to prevent their escape.

When a worker is suspected of planning to escape he is severely whipped or imprisoned or is deprived of an arm or a leg. In the field the women as well as the men are stood over by cruel, unyielding white men who have nothing but prejudice and who use their whips relentlessly.

For many years the farm has been filled with men who have been bought out of jails or enticed by offers of good jobs with big pay. Hundreds of these men who have been brought in from Atlanta and from other nearby towns never again are allowed away from the farm and are entirely deprived of their freedom.

MORE THAN 200

mated that more than 200 persons have been killed since the operation of the farm.

The sons of Dan Williams, owner A little more than two months ago of the farm, often go on wild sprees

of overalls given him by his em- him, rejoices that he was saved the ployers to wear.

Recounting with horror the days of whole story, when one stops to conhis early life, James tells of how he sider that it takes place in a "civiwas forced to work 17 hours a day lized country," is almost incredible. fate of many of his companions. His

Georgia.

to Atlanta and carried negroes back to make them work on the "murder farm." The four were indicted by the Atlanta district federal grand jury, June 20, 1921.

Later they were indicted by the Macon district federal grand jury, the indictment being returned on May 2, 1921. Both were peonage charges.

At the beginning of the investigation, Leroy, Marvin and Hulan Williams, fled and no trace had been found of any of them until Leroy returned Tuesday. His brothers have not been located.

Son of John Williams, of "Murder Farm" Fame, Surrenders After Three Years' Freedom.

Leroy Williams, one of the three sons of John S. Williams, who was owner of the famous funder farm" near Manucoko is free today on \$3,000 bond following his surrender Monday to Shepiff W. F. Pearsons, of Justiff County Inc. defendant, who has evaded arrest for more than three years, demanded trial at the February term of Jasper, county court late Tuesday, but due to the absence of several witnesses, Solicitor J. J. Duke asked a continuance until the August term of court. Williams was granted bail and the con-No word has been received of Le-

roy's two brothers, Marvin and Hulan Williams, also indicted for murder by the state, and peonage by the Atlanta district grand jury. Following his release, Williams went into seclusion and declined to say where he had been stopping for the past three years.

The bond was given for the charge of murder, and federal officials in Atlanta Tuesday stated that if the state pressed the killing charge, the peonage charges of the government would be dropped.

Williams was represented by Attorneys W. H. Key and Eugene M. Baynes.

John S. Williams, father of the youth, was given a life sentence by state courts and also has a charge of peonage against him in federal courts. He was convicted of killing a number of negroes and hurling their bodies into the Yellow river, on his farm near Monticello, often called "the murder farm."

When the investigation began by agents of the U. S. Repartment of justice, in the spring of 1921, bodies of many negroes were found. A negro workman, Clyde Manning, turned state's evidence, charging that he had been forced to aid Williams in getting rid of the bodies.

Investigations by agents disclosed the fact that Williams and his sons, Leroy, Marvin and Hulan, had come

Peonage TAXE THREE FARMERS IN PEONAGE CASE

White Mississippians Now Out on Bail

Jackson, Miss. Feb. 20.—Three prominent Mississippi planters were arrested and after preliminary hearing granted bail on charges of peonage, growing out of the alleged holding of a lower One of the planters against whom charges were preferred is a former sheniff of Holms, county. The arrest of the 120 was the second peonage case investigated by the department of justice within ten days, two citizens of Smith county having bene arrested several days ago.

According to federal officers, W. C. Taylor Cruger Holmes county, with the 1d of Walfa Prine and James Anding, Haselert, Capiah county, forcibly carried rimus Alis from Copiah county to Holmes county to work on Taylor's plantation. Taylor is a former sheriff of Holmes

lor is a former sheriff of Holmes county.

Peonage.

Escaped Negro Youth Tells South Carolina Camp For Three Years

FATHER ASKS LAW'S AID

Will Appeal To Federal Department Of Justice. Act fin. Willie Griffin; Miss's Matt, Annie law against peonage. A Violation Of The Con- and Emma Peden. stitution

been uncovered in this state.

An enslaved youth, 16 years of until he got an opportunity to be An ensured youth, to years of age, through stretagem, after many trials and failures—which were always followed by the punishment—lieved that the youth could not write should be suspended after the serv-finally succeeded in naking below to the outside world the iniserable plight.

Bolden's father received his son's ing of one year by each of the detection of th of himself and other Negroes held in cers and rushed to his aid. With him fines by the two Halls and \$250 veritable bondage on a farm in the went Deputy Sheriff J. T. Hartsell back woods of South Carolina near and Magistrate Howard of Greenville

Bolden, who had been missing from diplomatic in their dealings with Carbis home in the diplomatic in their dealings with Carbis home in the diplomatic in their dealings with Carbis south Carolina Men Convicted in Negro Peonage Case annually a feeter to his father, that his camp was considered an out-

still under fear of the dreadful out- said Carson, the releasing of such lawry that exists in the state, has prisoners held against their will, the expressed fear to proceed without as elimination of practices such as mencourt. He has been requested to olate the Constitution of the United take the case to the Attorney General States and reek unjust and inhumane aid of the government,

Tells of Horrors iences during his two years of cap value." tivity. He went through a horrible ordeal. He fold how he was led into the trap through a ruse, whereby he was hired to fill a "profitable job in a certain town, which he started

out for, but never reached. Instead he was carried to the camp of John A. Carson, a Dixie Highway em-s ployee, against his will. He soon found that he was under the surveillance of guards, who were supported by spies among the camp prisoners. All the laborers of the camp were colored. They were forced to live in filthy quarters, food was allotted out to them, and they eldom received any onment in the Atlanta Penitentiary pay. Often laborers would attempt to escape, but they were never successful. When caught they were strip- States oCurt here today for peonped, fastened over a barrel or a log and flogged. A 'trial' would occasional Of Horrors Of Being In ly be held in which two of the overseers represented the entire court. Bays and Women Held

are being held at the camp according several who he remembered: Bull of peonage and \$500 on Albert, S. C.; Sam Armstrong, York,

Outwits Guards

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 7.—One of smuggle him a piece of paper into it to his father. Waiting many week's for Simpson and Jones.

The disclosure came when Norman law were warned to be meek and H. Bolden, and the latter came and with the assistance of officers freed his son.

Wan's Prosecution

Considerable feeling has been aroused by the father's story of his boy's mistreatment. He has announced his of the Department of the department

surance of ample protection in the tioned, and especially those which viof the United States and to ask the torture, and suffering too those innocent colored boys, who are now confined in a camp where life of Young Norman related his exper- humans or beasts is of ittle or no

Four Sentenced To Prison In S. C. For Peonage

Anderson, S. C., June 1 .- Four white men were sentenced to impris after their conviction in United

Guy Hall, on whose farm the Government charged Tom Washing-Several boys around fifteen to nto had been held in peonage, was twenty years of age, and women sentenced to five years imprisonto Bolden. He gave the names of ment and fined \$11000 on a charge S. C.; Joe Mae, Alabama; Jerry Grif, conspiracy to violate the rederal

Bruce aHll, Dewey Simpson and Young Bolden managed to make his Asbury T. Jones, found guilty on escape by having a colored woman to the conspiracy charge, were sententhe most startling cases of peonage the camp, on which he wrote a faesever disclosed in this country has sage as best he could and addressed and fines of \$500 for Hall and \$250

> Judge H. H. Watkin stipulated, each by the others.

FOUR ARE SENTENCED

Unions, Strikes, etc.

POVIDENCE S I LVE. AT AUGUST 10, 1923

STIRRING UP TROUBLE

It was well established during the war and President Green of the American Federa- right-minded Americans awake to the consoon after that enemies of this country, in con-tion of Labor does the country a service structive task which lies at their doors sidering our power of resistance to any attack then he warns all negro members of trade unions not to attend the so-called "Negro that radical propagandists find unions not to attend the so-called "Negro that radical propagandists find they might make on us, do not neglect the sig-Labor Congress" to be held in Chicago this it hard to fan any smouldering flames of nificance of the Negro problem. The Commun-autumn. The congress, he points out, is racial dissension in America into burning ists made many moves to tir up trouble, both simply another effort by Communist agents in the South and among the better educated to stir up race hatred among negroes in out the flames altogether. The positive, accolored people in the North. They were almost colored people in the North. They were almost the idea that espousal of the Soviet cause standing must be vigorously supported. uniformly unsuccessful, although their hand would bring them great benefits. Of course may have been felt in some of the riots that there never was a blacker lie or a farther- held on Wednesday afternoon of this week took place in Chicago and East St. Louis, for fetched deception. Communism's pretence at the home of Mrs. William H. Moore in

time their efforts take the form of calling an the "international organizers" of Moscow American Negro Labor Congress to meet at to promote their own ends by striving to Chicago on Oct. 25. As William Green, head of incite negro revolt here and in Africa. the American Federation of Labor, points out, The American negro, for the most part, organized since the war, with the help of cern, aided and abetted by foreign the purpose of those who originated this con-has been quick to recognize and reject the ference is to mislead colored men into believing lying appeals thus addressed to him. In a that all their grievances will be remedied by careful study of current conditions in that of good-will toward the colored race, has benefit labor, it deserves support overturning the Government of the United section of New York which has now truly States and establishing a Soviet Republic. In become "the world's largest negro city" purpose of exploiting the two most dangerous composed of colored men and women, Ches- and in such cities as New York, Phila- set of men who hope to make their other words, the proposed conference is for the with a population of 200,000 exclusively passions in the world today, race hatred and ter T. Crowell says in the Saturday Eve- delphia and Chicago, but Bostonians need iving wearing the livery of honest class hatred.

Mr. Green warns that a number of unions made up of colored men are proposing to send delegates to the conference. For them, the counsel of their leader ought to be, and in most cases will be, enough; they will withdraw their delegates when they understand what is really underway.

The American Federation of Labor has its own phase of the Negro problem to deal with. In recent years, we are glad to note, more colored men have been received into the so-called white unions. This has been due partly to a growth of broad-mindedness, partly to considerations of enlightened self-interest awakened by the use of colored men as strike-breakers where unions have drawn the color line. In presenting Mr. Green with the task of further reconciling colored people with established trade unionism, we are well aware of what a tremendous undertaking it is. But, on the other hand, there exists a far from negligible threat to the welfare of white labor, especially unskilled white labor, in the vast, unorganized Negro masses of the South.

Combating Race Hatred

of sympathy for the colored race is an Pride's Crossing has so much importance We do not know whether it is in Now the Communists are at it again. This obvious sham, having no other purpose and pertinence. All phases of negro eduthan to serve as a cloak for the efforts of cation will be discussed, and Mrs. Henry fort of professionals who make

Harlem is utterly baffling to foreign radical propagandists in New York, as they willingly admit. From their point of view, the American negro ought to be a radical convert at the first encounter. Hasn't he been segregated, tarred from many fields of employment, and subjected to Jim Crow laws both by statute and common consent? Why then shouldn't he fall in with efforts to overthrow the present order? But he doesn't. He remains intensely patriotic. . . . What he wants is precisely what he has-a stable Government, sound money, a good job and a good house to live in.

This helps to explain why Communist Declaring his organization had not agents in arranging for the Chicago approved the meeting, he asserted agents in arranging for the Chicago that communists had called it to "Negro Labor Congress" have had resort mislead negroes into believing "all to a new line of tactics. They are doing their grievances will be remedied by everything in their power, President Green everturning the government of the everything in their power, resident workers United States and establishing a soviet explains, to try to make colored workers epublic and "to instill into the lives believe that the assembly will be a con-of that race the most pernicious documents." vention of "union negroes" organized along trine-race hatred." wention of "union negroes organized along "Citing "glittering phrases," used in characteristically American lines. "The the call for the congress, he said fact is," says the leader of the A. F. of L., "Negroes are led to believe that the "the convention was called by men who are dark races of the world are in re-"the convention was called by hier they bellion against the whites, and that not members of trade unions, or if they bellion against the whites, and that are, they do not attend the unions of which American labor congress and "all they are members."

Slow progress though radical agents may be making with their ugly propaganda, it should be capable of producing at least one good result! Surely the knowledge that a destructive effort of this kind is on foot in the country ought to help keep all to perform. It is not enough for citizens to heat. The challenge before us is to put

That is why such a meeting as will be Lane Schmeltz of Virginia will describe the their living by leading the public great efforts now being carried on in the o the Promise Land. We do no South by the "Inter-Racial Committees" mow whether it is a foreign consuch schools as Hampton and Tuskegee. ers like the Garvey movement of Boston, with its well-established tradition what not. If it is a movement t been but little affected by the great changes which in recent years have overtaken the negro's industrial status both in the South public should not encourage any the campaign to advance them toward t should be investigated, studies healthy ends.

Greenshoro, N. C., News

AUG 1 0 1925 Negro Union Men Warned Not To Attend Chicago Congress

Washington, Aug. warning to negro members of trade unions not to attend the American Negro Labor congress at Chicago October 25, was issued today by President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

social, political and economic discrimination" will be wiped out

AMERICAN NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS

We rise without prejudice to the novement to ask the question, what is the American National Labor Congress, called to meet in Chicago Pototicr 25, 1925. There is much former safe in the newspaper about the provenient, and consider able proposand is being footed over the coard list so far as we have been able to ascertain from newspaper notice or propaganda we do not know the purpose of the closely before the public is advised by the press to take a part in it or spend a large amount of money n railroad fare and otherwise journeying to Chicago to see a hot air mill, promoted by a set of proescional propagandists.

There is no question that some thing ought to be done in this country for labor in general, and Negro abor in particular. The doors o ndustry and agriculture are fastly closing in the face of the black nan, and some organized movearents should be promoted for its betterment. Capital should be advised in a helpful and construclive way, that the Negro is entitled to share of its profits, and entitled to an opportunity to help increase the wealth of the country by laboring for the capitalists of America. If this cincern has such ideas in view, they should be made known, and an organization perfected at Chicago that would be as

helpful to black labor as American America. Yes, of the world. So Federation of Labor is to white la- !et us wait and see, watch carefully bor. In fact, no organization among every motion of those who volunour people should be organized to tarily, and at their own expense draw the color line in the field of pretend to be serving the public, labor and industrial activity, but for in the end, the public as a rule. whatever movement that we make is deceived, and find out too late or organization, should be in-that it has not only paid the exstituted with a view of working pence of the movement, but the with, and inside of the American promoters have grown fat and slick Federation of Labor. Whoever the from the expertness of the propamen are behind this movement gandist. should be known; their headquar- "IIIC' CO III ters should be located, and the people advised of the character, industry, push and integrity of the promoters. Many wrongs have been perpetrated in the name of labor. Millions have been spent by professional propagandists at the expense of the working man. Thousands of innocent, hard-working sands of innocent, hard-working men have been fleeced by the pro- Chicago Federation Officials tion and deception they proceed to in the proletariat. Race hattred will be duce the members of bona fide abor encouraged to bring about this end encouraged to bring about this end will be communists in the communists in the communists in the country they give an impression hands, in his life. So let us not go off half cocked. Let us not further Garveyize the country. Let us follow sane leaders, who pro-

is rumored in some quarters that trines-race hatred." our travel in his direction, for the sounding titles. reason, we might find ourselves in opposition to our own government. lieve that a government by aliens, wiped out." for we are anxious to help any direction of Moscow. black working men and women of tend a convention of union Negroes. The

AUG 151 10. 1921

to Be Held Here.

Officials of the Chicago Federation of or all of their six schemes. pose sane and constructive formu- Officials of the Chicago as for the solution of our labor sued to Negro members of trade unions clear of the American Negro Labor Congress, scheduled to be held in Chiwith the service we render, or our cago Oct. 25. It is not a labor movereal purpose of which is to mislead the primer lessons on communism are Whatever the program of the Negroes and "to instill into the lives of Chicago meet is, let us have it. It that race the most pernicious of doc-

In fact, officials of the Chicago la-W. Z. Foster, the promoter of the bor organization acted before President Trade Union, Educational League, Green did by several weeks and sent or the Russian Internationale, out letters to all lacor unions, exposwhich takes orders from Russia, is ing the guises of the communists, or behind the Chicago movement. If agents in America of the Third Inter-he is, we had better be expected in Miller as "labor defense councils," he is, we had better be careful in "Trade Union Education leagues," our travel in his direction for the "Amalgamationists" and other labor

Raps Glittering Phrases.

"Citing glittering phrases used in the It is further reported that a major- call for the congress," President Green said, "Negroes are led to believe that ity of those assisting the movement the dark races of the world are in reare unnaturalized West Indians, bellion against the whites, and that all they need to do is to form an American and the government we live under labor congress and 'all social, political and economic discrimination' will be

The originators of the congress, from will be any better than our govern- their headquarters in Chicago, he asment by natives. We are making serted, are conducting a number of communist organizations with interthis statement without prejudice, locking directories working under the

'A number of unions composed of colmovement that will bring relief and ored men have been deceived into sending delegates," said Mr. Green. "They have been led to believe they will at-

fact is that the convention was called by men who are not members of trade unions, or if they are, they do attend the unions of which they are memtend the unions of which they are memberefit the negro but to instill into bers. The organized labor movement is the lives of that race the most perexpelling communists as rapidly as they nicious document—race hatred.

the letter heads used by communists. They were headed "Labor Defense Council" or some othe deceiving title,

this, in faint typewriting, "new address. "The originators of the congress 19 S. Lincoln street". Only one person have headquarters in Chicago. They 19 S. Lincoln street." Only one person conduct a number of communist orin ter thousand would look close ganizations with interlocking direcenough to see the fraud, Mr. Nockels torates that work under the direction

Their purpose, of course, is clear," aid Secretary Nockels. "It is to cover parable to the boll weevil in the cot-their real identity. The words 'Labot." Both are importations and said Secretary Nockels. "It is to cover their real identity. The words 'Labot Defense Council,' and 'Negro Labor Congress,' have a strong appeal to the is called the American negro labor unwary worker and get the money congress, behind the purpose of its 'National Office, Federation of Labot Buildings' hooks the game up with the labor movement nationally, and with the turning the government of the United Chicago Federation of Labor, locally, States and establishing a Soviet reand by such schemes of misrepresentation and deception they proceed to inthe projectariat. Race hatred will be encouraged to bring about this end.

schemes.

"They operate six different schemes because of their noise-making propfor the specific and avowed purpose aganda, that there are millions, of causing dissension and strife within for the specific and avowed purpose of causing dissension and strife within of trade unions that they are being the local unions and any local that 1e led into a trap that will eventually sists the dictatorship of the communists be their undoing."

"The main instrument used is the publication 'The Daily Worker,' which problems. We are all laboring men, by President William Green of the is used as the character assassin of any working men, but we do not re. American Federation of Labor, to steer individual or group that resists their working men, but we do not re. American Federation of Labor, to steer individual or group that resists their Trade Union Educational League,' which is the pital devised for the younger workers in the unions. It is a misnomer. It is not trade share of labor in the industrial ment, Green said, but one called by rep- union educational; it should be called resentatives of the Russian soviet, the 'The Communist Kindergarten' where

GREEN WARNS NEGROES AGAINST COMMUNISTS

A. F. of L. President Damns Proposed Chicago Congress.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Ap-

peal Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A warning
was issued today to negro members was issued today to negro members of labor unions throughout the country by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, not to a ind a so-called "Imerican negro on Oct. 25. He declared the A. F. of L. "has not any all the approve of such a congress, occause it is being fostered by the Communists.

The purpose of the gathering, he maintains, is to mislead colored workmen cinto relieving, that "all their grievances with ba rehedied by overturning the government of the United States and establishing a Soviet republic."

paudile the foll weeviluk the tot-tod/fields. President Green said. "The congress called by the workers (com-munist) party will not be held to

The letter sent out by the Chicago Federation of Labor, Secretary Edward Nockels explained, called attention to white swith spurs on their heels.

"The negroes are led to believe that the dark races of the world are in rebellion against the whites and that all they need to do is to form an American labor congress and all 'sowith "National Office, Federation of Labor Building, 166 W. Washington street, cial, political and economic discrimi-Chicago," and then immediately under nations' will be wiped out.

of Moscow

"Communism in America is com-

WW YORK CITY COMMERCIAL AUGUST 17, 1925

The Searchlight

Data on Subversive Movements Against the American Government, Political and Labor Radicals, Communists and the "Pinks."

-Edited by FRED R. MARVIN-

NEGROES, RADICAL MOVEMENTS possible to make the congress a suc-August 17, 1925

President Green of the American Federation of Labor has come into the open to denounce the American Negro Labor Congress soon to be held in Chicago. It is to be regretted that Mr. Green did not take action months ago. This movement, purely Communist, has gained considerable headway, and no doubt a large number of well meaning negroes are deceived. They believe it a legitimate gathering of colored work-

This meeting has been given considerable attention in the Searchlight for the past six months. Statements showing its origin, its leaders, its purposes and its connections have been printed. It will not do for any person to come forward at this late date with the statement that they did not know the char- \$10,000 drive of the American Negro acter of the forces back of this pro- Labor Congress. The East is getting Searchlight has finally penetrated even support. into the American Federation of Labor and brought forth fruit.

pers over the country-and some white their own class. They must fight their Social Press Service are printed below: Chicago, Ill."

Big A. N. L. C. Meeting

thusiastic meeting of the local com- fused to work overtime after working mittee of action here Sunday, July 26. 12 hours in a sawmill, James Williams was the main speaker. He swayed the Mississippi, in Arkansas. He had been social and political lunatics in this country.

audience with his impressive speech. working 12 hours, and refused to work Roy Mahoney represented the Amer-longer. The boss became angry and

and purposes of the A. N. L. C., and pledging itself to assist in every way

Organizer in the Heart of Dixie

"The Southern organizer of the A. N. L. C. is somewhere in the South organizing local committees of action. He is working in very fertile fields. The negroes in the North suffer many persecutions, the negroes in the South suffer all of these and many more. It can easily be seen why the negroes of the South are taking so readily to the A. N. L. C. They can see as no others see, that it really marks a new epoch in the life of the American negro. When the Congress convenes Oct. 25 over 300 delegates are expected from the South.

\$10,000 Drive

posed convention. But it is encourag- started, but is still far behind. The that information furnished by the and depends upon the workers for its

"The workers of this country, par-During the past month colored pa- hope to look for aid from other than labor papers-have been printing pub- own battles on all fields. No one except racial feelings and to gain the support Contributions, be they ever so small, of the colored people to Communism, a are welcomed by the committee, calling

Beaten for Refusing to Work

the A. N. L. C. is in receipt of a reso- printed by symapathetic editors of What pathetic and terrible nonsense! lution adopted by the Kewanee trades white papers and in this way the propaand labor assembly indorsing the aims ganda of pure Communism is extended.

Anierican Negro Labor Congress.

MCACO HI TRIPLY AUGUST H. 1915

RED AND BLACK.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, warns Negro members of labor re ation of Labor, warns Negro members of labor representatives of the flussian soviet unions not to be deceived into taking part in the sovernment, and the jeak purpose of which to useful into the lives of that Race cago in October. He says it is a communist affair promoted by headquarters in this city. Some of the Negro unionists have been beguiled into think- la ing it was for the promotion of the interests of the black workers of the country, but Green says it is about America, jothing not black. It is Red.

The promotion of Russian sovietism in the colcred population of the United States is the greatest "The congress operates six different disservice to the race in the country. Many col-schemes for the specific and avowed a ored people who feel that the American social local that resists the dictatorship of order discriminates against them may be particu- the communists is singled out for atlarly susceptible to doctrines of social overthrow schemes."

In the great northern cities, particularly New SCHEMES has the American Fed-York and Chicago, there are prosperous Negro eration of Labor operated to amoy communities, possessing real estate and other property of the door of the communities. communities, possessing real estate and other prop- the door of industry for admittance. erty. There are times when unemployment hits Master plumbers of your Race could write volumes on this. Ask him to the colored population with greater severity than call the roll of railroad engineers and the white, but considering all the deep rooted emo-tions and instincts involved in the relations of the with you, always a fireman. Not so two races their association together in communi-with the whites, Mr. Green. What 50 200 "Chicago still holds the lead in the ties has been a fairly good compromise which for They call the congress a "red the most part works.

The Negro is better off here than he is in Africa the OUTSIDE of the labor union ing, even though a bit late, to know A. N. L. C. is a workers' organization, or ever was in Africa, and the black population doors, or the white men in full dress could not be induced to get out of the country. It on the INSIDE with voting power? would be better if the Negroes had a prosperous promises in the Chicago waiters ticularly the negro workers, cannot state of their own, but that would take a miracle strike many years ago. They were

Red communism means dictatorship and the labor papers—nave been printing put the negro working class is more able licity furnished through the American the negro working class is more able negro labor congress. To give the to achieve for the negro race in gen-reader some idea of the character of eral and the working class in particular, thing for the colored people of the United States tend and he will have a chance to than that they should be persuaded that they could BREAK IT UP. Let the American is the papers—nave been printing put to achieve for the negro working class is more able to achieve for the negro race in gen-reader some idea of the character of eral and the working class in particular, thing for the colored people of the United States tend and he will have a chance to the property of the papers. The papers are the negro working class is more able to achieve for the negro race in gen-reader some idea of the character of eral and the working class in particular, thing for the colored people of the United States tend and he will have a chance to the property of the papers are the negro working class is more able to achieve for the negro race in gen-reader some idea of the character of eral and the working class in particular, thing for the colored people of the United States tend and he will have a chance to the papers are the negro working class in particular, the papers are the negro working class in particular. dictatorship of a minority over the majority im- the congress is not a little but tell him ment," and stop there. But tell him than that they should be persuaded that they could BREAK IT UP. Let the American help establish such an order by force. Any Negro Federation of Labor send a business

Red and black is a ruinous combination, for the gates to go arm in arm to work with lack. The dream of the third interpolation of white labor. That will rub "RED" black. The dream of the third internationale, of out, and write "UNION" in. "Warren, Ohio.—There was an en- Memphis, Tenn.—"Because he re- boring from within, of infiltration and undermining with a final storming of the works through holes mittee of action here Sunday, July 20. 12 hours in a sawmill, James Williams W. Metcalf of Youngstown, Ohio, pre-was beaten to death by the boss. Wil- in the crumbling democratic government, is one of warn neglect. Bill' White of Girard, Ohio, liam worked in a sawmill across the the wildest delusions which ever took hold of warn neglects. He had been to be the wildest delusions which ever took hold of warn neglects.

It worked with an Asiatic mass of illiterates who ican negro labor congress. Aside from beat William with a stick, holding a had only one desire and that to get out of a war arousing much interest in the coming pisto! on him, until he became uncon- in which they had been cannon fodder. If it congress, Mahoney was successful in scious. He was found death the next spread seriously through the American Negro popsecuring 52 converts to add to the local morning, in bed, when the doctor ar-Kewanee Assembly Indorses A. N. L. C. Items like these, published in colored as an attempt on the part of Negroes to deprive "Kewanee, Ill.—The national office of papers, are often picked up and re- the whites of their property and their government.

RUBBING "RED" OUT

THE American Federation of Labor disturbed over the announced American Negro Labor congress. scheduled to be held in Chicago Oct. "It is not a labor movement," William Green, president of the white organization says, "but one called by

Speaking further, Mr. Green says:

Mr. Green now many o

Who made it "red?" movement." clay-footed. He led you OUT, then

led white girls IN. Agree with Mr. Green when he says few items taken from a sheet of the the A. N. L. C., 19 S. Lincoln street, who thinks that is his own people's worst enemy. explain that they admit these dele-

The so-called "American Negro Labor Congress," called to meet in cancago on Oct. 25, is an incubation of the > communists and intended to lure the , 5 colored wage earners into an un-

Sane Labor

No greater proof could be had of the present sanity of labor than the warning of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in warning negro members not to attend the American Negro La- HE labor unions of the country are protesting hor Congress called by the Communists to meet in Chicago on October 25. Mr. Green charges that the originators of this congress seek to mislead the negroes into believing that "all their grievances will be remedied by overturning the government of the United States and establishing a Soviet republic.

Stating that the originators conduct a number of Communist organizations with interlocking directories that work under the direction of Moscow, Mr. Green said, "Communism in America is comparable to the boll weevil in the cotton fields. Both are importations and equally injurious. The American Federation of Labor will not approve of such a congress. It will not be held to benefit the negro, but to instill into the lives of that race the most pernicious docrine-race hatred.

American labor is sane, under a sane leader-no third party, no Bolshevism, no race hatred-long live the United States!

RAHWAY N. J. RECORD SEPTEMBER 1, 1926

Deceiving the Negro

The American Federación of Labor of the American Negro Labor Congress which has been called for Chicago, on October 25, by the communists, according to President Green of the Federation, who warns negro members of the labor unions not to attend the convention, the purpose of which, he says, is to mislead them into thinking that their grievances can only be remedied by overturning the government of the United States.

Such a congress, Mr. Green said, "will not be held to benefit the Negro but to instill into the lives of that race the most pernicious doctrine-race hatred."

"The Negroes are led to believe that dark races of the world are in rebellion against the whites, and that all they need to do is to form an American labor congress and social, political and economic discrimination will be wiped out," he declared.

Mr. Green said the crowd behind this movement works under the direction of Moscow.

"A number of unions composed of colored men have been deceived into sending delegates." Mr. Green explained. "They have been led to believe they will attend a convention of union Negroes.

"The fact is that the convention was called by men who are not members of trade unions or if they are they do not attend the unions of which they are members. The organized labor movement is expelling Communists as rapidly as they are found out."

Augusta, de HERALE

COMMUNISTS STIR UP TROUBLE.

against a meeting called by alleged Commun- favor, then, Mr. Green's warning ists for an American Negro Labor Congress to should go unnoticed. be held in Chicago on October 25. It is stated by Congress and Mr. Green bear watch-William Green, head of the American Federation of ing. No adequate grounds have yet Labor, that the purpose of this meeting is to mis- been made against the Congress, lead the colored brother under the guise of admission into the ranks of the various union organizations through which he can settle all of his grievances by overturning the government, if necessary to accomplish the desired ends. In other words, the conference is being held for the purpose of explaiting two of the most dangerous issues before the American people, race hatred and class hatred. While there are many colored members in the various unions of the country, these members so it is stated, will not participate in the proposed meeting to be held in Chicago.

The American Federation of Labor has its own way in dealing with the white and colored membership and so far no disturbances have arisen. The officers of the labor organizations have managed to keep down strife and race hatred and the association has been most harmonious. Such meetings, however, as called by the Communists will result in no benefit to the colored man and certainly none for the white.

The secret of the success of the labor unions has been, in a great measure, due to conservatism. If these organizations will hold themselves aloof from radicalism and live up to a policy of fairness and equity they need not fear the attempted interfere of the Communists.

RADICAL COLORED LABOR AND MR. GREEN

Colored America is receiving scant recognition in the technical field of

It is granted that unskilled labor is given the recognition, by not comgroup of workers.

William L. Green, President of the A. F. L. Jan issued an warning to Colored labour not the recognize the Colored Labor Congress that convenes in Chicago in October.

Making such a demand upon Colored an organization without offering proof of radicalism seems ridiculous.

No racial element who claims allegiance to American ideals condones communism in any form. But, they do believe that the source from which a warning comes should have been fair and honest in the past in allowing equal rights and participation by all racial elements in all branches of the

organization who warn certain Americans of sinister activities.

Heeding Mr. Green's fears may be a tactical maneuver on the part of Colored workers.

If he fears clever manipulation of the Colored Labor Congress to force well organized white labor to give Colored workers a chance without fear or

Organizers of the Colored Labor

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Struggle for Advancement of Negro Labor Is Part of the state of Oklahoma, do hereby gate to the National Labor Congress of of the Struggle for the Militant Labor Movement

Greetings to Negro Labor Congress

By the Trade Union Educational League. EFFORTS to organize the Negro working masses for struggle against oppression, social and economic, are a vital and integral part of the whole movement of labor and the toiling masses of the world towards emancipation from the slavery of capitalist imperialism,

The American Negro Labor Congress now in session in Chicago represents the most promising, militant, and energetic effort to link up this neglected and important field of struggle with the world-wide battle front of labor.

Representing the progressive and revolutionary left-wing of the American trade unions, the Trade Union Educational League welcomes the American Negro Labor Congress, and pledges its support in the maintenance that no Negro owes any 10-21-15 achievement of our common aims.

The Negroes have a vital part to play in the remolding of our labor any court in which he is discriminated movement into a fighting instrument for the emancipation of all labor. against, and condemnaton of all scabs, And the trade union left-wing has its necessary work to do in raising monopolize employment, were among the status of the Negro masses to a complete equality, social and eco- the views expressed in resolutions nomic, to a full brotherhood of all labor, as the necessary precondition adopted to-day at the closing session

Our slogan for "Amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions," is of vital importance to the Negro workers, pointing out the an enemy to humanity, formed into a only form of unionism which can gather in all workers, white, yellow criminal band for murder, coercion and black, into a powerful labor movement.

Our slogan of "Organize the Unorganized," applies especially to the neglected Negro masses, who must be brought into the labor unions.

Our demand for a Labor Party points to the absolutely essential extension of the struggle to the political field, to the complete conquest of social, economic, and governmental power by the forces of labor, white and black, to achieve our common emancipation,

In fraternal solidarity, united by our common needs and our com mon understanding, our movement will become invincible.

The barriers against the entrance of the Negro workers into the unions must be broken down. Our common efforts can achieve this.

The Trade Union Educational League, in greeting the American Negro Labor Congress, calls for a united front of all workers for:

Complete equality, fraternity, and solidarity of white and black workers, for removing all racial discriminations and for their common emancipation!

Amalgamation of the small divided craft unions into powerful industrial unions!

Organization of the unorganized, especially of the Negro workers! For a Labor Party!

Abolition of all barriers against Negroes in the labor unions! United struggle against our common oppressor, capitalist imperialism! National Committee, Trade Union Educational League.

J. W. Johnstone, Acting Secretary.

NOVEMBER 1, 1925

EGRO CONGRESS ILS CONSCRIPTION

Respect to Nation That Subjects Race, Stand Taken in Chicago Session

right of any nation to conscript any Negro while such a nation holds the race in subjection and inequality, respect or obedience to the decision of strikebreakers and white workers who

and terrorization, and for the purpose of assuming to act as a secondary government, the Congress passed a resolution to fight the Klan to the bitter end.

Segregation, social equality, discrimination in the army and navy, alleged unfriendly attitude of some labor unions against Negro workers by and passengers on public conveyances. "highly skilled labor aristocrats" and unfavorable housing conditions in large cities are touched on.

The congress decided to spread Communistic doctrines among Negro workers. Local councils are to be formed where there are Negro work-CHICAGO ILL. NEWS

OCTOBER 29, 1925

Resolves Go ornment Should the governor of his state. He carries Rent Ho s and Open Theaters to All.

BY CARROLL BINDER.

"Full social equality" was demanded to-day in resolutions adopted by the American Negro Labor congress meet lng at 3118 Giles avenue, under the watchful eye of federal and local police

As a means of alting one discrimination, the congress voted unanimously to take the renting and selling of homes out of the hands of private persons and CHICAGO, Oct. 31.-Denial of the make this service a matter of public administration with the first applicant served regardless of race.

Laws forbidding miscegenation are condemned by the congress as "schemes o preserve the property of the whites it the expense of Negro womanhood" n a demand for abolition of all laws hich forbid the intermarriage of persons of different races.'

Ask Rights in Public Places. Another resolution reads in part:

"We demand the fun and equal adnittance of our people to all theaters estaurants, hotels, railroad station aiting rooms and all other places of public resort, and no separation or recegnition of color distinctions, and that eavy penalties be imposed against perins who discriminate.

"The first American Negro labor conress solemnly believes that the Negro vorkers and farmers of this country will abolish the system of race diserimination, in cluding segregation of Negro residences and school children

Public Meeting To-Night.

Men identifed with revolutionary movements here and in other lands are to address a public meeting of the on- scattered about Metropolitan Comgress to-night. An audience of 400 or munity Centre, No. 3120 Giles Ave-500 Caucas'ans and Negroes, in addition to the forty delegates to the congress, is expected. Robert Minor, com. ment of Justice at Washington, primunist, cartoon'st and writer, is one of vate detectives and a squad of police. those scheduled to speak.

There is considerable obscurity as to the number of Negroees represented by the delegats making up the congress. With the exception of a local miners' union in Pennsylvania, a Kansas hod were apprehensive that the police carriers' union and one or two other might descend upon them at the labor unions the delegates say they rep. opening session and break up the resent "the unorganized workers" in meeting. Others welcomed any rough such and such a community. Frank W. house tactics by the police, believing Reed of Oklahoma City would appear the reaction would be favorable to the to have some standing, conferred by Communistic cause. credentials issued over the state seal made fervent pleas that a vigorous "to all to whom these presents shall campaign be conducted in the United come," "given under my hand, years of States, with the battle cry-agitate, independent of the United States one educate and organize the black indushundred and fiftith," etc., and reading: trial workers everywhere-but all were

"Know ye, That reposing special careful to keep within the law.

rust and confidence in the ability and Colored Workers to be held in Chicago.

KEW YORK CITY WORLD NOVEMBER 1, 1925

"Agitate, Educate, Organize," **Battle Cry of American Negro** Labor Congress Campaign

By Lester A. Walton

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.-No convention of colored people in this country has ever been held under such close surveillance as the American Negro Labor Congress which adjourned here to-night after one week's session.

The congress had been widely advertised as a part of Soviet Russia's comprehensive program to spread its Communistic doctrines among the colored people of the world. At its opening on Sunday, Oct. 25, there were nue, representatives from the Depart-

Days before the date of the conz gress members of the Organization Committee had discussed the possibility of police interference. Some

During the session, the speakers

One of the most unusual aspects of the congress was the presence of a goodly number of white men and wom-One did not have to be a trained ob- ment and other racial oppression. server to become mindful of the fact "It is the Negro worker who repre- of the most backward races in the that white Communists of America sents the American Negro Labor Con- world in Southern and Middle Asia; have set about with carefully laid gress. We do not appeal to the em- and have never heard of any more plans, a strong determination and ploying class or to the capitalist class, brutal crime among those people. It ample funds to convince thousands of to those who are exploiting us. We will be the aim of the American Negro Negro workers their economic, social do not appeal to them for their Labor Congress to stop the burning and political emancipation is only to money. The Congress raises its at the stake of women. We will debe had by affiliating with them as money through the workers—the Ne- velop a new school of thought and a brothers.

"We draw no color line against you pathizers. as they do in the American Federation of Labor, but welcome you as comrades, and will fight hand in hand ing me with being a Red, a Bolshevik, with you to stop lynching; and we a Communist, what not. We have believe in equal pay for white and received quite a bit of co-operation black alike," said a white coal miner from a number of organizations, not from West Virginia at one of the busi- only from this country, but from Euness sessions.

various committees and the appeals of sections of the country. We are apwhite speakers that the colored dele- pealing to all enlightened working gates. after reading communistic pa- classes, all working organizations to pers and literature, circulate them support the American Negro Labor among their friends and acquaint- Congress. ances, gave further proof that the "To-day we are standing in a very movement just publicly launches is crucial period of history. We see the not to be engineered and carried on by beginning of a series of wars in Mo-Negroes alone.

been seething with agitation in which study your geography. You will find Negroes have been principals. In the that more than three-fifths of the same building with the American population of the earth is under the Negro Labor Congress meetings were steel heel of American and European held by A. Philip Randolph, a Negro imperialism. We find the French con-Socialist from New York and editor of trol more Negroes than French, and a monthly magazine, who has been Belgium controls people comprising championing the cause of the Pullman more than forty times its population. porter for increased pay and shorter working hours.

Although Lovett Fort-Whiteman, organizer of the American Negro into the fight on behalf of the Pullman porter, Randolph denies that his endeavors and those of his associates have anything to do with the Labor Congress or Communism.

: The central figure of the American Negro Labor Congress was Whiteman, styled "the reddest of Reds of his race." He is extremely popular with white Chicago Communists. In 1924 they sent him to Russia. He has been charged with being an agent of the Third International. Whiteman is well educated, speaks several languages and is impressive whether on the soapbox or platform.

Some of his views, as expressed during the session of the American' Congress, were: "The Negro people as a race are of no great importance, but as an industrial class are one of the most important races in the whole world. The fundamental aim of the American Negro Labor Congress is to mobilize-to organize the industria

weapon.

they led in the applause. Now and worker-proletariat as we would gram. It is practical. then one of them would whisper into call it-suffering all the abuses of "A few days ago a Negro woman the ear of a Negro official. It was the working class in general, but in was lynched at Winsboro, La. If you plainly evident they had more than a addition to that, racial abuses, racial read that story you will have read an passing interest in the proceedings. discrimination, political disfranchise- account of the most brutal crime ever

gro workers-and among white sym- new course of action.'

Admits European Aid

"Statements have been made chargrope as well-help financially and co-The naming of white workers on operation from the more enlightened

rocco, East Africa and throughout the This city during the past week has colonial world. Look at your map, It is a very unnatural arrangement. What is the cause of the situation in the Riff country? It is the attempt to gobble up the zinc mines of Morocco Labor Congress, has projected himself held by the Riff people in Northern Morocco.

> "The saving of the Negro race in this country lies with the working class, workers of industry in the mines, factories and railroads. To them feat changes are coming. We are extending out hands to the white rs-to the workers of the world wor unite in a common cause against common enemy.

> Race prejudice is not hereditary. No one is a with race prejudice. You can go ... the most remote section of the South and find white and black children playing together. It is only when the child is brought into touch with capitalist institutions—the school, the church, and the other agencies of capitalism—that the Negro child develops his spirit of race consciousness and inferiority and the white child develops his spirit of arrogance and superiority.

We understand this and know that it is to the interest of the ruling class to keep up this spirit of dominance. Changes must come to this situation, and we the American Negro Labor

strength of the Negro into a fighting Congress, are going to bring about the change regardless of the cost. There "The Negro is essentially a is nothing Utopian about our pro-

committed. I have been among some



Unions, Strikes, etc. IS IT A LABOR TRAP?

Attention has been drawn to the American Negro Labor Congress called to meet in ing was really Acalled Wy the Workers' (Com hillian Park that Harnes and egro their undoing." The quarrel between the radical labor element and the federation officials is an old one, so if this raptement to organize black working is really backed by the communist works, it would be natural for the lederation officials to seek to prevent union men from taking part in it

Mr. Green says that the originators of the congress have headquarters in Chicago and conduct a number of communist organizations working under direction from Moscow. The implication is that the influence of the Russian Soviet is backing the movement. From other sources it is stated that the congress was called by a national committee, of which the Negro Champion, a monthly magazine, is the official organ. It is reported that upwards of five hundred delegates are expected at the congress, including those from the Virgin Islands, South Africa and other foreign countries.

One of the incidents that have contributed to creating sentiment in favor of this congress was the treatment of tobacco workers at Winston-Salem, N. C., who were forced to leave the International union and join a company union. Soon after the company had smashed the union, it began to cut wages by laying off the employees and for the coming American Negro Labor Con- labor unions would simplify the situation of the country. And particularly the than that they should be persuaded that they could gress. They realize they have been fooled

and are looking for a means to strike back.

If, as President Green says, this Chicago Member of National committee Call- THE national committee calling the Chicago October 23, through an open let- congress is a communist trap for Negro later issued by President William Green of bor, the danger has been precipitated by MY attention has been called to an ing class with real fighting blood in ter issued by President William Green of bor, the danger has been precipitated by MY attention has been called to an ing class with real fighting blood in ter issued by President William Green of bor, the danger has been precipitated by MY attention has been called to an ing class with real fighting blood in the American Federation of Labor, in which the failure of the American Federation to newspaper, containing what purported the great congress of Negro labor to he denied that the Federation approved of open its doors freely to this class of worksuch a congress. He claimed that the meetmen. While the founder of the Federation, These wonderful discoveries were almost the workers and the workers are almost the workers. Samuel Gompers, advocated the open door leged to have been made by a certain mere passing affair in the life of the Brousseau, a Negro Sherlock Holmes, next institution rediction in the life of the Brousseau, a Negro Sherlock Holmes, next institution rediction in the life of the Brousseau, a Negro Sherlock Holmes, next institution rediction in the life of the Brousseau, a Negro Sherlock Holmes, next institution rediction in the life of the Brousseau, a Negro Sherlock Holmes, next institution rediction in the life of the Brousseau, a Negro Sherlock Holmes, next institution rediction in the life of the Brousseau, a Negro Sherlock Holmes, next institution rediction in the life of the Brousseau, a Negro Sherlock Holmes, next institution rediction in the life of the Brousseau, a Negro Sherlock Holmes, next institution rediction in the life of the Brousseau, a Negro Sherlock Holmes, next institution rediction in the life of the Brousseau, a Negro Sherlock Holmes, next institution rediction in the life of the Brousseau, a Negro Sherlock Holmes, next institution rediction in the life of the Brousseau, a Negro Sherlock Holmes, next institution rediction in the life of the Brousseau, and the life of the Brousseau, a Negro Sherlock Holmes, next institution rediction in the life of the Brousseau in the life of t (Communication array and walled and policy, regardless of race or color, he failed who a terror to piferers of Pullman ence thruout the race and far into ing led into traps that will eventually be to secure the whole hearted adoption of it blankets, hoter silver, etc. by the Federation and its affiliated organ-condition of the Negro worker, in the cial morce making for proper racial

> In a letter to the New York Times, discapitalist does similaries them-cussing the place of the Negro in American selves. The thinking Negro worker, industry, Hollingsworth Wood, head of the who has long been aware of this con-National Urban League, emphasized the dition has been trying to find a way out. He realizes that he, the Negro need of a single source of accurate informa- worker, is in the majority of his tion as to the relation of the Negro and group. Therefore, if he would imorganized labor. He announced that the prove his condition, he must organize. Urban League is conducting such a survey As for the Red scare that you are that League is conducting such a survey Ahearing so much about, that is from which it is hoped there will be de- merely a shiboleth that the capitalistic veloped exact information as to the situa- oppressors are trying to raise before tion which faces the race. He said among disrupt any attempt at organization.

Between the attitude sometimes held by Negroes not need a wire from Moscow telling that organized labor is unfair and prejudiced and us that we are being mistreated, We the attitude of organized labor that Negroes are would be stupid indeed if we needed natural "scabs" who work against organized labor to be told from an outside source that where must be some little ground. Between the employer who refuses employment to the Negro until he has a strike, and then uses him as a strike- beginning to think for ourselves, that breaker, discarding hm as soon as a strike is is the reason that we have prepared communities, possessing real estate and other propover and the employer who employs Negro labor to organize an American Negro Labor erty. There are times when unemployment hits because, he can get better educated labor for a Congress which converges in Chicago the colored population with greater severity than smaller wage there is considerable divergence.

Tributes to the Negro's loyalty will sound hollow when tested by denials of opportunity, either gress is being called in an attempt to two races their association together in communi-

In the meantime, we do not think that any real workers will allow themselves to finding a way out of the miserable be fooled by any communist movement in- life, only the working class can do or ever was in Africa, and the black population tended to promote a soviet uprising in the its industrial strength. Mobs of the would be better if the Negroes had a prosperous United States. Between simulated fear of south are not lynching Negro bankers, state of their own, but that would take a miracle cut wages by laying on the employees and clinted States. Between single bankers, state of their of rehiring them at a reduced scale. Norval a soviet revolt on one hand and the real and women of the working class. It Red commun Green, in relating this happening in the peril of the Klan on the other, the reading is always they who suffer and it is Texas Freeman said: "It is no wonder the public is kept in a state of perplexity. A they alone, of the working class of workers are showing so much sentiment broader policy on the part of employers and that they hold in the industrial life

THE WAY OUT FOR THE NEGRO

BY OTTO HALL, ing the American Negro Labor

Congress.

United States particularly, is deplor- adjustment in this country. In a letter to the New York Times, dis-able. They the spokesmen for the

> the Negro worker to confuse him and Now when they lynch, burn, jim-crow and seggregate and exploit us, we do we are being abused, we Negroes are on the 25th of October, 1925.

of the Negro race in order that they the most part works. might decide on ways and means of our race, because of the large place struggle of the race for its complete liberation, they alone have the supreme means and power to determine

the future destiny of the race.

American Negro Labor Congress appeals to every Negro of the workthe future-time and space as stead-Now it is an admitted fact that the fast, uncompromising and militant so-

RED AND BLACK.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, warns Negro members of labor unions not to be deceived into taking part in the American Negro labor congress to be held in Chicago in October. He says it is a communist affair promoted by headquarters in this city some of the Next uno det by been begild into thinking it was for the promotion of the interests of the black workers of the country, but Green says it is not black. It is Red.

The promotion of Russian sovietism in the colcred population of the United States is the greatest disservice to the race in the country. Many colored people who feel that the American social order distriminates reainst them torothe particularly susceptible to doctrines of social overthrow

In the great northern cities, particularly New York and Chicago, there are prosperous Negro the white, but considering all the deep rooted emo-The American Negro Labor Con-tions and instincts involved in the relations of the get-together the working-class element ties has been a fairly good compromise which for

The Negro is better off here than he is in Africa that, because it alonse has the power, could not be induced to get out of the country. It

Red communism means dictatorship and the dictatorship of a minority over the majority imposed by violence. We cannot imagine a worse thing for the colored people of the United States southland that as a factor in the help establish such an order by force. Any Negro who thinks that is his own people's worst enemy.

Red and black is a ruinous combination, for the black. The dream of the third internationale, of boring from within, of infiltration and undermining ment, sound money, a good job and a with a final storming of the works through holes in the crumbling democratic government, is one of the wildest delusions which ever took hold of gress," as President Green fears. But social and political lunatics in this country.

It worked with an Asiatic mass of illiterat had only one desire and that to get out in which they had been cannon for spread seriously through the America ulation it would come into the ope as an attempt on the part of Negroes the whites of their property and their government.

What pathetic and terrible nonsense!

OSTAN MACE ACCOUNT IL DAS

NO COLORED "REDS"

In view of what we all know of the good and staunch Americanism of the colored citizens of this country there is a strange sound to the words sent out by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, warning colored members of trade unions not to attend the American Negro Labor Congress called by the Communists to meet in Chicago on October 25.

If the promoters of this "Congress," as it grandiloquently calls itself, have any idea of bringing the colored people of the United States to favor the establishing of a Soviet republic in this country, as charged by President Green, they have before them the toughest job they ever tackled.

The colored men of this land, both North and South, may have their faults -and what race has not?-but you never find them playing the game of the Communists nor growling against the government or the flag of the United States. They have had and still have their grievances; but even just causes of complaint have not weakened in the least their allegiance to their country. They glory in the Stars and Stripes, for they know it set them free. They are not going to transfer their affections to the red flag of disloyalty and dis-

And apart from the colored man's deep sentiment for his home land, practical reasons make him sure that its government is the best there is. No one of late years has put this in better style than Chester T. Crowell in his recent Saturday Evening Post article on Harlem, "the world's largest Negro city," when he says that "Harlem is utterly baffling to foreign radical propagandists in New York, as they willingly admit. . . . The colored man remains intensely patriotic. . . . What he wants is precisely what he has-a stable governgood house to live in."

Some delegates may go to this "Conthey can have no real influence in changing the solidarity of the vast majority of our colored citizens-good Americans almost to the last man.

NEGRO PLUMBERS WANT TO GET INTO A. F. of L.

(American Negro Labor Congress) Chicago: A group of Negro plumbers headed by H. L. Doty will try asking get and the plumbers' local union here. Doty and other plumbers have already received their city licenses and are working at their trade. trade. Its the AF L. has parted a campaign to organize the Negr workers, the American Negro Labor Congress will watch with interest what action is taken in the case of Mr. Doty and his group. Athens, Ca. Banner Merri

COMMUNISTS STIR UP TROUBLE

The labor unions of the country are protesting against a meeting called by alleged Communists for an American Negro Labor Congress to be held have been deceived into sending delegates," he exin Chicago on October 25. It is stated by William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, that the purpose of this meeting is to mislead the colored brother under the guise of admission into the ranks of the various union organizations through which he can settle all of his grievances by overturning the government, if necessary to accomplish the desired ends. In other words the conference is being held for the purpose of exploiting two of the most dangerous issues before the American people, race hatred and class hatred. While there are many colored members in the various unions of the country, these members, so it is stated, will not participate in the proposed meeting to be held in Chicago.

The American Federation of Labor has its own way in dealing with the white and colored membership and so far no disturbances have arisen. The officers of the labor organizations have managed to keep down strife and race hatred and the association has been most harmonious. Such meetings, however, as called by the Communists will result in no benefit to the colored man and certainly none for the white.

The secret of the success of the labor unions has been, in a great measure, due to conservatism. If these, organizations will hold themselves aloof from radicalism and live up to a policy of fairness and equity they need not fear the attenmpted interference of the Communists.

PATERSON N. J. CALL

Communists Working on Negroes.

The American Federation of Labor disapproves of the American Negro Labor congress, which has been called for Chicago, on Oct. 25, by the Communists, according to President Green, of the federation, who warns negro members of the labor unions not to attend the convention, the purpose of which, he says, is to mislead them into thinking that their grievances can only be remedied by overturning the government of the United States.

"Such a congress," Mr. Green declares, "will not be held to benefit the negro, but to instill into the lives of that race the most pernicious doctrinerace hatred."

"The negroes are led to believe that the dark races of the world are in rebellion against the whites, and that all they need to do is to form an American

labor congress and social, political and economic discrimination will be wiped out," he declares.

Mr. Green says the crowd behind this movement works under the direction of Moscow.

"A number of unions composed of colored men plained. "They have been led to believe that they will attend a convention of united negroes, which is not the case. The fact is that the convention was called by men who are not members of trade unions, of if they are they do not attend the meetings of the unions, of which they are members. The organized abor movement is expelling Communists as rapidly is they are found out."

Labor - 19 25. Unions, Strikes, etc., CHICAGO III. AMERICAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1923

Communism and Justice

Chicago Colored Men Will Not Pay Much Attention to the "American Negro Labor Congress" Here.

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Red propaganda, imported from Russia, is behind the so-called "American Negro Labor Congress," called to convene in this city October 25.

That congress will be a fizzle.

Red communist effort is usually directed at presumed ignorance. The calling of the "American Negro Labor Congress" by agents of Russian irrationalism is an appeal to a class of citizens supposed by soviet leaders to be grossly

That idea is erroneous.

The colored men and women of Chicago are not grossly ignorant.

Among other institutions of their own which keep them well informed and abreast of the times is a remarkably well

edited newspaper.

Through that they undoubtedly have learned long ago that the American Federation of Labor has repudiated the "American Negro Labor Congress" and has advised colored men to avoid it.

Cyrus, a great king of ancient Persia who founded the Persian Empire, was taught when a boy what justice is in

the following manner:

One day a large boy among his school fellows who wore a smock-which is a garment like a shirt-that was too short for him took by force the smock of a smaller boy that was too long for the little fellow.

By that exchange in dress both boys were better fitted; and Cyrus, being made by his teachers to act as judge in the dispute, decided that because the exchange of smocks appeared to suit both boys better, therefore it should stand as if it had been made willingly on both sides.

For that decision Cyrus was soundly beaten by his teachers, so that he might remember that JUSTICE forbids that what is a man's own shall be taken from him by force.

EWAN ON BLOWE TAR ACCUST S. 12.5

A "Negro Laber Congress" is called to meet in Washington on October 25. William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, warns negro trade unionists NOT to attend the congress. He says it is only a Communist scheme to make Bolshevists of the negro workmen.

If THAT'S it, it won't go far. The colored citizen does

not present good soil for Communist propaganda.

He believes in owning his own property if he can get it, and in living peaceably if the rest of the world will let him.

American Negro Labor Congress.

SEP 13 1925

DANGER FOR NEGROES

groes residing in the South whe appreciate the friendly relationship existing between the members of their race and the white people of this section will beware of the policies being promulgated by the Negro Labor Congress. These policies, according to J. P. McGrath, secretary of the Georgia Manufacturers' association, are: "Equal wages for equal work, abolition of social discrimination, organized action against segregation, shorter hours for men and women in industry, repeal of Jim Crow laws, demand that negro teachers be allowed to teach in any schools, intermarriage between whites and blacks and equal accommodations in theatres, restaurants, hotels, etc.'

Mr. McGrath says that this organization already is making headway among negroes in Northern states and that an organizer was in Birmingham recently promising that in the near future a full working organization will be operating in the Southern states. This movement, according to Mr. Mc-Grath, has been disapproved by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor as a Communist labor

The friendship of the News-Tribune for the negroes of the South is such that we feel that we would be recreant in cur duty toward them if we failed to urge leaders of the race to take steps immediately that will prevent the entrance of the Negro Labor Congress into this section. Its only accomplishment could be to create strife and lead to a bitter re- is absolutely untrue; it is merely a action that inevitably would be disastrous to the negroes.

All of the policies of the Negro Labor Congress are not to be classified as unspeakable, but most of them are. The negroes, like any other race, may be justified in organizing to secure certain betterments in labor conditions and for collective bargaining, although that policy holds the possibility of more danger than benefit. The social equality phases of the organization's policies are unspeakable and any attempt to project them in the South will but result in disaster to every negro who is lured into the movement. It would be a greater misfortune to the negroes than to the whites of the South if this organization makes any headway in this section.

he Negro and World Changes fastly coming to see that the causes responsible for his degradation resides in the social system. It is quite well by LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN, charges the American Negro Labor to say that there is some degree of By LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN,

Labor Congress,

THE attention of the National Com- Negro working class.

True, the Communist element thruout America have here and there proffered their sympathy and support for the work towards developing the Congress and the Communist group are only some among many constituting the most progressive elements within the labor movement of America who have taken a helpful and fraternal attitude towards the work of bringing about the American Negro Labor Congress.

THE Negro working class in America I suffers all the social abuses of the working class in general, but plus racial persecution. We well know that the ruling class in this country. as in all capitalist countries is better able to maintan itself thru keeping the ranks of the workers divided. either on caste, racial or religious issues. In India with its three hundred and twenty million people, England is able to hold power thru ever keeping alive the caste sentiment, in Ireland it is Catholic against Protestant, in the West Indies, Mulattoes against blacks, and here in our own "free" United States, it is white against black. Mr. Green and the Chicago Tribune charges that the American Negro Labor Congress has for its policy the intensifying of interracial bitterness. He well knows that that thin shield to protect his own skin from the growing reaction thruout the labor movement against the policy of restriction on the part of many unions in the American Federation of Labor. The Negro Labor Congress is actuated

by the desire to build up in this country a sentiment of common interest between white and black workers, to eradicate the practice of Negroes being constantly used as strikebreakers, resulting always in race riots and the intensifying of racial antagonisms.

The Negro is the most oppressed group in our American life and he is National Organizer American Negro Congress to be supported by the Com- prosperity among a small section of munist element in this country and Negroes in our northern cities, but constituting a great danger to the what about the great masses of the race residing in the southern states, The Chicago Tribune in substantiatLabor Congress has been attracted to an additional Company of the Chicago Tribune in greater dis-service could be any other section of world society. In the American Federation of Labor argues developed racial groups residing in that no greater dis-service could be any other section of world society. In the American Federation of Labor argues developed racial groups residing in that no greater dis-service could be any other section of world society. In the American Federation of Labor argues developed racial groups residing in the southern states, where they are denied every element-developed and right vouchsafed even the most unantification of the American Federation of Labor argues developed racial groups residing in the southern states, where they are denied every element-developed racial groups residing in the southern states, where they are denied every element-developed racial groups residing in the southern states, where they are denied every element-developed racial groups residing in the southern states, where they are denied every element-developed racial groups residing in the southern states, where they are denied every element-developed racial groups residing in the society. in the month of Ottober. Mr. Green this time, nor is the American Negro Lynching is one of America's institu-Labor Congress a Communist affair. tiens. Should the Negro not seek

with all means at his hands to under-right to purchase whatsoever he has in the international labor defense mine this institution? Likewise, with sufficient money to buy, when and movement than in any other. . . . The Jim-Crowism, political disfranchise where he pleases. ment, industrial discrimination, resi- Mr. Green need not worry. Neither You are not trying to overthrow sodential segregaton, etc. The American Communists nor any other organization ciety, you are trying to overthrow so-Negro Labor Congress can by no will be able to arouse or mislead the ignorance, class prejudice and hatred, means be interpreted as a Bolshevik negroes into believing that all their ruin and oppression." means be interpreted as a Bolshevik grievances will be remedied by over- "I am trying to liberate religion certainly not ignorant of this fact that turning the Government of the United from the supernatural."

States, because he will find in the He advised against concluding "that the Jew, before the Russian revolution, United States no more loyal group than the church is bad," even though it was the Negro of Russia, and there the American negro. It has been proved generally supports capitalism against was no country in the world more on more than one occasion that in spite efforts to free the workers. afficted with racial problems than old of discrimination they have always czarist Russia. But today, seven years rallied to the call when the country after the Bolshevik revolution. Rus-stood in need of men. is no longer confined to the Pale set-because, if union labor had been fair tlements, the Moslems of Turkestan and just in its treatment of the negro no longer being compelled to ride in Jim-crow cars and denied educational facilities, but each and every one of the many racial groups residing in the many racial groups residing in President of the American Federation Russia entering into the full currents of Labor would not, at this late date, of the political, economic and cultural have to cry out against the terrible life of the nation. Again, we have no bogyman whose few hundred make, a definite policy expressing out attitude noise like millions. towards Sovietism, but the Negro in The day is past when the negro bethis country has seen one government lieves everything he is told. Negro overturned (Suthern confederacy) and leadership has developed and advanced, by no many suffered because it is and through their own leaders direction by no means suffered because of its is given to negroes and advice sought.

THOMAS E. TAYLOR.

THE American Negro Labor Congress marks the beginning of a NEW YORK CITY SITE new epoch in the life of the American Negro working class. It shall endeavor to set the Negro upon a new NEGROES CHEER road of political thinking and to bring about a self-orientation and an understanding of a common interest and a common enemy for the working class the world over regardless of race, color, or clime.

NEGROES AND LABOR.

One Protest Mr. Green's Warning Again t Chicago Meeting.

of The New York Times: Federation of Labor, arrears to take a last night enthusiastically cheered decgreated and off interest in the worker of the heart of in general and members of the trade unions in particular, warning Brown, deposed Protestant Episcopal them not to attend he American Negro Bishop, favoring Communism and Labor Congress, to be held in Chicago racial equality of negroes and whites.

on Oct. 25, on the ground that it has been railed by dominunists.

"Long live Communism!" he shouted.

dent of the American Federation of casians!"

Labor is interested in the negro's welfare, but we want to make clear that "I was railroaded out of the House Communists, the American Federation of Bishops at New Orleans; or perhaps of Labor or no other organization can I was Jim Crowed." stir up race hatred among negroes by "Capitalism is politically bankrupt; promising that all social, political and the church supporting it is religiously economic discrimination will be ended bankrupt. Communism is sure to by the establishment of any sort of an come." organization. The negro is not looking "The only religion is the desire to for social equality. He only seeks po make the most out of life." litical and economical equality and the

New York, Aug. 10, 1925.

OCTOBER 28, 1925

DEPOSED BISHOP

'Long Live Communism!' His Cry at Labor Congress.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (A. P.) .- A crowd In a dipatch from Washington Wil- of negroes and a few whites attending liam Green, President of the American the American Negro Labor Congress

are glad to know that the Presi-"Long live the American negroes on

social system is now enslaving you.

Communists Backed by Russia Speak Tuesday. William Z. Foster, American Communist and head of the I. W. W. and Robert Minor, also will thrown, causes of racial problems more attention to the discriminations thereby having been removed, the Jew against the negro by organized labor, and length and the length and the length and the length are sentenced to the length and the length are length as the length U. S. Negro Labor Congress cities for the purpose of populariz-

> American Federation of American congress movement. "The American communist party Not To Take Part.

as chiefly instrumental in obganizing jority of the communist party will the American Negro Labor congress, be members of the black race.... which is scheduled to meet Sunday in

the third internationale.

Labor Denounces Plan.

through William Green, its president, has issued a statement denouncing the deliberation and action. whole affair, and has warned trades unions organizations to refrain from having anything to do with it.

fied as a negro delegate to the third ton fields." internationale, which has centered in

States be encouraged under this program, but the congress, when assembled, would be urged to take the leadership in an attempt to "rally the negro races of the world for a struggle against world imperialism."

Locals Organized.

"The national committee calling the American Negro Labor congress has a large communist nucleus," the manifesto said, "and this national committee, sending out organizers through the country has succeeded in organizing a large number of local committees of action in many towns and

ing and drawing in an increasing number of militant elements into the

Labor Denounces Move, has not yet gained a foothold in the southern province of North America, Warning Trade Unions and through the creation of these local committees for the American Negro Labor cogress in the southern province, we see the beginning of the extension of the communist party in those parts. In many of those provinces the negroes are in a majority over the whites, and it is in the south Communist actions with the country over the whites, and it is in the south that the negro is most oppressed. Thus, it will mean in this part of ments officially noted in Washington America that the overwhelming managements of the control of the control of the country of the control of the country of the c

"The social demands uppermost in the minds of the negro masses of The purpose of "awakening to revo- America are that of the abolition of The purpose of "awakening to revo-lutionary significance" the perro "workers and peasants of the soutteen provinces of North America." Is set forth in a description of the plan for the congress circulated through com-munist organizations on both sides of munist organizations on both sides of practice of lynching; larger appropriathe Atlantic by the press bureau of tions for educational facilities for negro children in the southland; the abolition of the lines of residential The American Federation of Labor, segregation, etc. The congress will take up these social problems for

Green Condemns Reds.

President Green said his attention had first been called to the congress An ambitious communistic program by letters and telegrams from union is outlined for the negro in the de- members solicited to participate, and scription noted here. This consists of he responded with a declaration that a manifesto under the signature of "communism in America was com-Lovett Ford-Whitman, who is identi- parable to the boll weevil in the cot-

"The American Federation of La-Russia under auspices of the soviet ber has not and will not approve of government.

Not only would revolutionary effort among southern negroes in the United to instill into the lives of that race to instill into the lives of that race the most pernicious doctrine-race hatred.

"The originators of the congress conduct a number of communist organizations with interlocking directorates that work under the direction of Moscow. A number of unions, composed of colored men, have been deceived into sending delegates. I wish to warn all negro members of trade a trap that will eventually be their undoing." unions that they are being led into

Negro Labor Congress Opens in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (P).-The American Negro Labor Congress per here toUnions, Strikes, etc.

A Labor Congress

The American Negro Labor congress, which met in Chicago last week has closed its session as do most conferences, without a definite achievement. This is as was expected. Surely, even its spousors did not expect the congress to do anything effective

others is the fact that it never had a chance to accomplish its aims From the beginning it was branded as a false alarm, as an American Negro. Conservative labor leaders such as William country, white and black, joined in the hue and cry against this compromise. "Russian importation." The Associated Press, always in the vanguard of those who would discredit the man farthest down, spread propaganda against it. Even the Messenger, until recently a "magazine of scientific radicalism" cast aspersions at the congress.

But in the face of all this opposition, the American Negro Labor Congress, has done just what other such conferences have done. Nothing.

RESULTS OF THE LABOR CONGRESS.

HE AMERICAN Negro Labor Congress has come and gone as far as the convention is concerned. Due to conflicting reports—colored by the personal bias of those doing the reporting—we have not been bale tto form any worthwile opinion of the results or gains made by the Congress. We remember the Sanhedrin. It did nothing but talk and sputter and consequently achieved nothing. The personnel of the Sanhedrin was such that in the good be achieved: This Congress was made up of the so-called Negro leaders and we have learned to expect nothing from them but talk.

The Labor Congress was different. Here the little fellow was in the saddle. These mere re skilled neither in dialectics nor in parliamentary niceties. Many of them have never learned the Robert's way of putting a motion or of addressing the "Chair." Yet all of them were actually representative of the toilers, the

day workers. As to whether some one in the Labor Congress was under instruction from Moscow does not matter much. We should pre-fer that their be no direction to alliance with Moscow. Not because we feel that Moscow is particurally vicious, but because

As Comunists we hail this congress as the beginning of American Negro. We know also that Internationlism makes no appeal to Negroes of the United States. Perhaps someday these two political philosophies will find a nesting place among us but right now it is more than foolish to attempt to find liberty in either of these systems.

If the Negro Labor Congress will honestly and without guile, attempt to center our thinking on our economic impotence, on the basic fact that we are American citizens, and seek to guide the Negro worker to organized power and firmer understanding of the necessity for better and more intelligent industrial effort as American citizens then it will justify its existence.

This is no appeal for a narrow nationalism. We are simply concerned that Negroes get first things first, that they keep their But the thing about this congress that marks it apart from it be Communist, Republican, Democrat, Nordic, Negro or whatnot. What we as Negroes need today is higher wages, shorter working hours, more wholesome recreation, more education, more property, more and better business, a better trained and more instrument for teaching Russian communistic principles to the unselfish leadership, greater emotional control and intellectual grasp and more emphasis on the fact of our American citizenship.

All of these things are present in the United States. It is Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sought to our imperative duty to strive to get them. The urge should come place obstacles in the way of the congress. The press of the from within ourselves ever loyal to the United States, but every ready to protest and agitate and fight for them without fear or

The American Negro Labor Congress

THE DAILY WORKER hails the American Negro Labor Congress opening today in the city of Chicago. The convening of this congress is significant in the history of the labor movement. It is the first time that an effort has been made to bring together representa-

tives of Negro workers from all parts of the country.

Like every other advance in the labor movement, this congress convenes after a hard struggle against great odds. When it became known that work toward such a congress was under way every agency of reaction began to assault. The ku kluxers naturally a viewed it as a diabolical attempt against white, protestant, nordic, \$\diag{\diag}\$ native born, 100 per cent, etc., etc. Those faithful scullions of the gapitalist class, the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, denounced it as a Bolsherik conspirate. The campaign raged in order to terrorize the organizers and supporters of the congress. But the workers who did the organization work were made of sterner 2 stuff than estimated by their craven enemies, and as a result the congress is here.

Great tasks lie before those colored workers striving to bring their race into the American labor movement. They not only have ? the same class problems of other workers, but they have a special & struggle to resist the efforts of the capitalist enemies within as well as without their own ranks seeking to arouse antagonism between \$1.50 \text{ for the capitalist}. them and the white wage slaves.

The congress was made possible by the untiring efforts of its or-The congress was made possible by the untiring efforts of its organizers and by the fact that during and since the war the industrial capitalists have encouraged a mass movement of Negro workers from

As Comunists we hail this congress as the beginning of a movewe know that Communism is not the road to freedom for the ment with far-reaching implications. Not merely can it be the means of starting to mobilize the Negro workers for a struggle against the degrading restrictions imposed upon them as a race, but E as American workers, speaking the common language of the country, w they can become a power in the labor movement. Furthermore, by

The Labor Congress And The Red Menace

The ruch heralded American Negro La- which they have accepted for spiritual guide bor Congress has come and gone in Chicago, but which they too often follow only when There were some forty delegates in attendance it serves their selfish purpose to do so. We and many who were not delegates, some sort must not allow anything to drive us out of of pilots standing by to see that the Congress our American citizenship and our memberdid not drift far away from the purpose for ship in the Christian Church. These are the which it was worked up. What was that best to be found anywhere, and we should purpose? Although it was hotly disclaimed labor to get the most and not the least out while the work of creating delegates was out of both, as other race groups do, and the workers of both races be organin full wing the purpose of the Congress prosper and grow strong as we do so. was to chate Anglo Lator Association committed to the principles of the commu- plenty of it, but it needs the right and not prosecute their fight against the em. such discrimination be abolished imnistic International against which our gov- the left sort, the sort which will been and ernment and the governments of Europe not hinder it in seeking an equal chance with ing. have set their faces as a flint, because the us as wage-earners. purpose is to overthrow existing governments and industrial distems and establish the system of the Russian Soviet,-the rule of the people, with authority centralized and labor in common with the products of labor the property of all subject to the dictator-ship of bloods from or Trotzy, with a vast army of parasites to buttress and make effective his dictatorship.

Terms mean little unless we judge them by their fruits. Communism as it has been Denounce Use of Race worked out in Europe has been the tyranny of labor or the common people, with ignorance and brutality as the instruments of government.

at the Labor Congress in Chicago, we are of its last sessions passed a resolutold, and most of them were none too radi- tion writing the American Negro workcal. We are led to believe by the reports ers to join the American Federation that the Congress fell flat in its purpose to the unions maintain color bars that proselyte the Afro-American into the Com- bar the Negro worker from the union, munistic death trap. That is not likely to the Negro is urged to form unders of happen in the long or short run simply he. happen in the long or short run, simply be- join the American Hederation of Lacause our group are, for the most part, con- bor, servative at heart and not given to running by the congress, the use of the Negro after unknown isms, even when those isms as a scab is condemned and the conare shown to be of more advantage to them gress promises to fight any attempt than those they have been fed upon from to use the Negro as a strikebreaker their youth. Because of this disposition they are immune largely from radicalism of any sort from without and conservatism of any one-seventh of the workers of Amersort from within. They just drift with the ica, are today an important factor tide, follow the crowd, and take what comes for better or for worse. They may outgrow

it, but they need not if it will drag them into conflict with Government of which they are citizens and with the Christian philosophy

The race needs labor organization and

as Strikebreakers

The American Negro Labor, Con-There were only forty delegates present day 25 31 bit the Metropolitation munity Center 3118 Siles Ave. In one

The Negro and Organized Labor

The Negro workers, who constitute

of the people from the farms to the fect this in all unions. cities, the industrialication of the "This congress condemns all scabs, South, and the stoppage of European Negroes who improperly recruit immigration, have established the strikebreakers, and whites who dis-Negro workers as an indispensable ment. It resents the branding of Neand powerful labor force

also, it is absolutely necessary that any other group of workers. ployers for higher wages, better con. mediately. ditions and a proper standard of liv-

"Only by the effective organization of the Negro and white workers in the unions is it possible to avoid union competition and recutting between these workers which will result in their common degradation. This was clearly demonstrated by the great steel strike of 1919 which was defeated because the steel barons could draw upon the vast army of unorganized Negro workers pitting them against the whites to the great injury of both.

"This perilous situation demands that white and black workers must be united solidly in the union and demonstrates that trade unions which fail to effect the unity of all workers, regardless of race, sex, nationality, religion of color on the sole basis of their common interests as workers, fail in the most necessary task for the protection and advancement of the

"The unions, therefore, should neither exclude Negroes or wait until they are out on the picket line to start the necessary work of uniting them but should begin at once to conduct a thorogoing, efficient nationwide drive to organize the colored workers. They must forever break with the vicious and suicidal policy followed by many white unions in the past and still persisted in by some of the most highly skilled labor aristocrats who bar the Negro workers either by open clauses in their constitutions or by secret understandings and must throw the doors of the union wide open to the Negro workers welcoming them upon a basis of full equality.

Remove All Bars.

"The American Negro Labor Congress calls for the immediate removal

of all bars and discrimination within the organized labor movement if athe unions and demands equality of genuine and successful effort is to be treatment in wages, opportunity for made to maintain and improve the employment and representation in standards of the worker back and union administration and instructs its white. The world war, the migration members to fight energetically to ef-

groes as strikebreakers and points to in order to improve the condition the fact that where Negroes have the standards of the white workers loyal and aggressive union men as

"This congress further condemns ized in the trade union movement, all efforts from whatever source to Trade unions are the organizations segregate the Negro workers in sepwhich are created by the workers to erate unions and demands that all

> "Any divisions in the trade unions and all dual or seccession movements will be firmly opposed by this congress, but it declares that the Negro workers must organize their own o unions to protect themselves and to $\frac{2}{3}$ fight their way into the unions as _ equals.

"The American Negro Labor Congress hereby instructs its officers and members to unite with all progressive bodies in the American Federa- and tion of Labor to eradicate the various evils of race discrimination in the unions and to achieve that unity of 2 m black and white workers which alone 2 3 can insure their elevation and eman cipation is absolutely necessary."

Labor Congress **Comes to Close**

Cheers Deposed Bishop of **Episcopal Church**

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Delegates & T tanding American Negro Labor Cappingress ast week entitugiastical Congress Tast week lenthusiastical-Montgomery Brown, deposed Protestant Episcopal Bistop favoring Communism and racial quality of Negroes and whites.

"Long live Communism!" he should "Louk live the American Negrock on all all tooling with American Caucasians! Others of his statements v

Others of his statements were: "I was railroaded out of the House of Bishops at New Cricans; or perhaps I was Jim Crowed."

'Capitalism is politically bankrupt; the church supporting it is religiously bankrupt. Communism is sure to come.'

"The only religion is the desire to make the most out of life."

was to hate the Congress prosper and grow strong as we do so.

The race needs labor of ganization and which are created by the workers to erate unions and demands that while the work of creating delegates was out of both, as other race groups do, and purpose? Although it was hotly disclaimed labor to get the most and not the least out which it was worked up. What was that best to be found anywhere, and we should did not drift far away from the purpose for ship in the Christian Church. These are the and many who were not delegates, some sort There were some forty delegates in attendance bor Congress has come and gon in Chicago, but which they too often follow only when The Labor Congress And The Red The wuch heralded America s standing by to see that the Congress

and brutality as the instruments of governof labor or the common people, with ignorance worked out in Europe has been the tyranny by their fruits. Communism as it has been Denounce Use of Race effective his dictatorship. vast army of parasites to buttress and make Terms mean little unless we judge them

as Strikebreakers

ship of bull the front of Trots, with a

of the people, with authority centralized and labor in common with the products of labor

servative at heart and not given to running of the following resolution adopted by the congress, the use of the Negro munistic death trap. That is not likely to the Alegro is urged to form which of happen in the long or short run, simply he join the American Federation of Laproselyte the Afro-American into the Com- bar the Negro worker from the Anjon, that the Congress fell flat in its purpose to the unions maintain color bars that There were only forty delegates present day of the Motopolita Condition one at the Labor Condition in Chicago, we are of its last sessions passed a resoluted, and most of them were none too radi-tion urbing the American Negro work that the Condition its purpose to of Labor wherever possible. Where The American Negro Labor Con-

or better on for worse. They may outgrow ide, follow the crowd, and take what comes ort from within. They just drift with the ica, are today an important factor fort from without and conservatism of any one-seventh of the workers of Amerare immune largely from radicalism of any The Negro workers, who constitute than those they have been fed upon from to use the Negro as a strikebreaker to break the strikes of other workers. are shown to be of more advantage to them gress promises to fight any attempt after unknown isms, even when those isms as a scab is condemned and the con-, which must be incorporated within

Negro La- which they have accepted for spiritual guide must not allow anything to drive us out of it serves their selfish purpose to do so. We it, but they need not if it will drag them into citizens and with the Christian philosophy conflict with Government of which they are

ments and industrial briefing and establish ABOR CONCRESS.

the system of the Russian Soviet,—the rule nistic International against function our gov- the left sort, the sort which will been and ployers for higher wages, better con- mediately.

"Any division. in the left sort which will been and a monar standard of the internation of abolished im-

against the whites to the great inorganized Negro workers pitting them steel strike of 1919 which was defeated because the steel barons could draw upon the vast army of un-

URGES NEGROES

protection and advancement of the strates that trade unions which fail to effect the unity of all workers, regardless of race, sex, nationality, refail in the most necessary task for the their common interests as workers, ligion of color on the sole basis of united solidly in the union and demonthat white and black workers must be Cheers Deposed Bishop of Chicago, Oct. 31.—Delager of that the church is bad," even that the church is bad, either though it generally supports capitalism against efforts to free the workers.

Charging that the Ku Klux Klan is an enemy to humanity, formed into a criminal band for murder, coercion and terrorization, and for the purpose of assuming to act as a secondary government, the Consress passed a resolution to fight Segregation, social equality, discrimination in the army and navy, alleged unfriendly attitude of some labor unions against Negro work-

start the necessary work of uniting til they are out on the picket line to neither exclude Negroes or wait un-They must forever break Montgomery Brown, deposed Protters and Michigan Brown, deposed Protters and Whites.

The Negroes and whites.

The Negroes and whites.

The Shorted Protters and Whites.

The Sho

Remove All Bars.

of the people from the farms to the fect this in all unions.

South and the stoppage of European Negroes who improperly recruit strated to mintain and improve the employment and representation in white the worker the migration members to fight energetically to efof all bars and discrimination within genuine and successful effort is to be treatment in wages, opportunity for

Trade unions are the organizations segregate the Negro workers in sepalso, it is absolutely necessary that any other group of workers, the workers of both races be organ. "This congress further condemns groes as strikebreakers and points to the fact that where Negroes have lovely treated they have made as immigration, have established the strikebreakers, and whites who disstandards of the white workers loyal and aggressive union men workers as an indispensable ment. It resents the branding of Ne-

ditions and a proper standard of liv. "Any divisions in the trade unions

and all dual or seccession movements

can insure their elevation and eman cipation is absolutely necessary."

of the Negro and white workers in the great unions is it possible to avoid union these workers which will result in clearly demonstrated by the great feated because the steel barons organized Negro workers pitting them jury of both.

This perilous situation demands united solidly in the union and demon.

The Negro and white workers in the great workers will be firmly opposed by this con- is single to workers must organize the their way into the Negro and to appear their own of the vast army of unions to protect themselves and to appear to unions as the could draw upon the vast army of unagainst the whites to the great in- unions and to achieve that unity of a strates that trade intimation and demon. clearly demonstrated by the great "The "Only by the effective organization

coming them upon a basis of full wide open to the Negro workers weland must throw the doors of the union stitutions or by secret understandings either by open clauses in their contocrats who bar the Negro workers of the most highly skilled labor arispast and still persisted in by some followed by many white unions in the duct a thorogoing, efficient nation-wide drive to organize the colored with the vicious and suicidal policy them but should begin at once to conunions,

gross calls for the immediate removal "The American Negro Labor ConUnions, Strikes, etc.,

Expect 500 Delegates From In view of the many futile appeals gress, which is meeting in Chicago The Race In General

draws near for the opening of the promote the organizing of inter-racial tionary significance" the Negroes of American Negro Labor Congress here committees throughout the nation America. on October 25th. There are many with the aim of bringing about a het. The quotation is taken from a dereasons to believe that this day, the ter feeling between black and white scriptive manifesto for the congress Call Upon Organized tools, that they lack sufficient intelli-25th of Otto will below new page of the history of the New in this country and the American Labor movement

In witnessing the local conferences which have taken place, these conferences Charing or their purpose the electing delegacy to the Aperican Labor Congress at Chicago tha Va-tional Organizer feels justified in saying that Chicago will witness a con- from groups of Negro agricultural solicited have been warned by the Congress is being no different from movement reserve the determination ference of labor in this city, numbers workers, and of individual alvocates, American Federation of Labor, the attacks of the open-shop bosses in of its policies and destiny wholly and individual alvocates, American Federation of Labor, the attacks of the open-shop bosses in of its policies and destiny wholly and individual alvocates, American Federation of Labor, the attacks of the open-shop bosses in of its policies and destiny wholly and ing some 500 delegates and represent both Negro and white, who are well through its President. William Green, America upon the Negro workers and properly to the congress in session as-

Labor Congress is to mobilize and gress will assume an attitude of hopeto co-ordinate into a fighting chine the most enlightened and militant and class-conscious workers of the country which are
tant and class-conscious workers of the country which are
tant and class-conscious workers of the country which are
tant and class-conscious workers of the country which are
tant and class-conscious workers of the country which are
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tant and class-conscious workers of the country which are
tant and class-conscious workers of the country which are
tant and class-conscious workers of the country which are
tant and class-conscious workers of the country which are
tant and class-conscious workers of the congress, who in the manifesto proclaims the purtorder the many groups in the manifesto proclaims the p the Race in the struggle for the aboli-campaign for shorter hours of the tion of lynching, jim-crowism, induschisement, segregation, etc., the or WORK CITY WORKD ganizers declare.

The middle west embraces one of the most important sections of the industrial life of the nation. It is in these parts where hundreds of thousands of Negroes have come up from the South and settled during and since the war. They recognize that, having left a most miserable system of racial persecution in the Southern states, they now find themselves under the most painful system of indus- Third trial exploitation.

Workers Seek Aid

Thousands of Negroes in the iron and coal mines of Alabama, steel mills of Pennsylvania and Ohio and Illinois, coal mines of the Virginia, great turpentine distilleries of Georgia and Flerida, cotton and sugar plantations TRADES UNIONISTS WARNED of Arkansas and Texas, Louisiana TRADES UNIONISTS WARNED

and Mississippi have been aroused by Grievances Cloak for Race Hathe urgent call for a congress representative of American Negro Labor, tred, Says A. F. of L. Leader and their delegates are coming-coming in great numbers, to lay before this body the grievances daily weighing heavily upon the life of this great mass of black workers and to formu- Communist agitators are seeking to late forthwith plans of organization bring the American Negro into the and methods of combat for the libera revolutionary fold. tion of their class.

Not Bias

All Over United States, to the National Congress at Washing- to-morrow, is shown in the descriptive Will Fight For Causes Of ton to make lynching a federal crime, literature, of which official note has the American Negro Labor Congress been taken in Washington, to have shall propose that the seat of action been organized chiefly by Commube changed to the masses themselves nists, with backing from Russia, for CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 21.—The date and shall endeavor to stimulate and the purpose of "awakening to revoluworker as a remedy against lynching which has been circulated through and race riots. Racial antagonism Communist organizations on both sides erise from class exploitation. Racial of the Atlantic by the press bureau antagonism is not an inherent thing of the Third International. It is put in the make-up of the individual.

from mixed unions (white and black) cause of the Negro working class i_n it.

OCTOBER 25, 1925

International Fosters Chicago Congress in Official Press Manifesto

The American Negro Labor Con-

out under the signature of Lovett

A. F. of L. Warns Them

trine-race hatred."

A number of trades organizations have been "deceived into sending delegates," Mr. Green states, in warning "all Negro members of trade vikes to stir an hatred between the unions that they are been they are distinctly contrary to facts.

These statements alleging this thru which to guide and shape the policies of the congress in session.

Try to Destroy Movement.

program, as set forth, would have the provement. Congress also take the leadership in

an attempt to "rally the Negro races

As uppermost among the social de-Crowism,' or racial separation."

It sets forth that the "National Committee" calling the Congress has "succeeded in organizing a large nummany towns and cities for the purpose of popularizing and drawing an increasing number of militant elements" into the movement.

RAP AT GREEN FOR SLANDERS they denounce. "A further in

Workers to Help

The American Negro Labor Con-tion. The American Negro Labor Con-Ford-Whitman, who is identified as gress, which is now in session at the graph of delegates a Negro delegate to the Third In-Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 (The truth of the matter is that the from the various Negro labor unions, ternational.

Giles Ave., adopted the following resi-American Negro Labor Congress was lution scoring the attack of President organized by Negro workers who, from unorganized factory groups of Negro trades unionists whose par- Green of the American Federation of while welcoming the co-operation and Negro workers, of representatives ticipation in the congress has been Labor on the American Negro Labor support of all sections of the labor ing hundreds of thousands of organ- known for their championship of the to refrain from any connection with appealing to organized workers in sembled.

tant and class-conscious workers of at present agitating a nation-wide the Race in the struggle for the aboli-compaign for shorter hours of the Negro but to instill into the lives of reneous, harmful and prejudicial to gro workers and which thereby had that race the most pernicious doc-the best interests of the American the power, if it desired, to have the

> unions that they are being led into races' are distinctly contrary to facts "Such an attack upon the congress, unions that they are being led into races are distinctly contrags to the sum at table and can only serve the ends of the therefore, cannot fail to be interpret-undoing."
>
> For World Struggle whose foul purpose it is to destroy as an unwarranted attempt to destroy at the unwarranted attempt to destroy attempt to destroy at the unwarranted attempt to destroy at the unwarranted attempt to destroy attem

Use Open-Shop Tactics.

of the world for a struggle against tactics are the chief stock-in-trade of no more than pass paper resolutions open-shop, union-hating labor-grind-about unity of black and white workmands of the Negro "workers and ing bosses—the abuse and vilification ers.

tactics he helps to strengthen this pernicious anti-union propaganda which must prove a boomerang to the American Federation of Labor itber of local committees of action in self and to the entire organized labor movement of America.

> "It is doubtful whether the author of these statements altogether grasps their full signficance for they imply logically that the only group in the American labor movement genuinely and sufficiently interested in the Ne gro workers to aid them in their struggles, and to undertake earnestly and practically to organize and unite them with their white fellow-workers is the very same Communist group which

> "A further implication, one which will be strongly resented by every intelligent, manly Negro worker is the insulting idea that they are fools and gence and manhood themselves to realize their oppression and to initiate a movement for their emancipa-

Champien of Justice

The aim of the American Negro

The American Negro Labor Congress is to mobilize and co-ordinate into a lighting and co-ordinate into a li

With an eye even beyond the Negro every genuine attempt of workers to stroy their first nation-wide effort to citizenry of America, the ambitious unite for their protection and im-find their place in the organized labor movement and will tend to confirm their suspicions of the sincerity "Mr. Green must know that such of those labor organizations which do

peasants of the Southern Provinces of the striking miners of West Vir- "The American Negro Labor Conof North America,' to which the Con- ginia who are fighting heroically for a gress, therefore, deeply deplores this gress would address itself, the mani- decent existence is a clear example erroneous and harmful attitude and festo includes the "abolition of 'Jim -and in resorting to these injurious calls upon the American Federation characterization of this congress and unfit to mix with human beings. In unqalifiedly refuse to regard our the idea of supernatural gods and to co-operate with it whole-heartedly many cases we are segregated in sep- people as inferior in any respect. called upon the workers of all colors to realize in fact that unity of the arate labor unions, or denied the "We demand the abolition of all to unite in the common cause to wipe black and white workers of America right to organize at all. In employ- laws which openly or by subterfuge "gods from the skies and capitalists which alone can incur their protec. ment we are generally segregated, be- discriminate against our people, or from earth." tion, advancement, and emancipation." ing confined to the hardest and most which in any way recognize a distinct In speaking of saints and sinners

by the state of Oklahoma presented ted to attend the general public also for all other races, yellow or the following credential from Gov- schools, but begin life as a segregated brown. We declare that all claims of ernor M. E. Tropp:

shall come,

"Greetings,

trust and confidence in the ability general population, we are usually and integrity of Frank W. Reed of excluded and driven away at the cost "2. The abolition of all Jim Crow Oklahoma City, I, M. E. Tropp, gov. of much inconvenience, suffering and laws. ernor of the state of Oklahoma, do humiliation. hereby appoint and commission him "These social customs which de-disfranchise the Negroes, or any gress of Colored Workers to be held equality in the nation, either legal- or race or place of birth, ancestry. in Chicago, Illinois.

of Oklahoma City, the twentieth day mental feature of the social, indus-reason. of October, in the year of our lord, trial and political organization of "4. The abolition of all laws which Year of the independence of the of our people, which has become as different races. dred and fiftieth.

"M. E. Tropp.

homa." (SEAL)

At yeseterday's session, the follow-not a question of relationships be- "We also take notice of those estabing resolution was adopted by the tween individuals, but a question of lished customs which discriminate American Negro Labor Congress on relationships of classes. It is an at-against Negroes in practice, altho not race discrimination and social equal-tempt to create and perpetuate a written into law. We demand: ity in which the Negro workers de-permanent class of doubly exploited mand that all forms of race discrim-workers at the bottom of the social "1. The abolition of the right of ination, whether they be residential, system. Intent upon holding downlandlords and real estate agents to union affiliation or scholastic be the workers of all races as a general discriminate against the colored race abolished and demand that the Ne-lower class, our masters wish to make in renting or selling homes and to gro workers be given the same bene-us a lower class within a lowerthis purpose we demand that the fits and privileges that the white class. The white worker must be renting and selling of homes shall be gods in the sky and the capitalists workers are entitled to. The reso-made to realize that this discrimina- taken out of the hands of all private on earth came to an end. lution follows in full:

in the United State of America is so duce the Negro worker to a lower organized that a distinction is made level, tends to drag the whole workrace. Especially in the southern gro. It is a fundamental custom of Negro workers and farmers of this inate.

"The Negro people are confined to

of Labor to correct this misleading railroad cars as the were cattle the standard of social equality. We In his speech the bishop ridiculed A delegate sent to the convention dren are in many places not permit-mand, not only for our own race, but ing: caste. Negro teachers are not per- an inherent difference between races ability in most of the public schools. pure hypocrisy. We demand: "Know ye, That reposing special such places of public resort for the result in segregation.

equality'-this social regarding is versities.

Social Equality.

public life to treat the Negro as an country will abolish the system of inferior caste both in the North and in the South.

Segregation.

We declare that race discrimination, degradation and general inequality of racial groups—the whole caste system—

groups—the whole caste system—the whole caste system—the whole cas

Abolish Jim Crow Cars,

"3. The abolition of all laws which a delegate to the National Labor Con-grade our people to a place of in-working people, on the basis of color ized or established by traditions show the lack of a permanent home, the "Given under my hand at the city that a racial caste system is a funda- lack of property, or for any other

nineteen hundred and twenty-five this country. This social degrading forbid the intermarriage of persons of

United States of America one hun-consciously a part of the political sys- "5. The abolition of all laws and tem that a late president of the public administrative measures which United States publicly declared a po- prohibit or in practice prevent col-"Governor of the state of Okla-litical principle 'Uncompromisingly ored children or youths from attendagainst every suggestion of social ing the general public schools or uni-

No Discriminations!

tion against the Negro worker comes persons and be made a matter of pub-"The so-called democratic society back against him ultimately. To re- lic administration with the first applicant served regardless of race.

between races. Regardless of writing class down to a similar level; admittance of our people to all real they were gods so cruel that a ten laws, political and civil rights are and in the South where the caste theaters, restaurants, hotels, railroad decent man could have nothing to do not given to the Negro in the same system is most extreme the condition station waiting-rooms, and all other with them." degree as to persons of the white of the poor white people is the proof. places of public resort, and no separation or recognition of color distincstates nearly all rights as men and "The first American Negro Labor tion, and that heavy penalties be imcitizens are taken away from the Ne- Congress solemnly believes that the posed against persons who discrim-

tricts as an outcast people who can not choose their place of residence among the general population. We are segregated in miserable separate Against social inequality we raise abolished.

"We demand the full equality of the fore the American Negro Dator Con-But when the worker contributes his gress at the Tuesday evening labor, he has to give himself. He segregated in miserable separate Against social inequality we raise bor Defense.

disagreeable kinds of labor. Our chil- tion of races. To champion this de Brown provoked much mirth by say-

Workers Greatest Saints.

"Bishops and preachers are sin-"To all to whom these presents mitted to teach according to their are ignorant and unscientific if not ners and you are the saints. They ovation with the slogans of "Down do no useful work, that is why they with Jim Crowism!" "Long live the In hotels, restaurants, theaters and "1. The abolition of all laws which are sinners. You do lots of work. Riffians in the fight for indepen-Every strike is a saintly act. That dence!" and "Long live International is why you are saints. uHman acts depend upon work. He who works

> leave the orthodox viewpoint follow zine section of The DAILY WORKER, ing the world war he expressed his Saturday, October 31. Be sure and then arising doubt as to the function get a copy of The DAILY WORKER of supernatural gods in the follow containing the stenographic report of ing words:

Gods Fight Wars.

"A great war came along. I knew nothing about the facts. I was too busy attending to what has been told me. I was supposed to believe that a christian god had sent this war to punish the imperialism of Germany and give the world democracy. The Germans that the christian god has sent the war to punish the democracy of America and to give the world imperialism.

"America came out of the war with lots of in vrialism to burn. It has been devoted into despotism.

"Twenty million young lives were crushed out and the world flowed with blood, before the quarrel of the

Can't Depend on Gods.

"As long as we look to the gods for help we shall be in a hopeless plight.

bor Defense, he said:

"The International Labor Defense is

"The greatest religious movement is the international labor movement.

and general inequality of racial groups—the whole caste system—

must be absolutely and completely recently expelled by the house of capitalist makes his investment and

by it thru every minute of his working hours, every day and every year."

Must Overthrow System.

He described the mission of the workers under capitalism in the following words:

"Your purpose is to overthrow this system which impoverishes you. They believe that you are at war with society, simply because you are trying to liberate it from ignorance."

He ended his speech amidst a great Labor Defense!"

NOTE: The entire speech made by hardest to make a living is the great-Bishop William Montgomery Brown When he described how he came to congress will be printed in the magabefore the American Negro Labor Bishop Brown's speech.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

The Searchlight

OCTOBER 29, 1925

Data on Subversive Movements Against the American Government, Political and Labor Radicals. Communists and the "Pinks."

-Edited by FRED R. A. IN-

NEGROES, RADICALISM AMONG

attention to the proposed Communist. States until the colored people had meeting in Chicago being held this week, been organized into Communist groups.

Carrying out the plans laid down for him when he was in Russia, he and Congress. From that time until to other organizers started out to "bore date in this column, has appeared much from within" existing colored organabout this movement, directed and izations and gain control of them withing financed from Soviet Russia, to arouse out letting the members know the real ill feeling among the colored people of the United States. The word "labor," successful in a number of interval of the working people."

Indication to other organizers started out to "bore organizers orga the United States. The word "labor," successful in a number of instances. no doubt, has deceived a number of It is reported upon the best of authis movement.

tors have been visiting different industrial sections where those of their race are employed, held meetings, sought to arouse the Negroes and secure members for the American Negro Labor Congress that in the measures taken during their."

The American Negro Labor Congress that in the measures taken during their."

Army and Navy.

The American Negro Labor Congress the name to the bitter end, and will make the common cause with foreign-born works are unite in a struggle against the common cause with foreign-born works are and others who are persecuted by formation first going out through this formation first going out through this control of the measures taken during their."

Army and Navy. past few weeks, trained colored agita- remittance. cial course of training in "Marxian Russian promoters. Just what will follows in full: economics."

In Warren it is said this man Rogers soon. and his wife, who is a clever agitator, have gained the confidence of the col-Social Equality Is taken something of a firm hold there.

handled by colored men. The white Communists are directing. Robert Minor, the cartoonist, is one of these leaders. It would appear he has been assigned by the Communist International to look after this work. Fort-Whitman, colored, who is the open leader, some time ago went to Russia to get his instructions for this meeting. About the same time another Negro, Aaron Davis, presumably not an American, went to Russia and returned rather boastful of his strong position with the Communist International. Shortly after his return he spent some time in the colored belt of Chicaga

there told the Negroes that it was the belief of the Communist leaders ha Russia that a successful revolution Early last spring this column called could not be pulled in the United

come out of the meeting remains to be

ken something of a firm hold there.

But this movement is not only being Negro Labor Body's

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 .- Full social equality for negroes was asked in a resolution adopted today by the American Negro Labor congress. Federal and police officials listened to the proceedings of the congress, which has been labeled by the American Evidentian of Labourer artimumistic organiza-tion. Most of the forty degree cel-egates say they represent dhorgan-ized workers, and rrank W. Reed, distans a doc-

the past few days the American Federa- held in Chicago is financed by Soviet Congress, now meeting at 3118 Giles fore, tion of Labor has seen fit to denounce Russia. While the committee nominally in charge started out on a campaign Ave., in a strong resolution attacking

for the American Negro Labor Con- column, there was much consternation, past two or tree years against the In a resolution attacking the ex- "Be It Resolved, That this congress to Moscow early in 1926 to take a spe-ing far under that estimated by the resolution adopted by the congress

Ku Klux Klan.

Chief Resolution tions of a wind animal to be personal cuted, hunted, tortured and burned at the pleasure of white individuals or the pleasure of white pleasure of white pleasure of the pleasure of white pleasure of white pleasure of white pleasure of the pleasu are bad enough.

to a criminal band for illegal murder, supremacy' shall be a legal bar lowing answer to the telegram sent to act as a secondary government. Negro; be it further The klan directs its venom, criminal-

Negro but also against other hardagainst religious liberty.

"This criminal organization shares the authority of the government in of the working people: many places; it is semi-officially rec. Free Speech, Press and Assemblage. ognized in some states and has comenforce the fourteenth and fifteenth mentional rights. Therefore be it amendments; and can also be seen in

United With All Workers.

By going back to this file number, some three months ago to raise money the ku klux klan and showing the "BE IT RESOLVED by the Ameri-Searchlight readers will get many facts for this purpose, it was reported at the class character of the government can Negro Labor Congress that we which have not been given the public time, the financial committee was a which brings into being and protects declare the ku klux klan an enemy nies the right of any power to conthrough other sources. During the mere smoke-screen to cover the Russian such organizations as the klan called to humanity, and that we will fight torus convice agricultures.

gress. They have been more or less and every attempt was made to cover foreign-born worker—restrictive im-clusion of the Negro from the jury demands that the war department and successful in many places. For instance, up the truth. However, so many well migration, proposed laws to finger in trials where Negroes are tried, was navy department of the United States in Warren, Ohio, 112 were enrolled at known and open Communists became print immigrants—the American Ne decried as an attempt to prejudice the government abolish all Jim Crow disone meeting. Dan Rogers, of that city, openly identified with it, some 60 days gro Labor Congress sees the working Nero and to sentence him long before tinctions in the army and navy; and was named as the delegate to the Chiwas named as the delegate to the Chiago no further effort was made to disout of the klan ideas with respect to he is really tried. The congress in the be it further
out of the klan ideas with respect to he is really tried. The congress in the be it further
"Resolved." was named as the deligate to the care ago no further effort was made to discovered. The congress in the best full the care ago no further effort was made to discovered to he is really tried. The congress in the best full the care ago no further effort was made to discovered to he is really tried. The congress in the best full the care ago no further effort was made to discovered to he is really tried. The congress in the best full the care ago no further effort was made to discovered to he is really tried. The congress in the best full the care ago no further effort was made to discovered to he is really tried. The congress in the best full the care ago no further effort was made to discovered to he is really tried. The congress in the best full the care ago no further effort was made to discovered to he is really tried. The congress in the best full the care ago no further effort was made to discovered to he is really tried. The congress in the best full the care ago no full the care ago no further effort was made to discovered to he is really tried. The congress in the best full the care ago no further effort was made to discovered to he is really tried. The congress in the best full the care ago no full t a large number of colored people to go ing, has resulted in the attendance be- is interested in keeping down. The who is to be impanelled on a jury: record whatsoever making any dis-Juries.

> and criminal courts to accord to every of peace or war or in any way to white defendant a jury composed of segregate the races in these services, "The ku klux klan declares its white persons, but at the same time and be it further. purpose to preserve white supremacy to exclude Negroes from juries to try "Resolved, That we deny the right meaning to keep the Negro perma- Negro defendants in important cases, of any nation to conscript any Negro nently out of his rights of equal ci- This custom is based on the theory while such nation holds our race and tizenship and degraded to the conditate that the white man alone proves the class in subjection and inequality."

> means of suppressing the Negro unprinciple of white supremacy exists introduced Lovett Fort-Whiteman, nader 'democratic' government, which a Negro cannot get a fair trial before tional organizer of the American Nea white jury or a mixed "The ku klux klan forms itself in-demand that a belief

> coercion and terrorization assuming anyone serving on a jury to try aby the American Negro Labor Con-

"Resolved, that no Negro owes to be tried the latter part of the ity and bigotry not only against the any respect or obedience to the de-month with 10 co-defendents for the

discriminated against."

The American Negro Labor Conworking people who happen to have gress scores the attempts of those in been born in other countries and brot power to strangle the working class here to do the hardest labor of the thru the curbing of free speech, press industries of this country and also and assamblage, and in the following resolution condemns these acts as a tyrannous infringement on the rights

"The constitution guarantees the plete control of other state govern- freedom of speech, press and asments. Not only does the federal gov-semblage, but in recent wears come in ernment fail or refuse to act against reactionary groups, shich succeeded the band of bigotry and crime, but in winning to lies power in various the influence of the ideas of the klan sections of the nation, have robbed the can be seen in refusal of congress to poorer class of people of the above

"Resolved, That the American Ne-

tered with the police and to be segre- Following the adoption of the resowell meaning colored people. Within thority, that the congress now being the past few days the American Federa- held in Chicago is financed by Soviet and American Negro Labor the Negroes are segregated. Therefollowing resolution condemning the actions of the Inted States war and navy departments for the segregation of Negro soldiers and sailors and de-

tinction of Negro and white in the "It is a general custom of police military, air and naval forces in time

we gro Labor Congress.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman read the folgress to Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, who is murder of a hoodlum killed in an at- "The future for the Negro in Amer- of the inferiority complex which he

defendants thank you for your sym-one by one. pathy and support. With such people "The order has gone into the steel foe. we cannot fail to fight to establish the mills to hire the Negro last. The klan B. B. Moore, of the Ethiopian Sturight of any American citizen to buy is behind this." with their means and aspiration."

striking Polish miners of Shamokin, pose is the spreading of the idea of them. Pa., who expressed their solidarity race inferiority in attempting to keep In speaking of the future that Amer-branded as the "bolshevik congress" gro Labor Congress and to unite with worker divided: against the common foe.

or nationality."

With a few introductory words he afraid of this congress.

"It was five or six weeks ago that are of the red sands of Syria or of In decrying the present Negro leadman to Tuesday's meeting, outlined the
I learned of the American Negro Conthe Riff country of Morocco, if they ership of doctors, lawyers, etc., who
gress. A crowded house, at least 20 William Green, president of the Amer- ers' organization and let us work it the race, Moore said: ican Federation of Labor, warning the out together, if the workers of the "You Negroes have to develop a form. gress because he said it was directly is your salvation. That is what Mr. from the workers, one who will not uniting of labor, because he said it was directly is your salvation. That is what Mr. from the workers, one who will not uniting of labor, because he said it was directly is your salvation. That is what Mr. from the workers, one who will not uniting of labor, because he said it was directly is your salvation. That is what Mr. from the workers, one who will not uniting of labor, because he said it was directly is your salvation. That is what Mr. from the workers, one who will not uniting of labor, because he said it was directly is your salvation. That is what Mr. from the workers, one who will not uniting of labor, because he said it was directly is your salvation. That is what Mr. from the workers, one who will not uniting of labor, because he said it was directly is your salvation. That is what Mr. from the workers, one who will not uniting of labor, because he said it was directly is your salvation. connected with the Soviets of Russia, Green and the klan fear." the moment I read the article I be- He then read another part of the came interested in the congress," said ritual which follows, showing the Parker. "There was a time when they aim of the klan was the division of said freedom was bad for the Negro. those who opposed them in order to They also said education was bad for crush each group much easier: the Negro. They said association with "'A world coalition of malcontents whites was bad for the Negro. No mat-could cope with us temporarily, but ter what the Negro wants, what he desires, it is a bad thing for the Negro. So when Mr. Green said this of dissension amongst them so deep congress was a bad thing for the have created antagonisms between

lation of the Negro to the ku klux and race hatreds which we have klan. In decrying the attempts of nourished in their hearts for cenmany Negro workers to ignore the turies.

is going ahead by leaps and bounds, the blind power of the masses, but I receive at my desk fifteen different we have taken all measures against klan papers. They are organizing such a possible contingency by raising chapters in every hamlet and town. a wall of mutual antagonism be-They have set 1935 as the year when tween these two forces.' they shall take government.

They are pawns in the game. The gically) that it is not possible to men who are ruling the klan, the circumvent them except by organizahigher-ups, they are brilliant, they are tion." wise, they are adopting measures to He then finished his speech with fear is Communism.

judice," declared Lovett Fort-White must not only constantly teach that dawn." man, after he had read the relegrams, they are inferior and destroy all He then began to describe the ac-

Parker then began to show the re these people by arousing religious the personal and national interests of

"'We might fear the combined "The klan is not dying. The klan strength of intellectuals of vision with

"The members of the klan who wear the nightshirts are the dumb-heads. declared Parker, "so deep (psycholo-"This klan is drawn up so true,"

rule the world. The only thing they a rousing cry to the Negro to know hair, but a storm center in the remore of his own race and rid himself

tack on the Sweet home in Detroit: ica is dark. The stars of hope in your suffers and called upon him to unite cent Episcopal church controversy, their intolerance, while a merry smile "We, Dr. O. H. Swet and ten co-sky are gradualy being blotted out with the workers of all lands in the night. common struggle against the common

dents' Alliance of New York, followed the unfrocked bishop of the Protestand live in homes commensurate Parker then read a part of the ku Parker. He called upon the Negro ant Episcopal church, in his first klux klan ritual which follows, in workers not only to tell of the things Another telegram was read from the which the klan shows that its pur they are going to do, but also to do

with the purpose of the American Ne- the white worker and the black ica holds for the Negro, he said: "The was actually United States is the darkest place gathering in the world," the workers of all races to fight "The social chasm between whites in the world for the poor man. When truer religion. and blacks is greater now than it has we look to the east, we see the dawn, "The capitalist white and Negro ever been and it must still be made the rise of a new movement that is light without creed lines, a religion without creed lin press said that the purpose of this greater by teaching the inferiority of taking hold of the minds of men. It world longs for today," declared the congress was to promote race pre- all races excepting the white. We is not a golden dawn, but a crimson ex-bishop," and for that kind of a rejudice," declared Lovett Fort-White

in denouncing the attacks of the press facts that might prove otherwise, but complishments of the workers of feels it most keenly. on the congress. "Here each night we we must suit our actions to these Russia, who thru mastering the prinsee workers, black and white, meet-teachings so that they will forever ciples of organization were able to workers who are fighting for a comworkers who are fighting for a comworkers who are gardless of clime. color of the little world, and the Jew, whom
won cause regardless of clime. color of the little world, and the Jew, whom mon cause regardless of clime, color of the klan ritual it will be an ex- he described as the Russian Negro, will hasten the coming of the real replanation to you why Mr. Green is today is safe from pogroms and has know; it is the foundation of life itself. With a few introductory words he afraid of this congress.

been armed by the Bolsheviks in bishop, should speak here; at what is essentially a religious meeting?"

George Wells Parker.

"It was five or six weeks ago that are of the red condend to you why Mr. Green is today is safe from pogroms and has been armed by the Bolsheviks in bishop, should speak here; at what is essentially a religious meeting?"

National Organizer Lovett Fort-whiteman, who introduced the church-whiteman, who introduced the church-whiteman, who introduced the speaker of the evening.

"It was five or six weeks ago that are of the red condend to you why Mr. Green is today is safe from pogroms and has been armed by the Bolsheviks in bishop, should speak here; at what is essentially a religious meeting?"

National Organizer Lovett Fort-whiteman, who introduced the church-whiteman, who introduced the church-

gress. When I read the article by say let us form an international work- have always betrayed the workers of per cent white, was called to order by William Green president of the Amer.

Augustavo Warreno of Philadelphia.

Negro to stay away from this con- world believe that, then Negroes that new type of leaders. He must come the rostrum were figures representing a

eek to Unite Laborers

of All Races

capacity Chicago audiences in the auditorium of the Metropolitan Community center, 31st St. and Giles Ave., this week.

It was a quiet, religious figure, soft-voiced and with snow-white

No roaring "reds" put in appearance and no orders were read from Russia, but a vigorous little churchman. William Montgomery public appearance since his removal from the house of bishops at the New Orleans conference, told the delegates their mission was a religious one, and that what had been "the most religious which would come a newer and

A religion without race lines. just such a gathering as this. It is the

"Capitalism, controlling the modern

Delegates crowded the speakers' plat Looking down on them highly colored paintings at the rear of pay must be given workers of all races decorated the hall. In the rear of the auditorium on a flaming background was printed Karl Marx's injunction: proletariat have nothing to lose but their chains; they have a world to gain, Workers of the world, unite

But there was nothing inflammatory in Tuesday night's program. First, a violin duet, softly played; then a solo, "Thank God for a Garden." It drew an encore, "At Dawning." The singer was encore. A. Andrew Torrence, who had repre-sented the press on the opening high in the absence of Editor P. L. Prattis,

publisher of Heeble Jeebies. "Most of you are workmen and are familiar with the conditions opposing workmen of the Race," said Organizer h teman in his opening speech. has been no alleviation of the double hardships imposed on Colored work-men—the bogey of racial hatred added to capitalistic oppression.

Aims of Congress

"It is the aim of the American Negro Labor congress to bring relief by ganizing this group into a potent union of laborers, able to resist the efforts of the capitalist class to reduce the work men of the Race to perpetual economic bondage.

We aim to serve as an effective medium of contact between workers of medium of contact between workers of all races, and a fighting weapon for their complete emancipation. We want an organization to offset the capitalist ef-fort, to keep the Race in its present position as laborers, and scabs, help-lessly unorganized and at odds with the white workers. Capitalism aims at strife between workers and constantly stirs up. racial, religious and political rievances. We aim at united effort."

Ex-Bishop William M. Brown, reading carefully from manuscript, found joy in flaying the church, capitalism and mperialism, laying a heavy hand on

who laid down the program Tuesday took the sting out of his emphatic denunciations.

NEGRO CONGRESS

Much Has Already Been Workers Party and the U. N. I. A. to Accomplished

gress must raise \$10,000.00 to carry on branch plans to extend its open air the recessful preparatory work of the work still further. Efforts will be coming to the work of the work still further. Efforts will be coming to the work of the work still further. Efforts will be coming to the work of the work still further. Efforts will be coming to the work of the work in the future.

Up till now the National Committee has been rair page on the work then

has been carrying on its work thruthe personal donations of a few that widness and organizations. Now how ever they are training short of funds.

Their newspaper, the Negro Champion, is being published twice every month. A pamphlet on racial discrimination, dealing with the Negro problem, is being prepared. An organizer has been sent into the Southern states to do the necessary work in organizing for the congress.

They have launched a drive for funds. \$10,000 is their goal. It is yet to be seen how sincere are the different organizations and individuals who have endorsed the coming American Negro Labor Congress.

Negro Workers Are Taking Interest in

Cline and Maylor, were the speakers. footing with the American white man. Every one of the 50 copies of the Young Worker were also sold.

has already taken in several members ranks; so they harmed instead of furthered the good this year as a result of its open air cause.

meetings, and if all indications do not IT CAN ALSO be truthfully said that nearly every fail many more will yet be aken in labor meeting of a national character has been staged by the same little clique of "intellectuals" who have ings of the party.

It is noticeable that the Workers Party is winning a real support among the negro workers who attend its open air meetings. The DAILY WORKER greatly outsells the Negro World, organ of the Universal Negro Improvement Association which also holds meetings every Saturday night at 30th and State. Considerable competition is developing between the hold the crowds.

In view of the fine results obtained The American Negro Labor Con-at these meetings the South Side

THE PROPOSED LABOR CONFERENCE

tions and representatives of unorganised groups of

Workers Party Meetings and in all places where labor is employed." War is to be waged against the policy some unions have of Two very successful open air meet- barring our workers from membership. In short. and 32nd and State last Saturday of the country and from every walk in life, will be charged with the duty of devising legal ways and

UNQUESTIONABLY conferences intelligently di-DAILY WORKER which had been rected are productive of much good, but, unfortu-brot were sold fong before the meet-nately, too many of our so-called conferences, which ing was over. Twenty copies of the were supposed to have for their objects the uplift as a whole of our racial group here in America, have simmered into mere "talkfests" or political powwows The South Side branch of the party that brought dissension rather than unification in our

At the meetings Saturday two young workers expressed a desire to join the League one of them subscribed to vitally concern their welfare. In consequence of this the tours Worker The process of shortsightedness, but little has been accomplished.

THE PROPOSED LABOR CONFERENCE is plan-

obtained, and they will be sent litera- ning to sidestep this pitfall. As we are essentially a ture and invited to come to the meet. laboring class, our primary fight must be for recognition in the field of labor. The economic door of opportunity, now only partially open to us, can, by our

united efforts, be made to swing full open, that we may stand upon the threshold of equal economic opportunity with our white brothers and sisters. If the labor conference will hew to this line they will not have met in vain.

AMERICAN BLACK LABOR CONGRESS

Headed by Mr. Lovette Fort-Whiteman, supported by its organ, "The Champion," and advocating a maze of objectives involving school attendance, tenant and share-farming, organization, child labor, peonage, social life, etc., the American Labor Congress has launched its campaign, to culminate in a convention at Chicago on October 25, 1925. Exhaustive propaganda is being used to depict the aims and purposes of the A. N. L. C., and reports indicate that the Congress is using intensive methods to foster and promote its program. Not being informed, at first hand, of the merits or demerits of the A. N. L. C. movement, the following comments are A CALL has been issued by a provisional com-uttered in a neutral tone, based upon the actual propaganda and mittee for a meeting of the heads of all labor organiza- opinion being used for and against the movement.

workers in Chicago sometime during the coming summer, for the purpose of bringing up for deliberation resembles that of the Marcus Garray movement and, at the same and action every outstanding social effl weighing on time, is not unlike that of W. K. Foster (white) who heads up the THE CONGRESS promises to be something a little so-called Workers' Party of America. In fact, says an organ of out of the "filly stocking" class but of the "flangel shirt" the American Federation of Labor: "Whiteman has been delegated The propaganda of the A. N. L. C. has a dual personality. It of the "silk stocking" class, but of the "flannel shirt" the American Federation of Labor: "Whiteman has been delegated variety—men and women who combine brain and by the Workers' (Communist) party of America, which takes orders brawn in their efforts to wrest not only a living but by the Workers' (Communist) some of the pleasures from this old world of ours from the Russian Third International, to organize an American "THE NEGRO WORKING CLASS ALONE," we read in the prospectus, "has the power with which to Black Labor Conference. It is the purpose to model the 'Congress' bring the new emancipation to the Race in general along the lines of W. Z. Foster's privately-owned Trade Union Edubut this particular social force latent in the life of the Race must first be mobilized, co-ordinated and cational League, and now that his (Foster's) bunco game is playing shaped into a great national medium expressing the out as a money getter among white folks, Foster has turned his social, political and cultural aspirations of the Race." out FURTHER it states: "The American labor con-attention to the Black brethren and has begun an active campaign crimination in factories, mills, mines, on the railroads to sell his quack political nostrum to that class of American citizens."

On the other hand, the propaganda of the A. N. L. C., purports to depict genuine relief to the working classes of the world, aiming ings were held at the corners of 30th the delegates, which are expected from every section at "Imperialism" and holding itself forth as the curative of industrial oppression. From New York comes the rumor that A. N. night. Comrades Zokaitis, Kaplan, means of placing the American black man on equal L. C. is largely composed of unnaturalized West Indians and other aliens who have no claim to the title, "American."

Foster's activities, now on the skids, are well remembered, and the impetus which the so-called communistic wave gained in labor circles some years ago has died out. Then, too it cannot be seen how any movement in the labor world which has aroused the ire of the American Federation of Labor, can hope to succeed. Nevertheless, the A. N. L. C. will be carefully watched by many groups of American workmen; and if it is on the square it will receive support. On the other hand, if it is merely the vehicle of a deluded group which desires to pervert American labor institutions, it will, like its predecessors, be broken up on the rocks of safe and sane American solidarity, not perfect by any means, but the best that could be perfected up to this day and time.

American Negro Labor Congress to Hold Convention in Chicago Soon

An American Negro Labor Congress is to be field in Chicago this

Lovett Fort-Whiteman. gander, with leadquarters at 12 S. Lincoln street, Chicago.

he congress will be made up of gates from maed unions (black and white), representatives from unor- Union Chicago Chaim They Have Used ganized industries delegated from Negro organizations of agricultural workers, and individuals of both

All forms of race prejudice, as right as it carried no phrase prohibiting the matter of equal pay for black and white workers, and discrimination in the union will be discussed, and endeavor made to rem-

prospectus issued by the congress. "may well look with sympathy upon any plans to free Africa from the but so far they have been fruitless. grip of French and British imperialthat daily affect the life of the Negro here.

"The strength of the race rests has the power to lift the race out Bradshaw, of Wheeling. of the mire and break the shackles of the oppressor!"

Nothing But Peaceful Persuagion In Organizing.

Whether officials of the United races who will be invited because Mine Workers used violence, intimidaof their well known advocacy of the tion or coercion in their attempts to cause of the Negro working class. unionize the miners of the West Vir-The congress will bring up for de- ginia Coal Company and thereby violiberation and action every out-lated a federal injunction placed standing social evil weighing on the against them by the late Judge Day-

national viewpoint in the congress Union officials claim they have used and there will be a number of fra nothing but peaceful persuasion in ternal delegates from distant Ne their efforts to unionize the field and that the injunction gave them this

cussed, and endeavor-made to remedy them.

"The American Negro," says the Control of the United Mine Workers will be the Worke have been made to have John L. Lewis international president of the United Mine Workers, to attend the hearing

No Change In Attorneys. counsel; J. Howard Holt, of Moundsville; Thomas Townsend, of Charleston; J. G. Gardner, of Steubenville; J

George R. E. L. Gilchrist, George Cree ber the 25th. and Cecil H. Riggs.

Negro Convicted Saturday. negro, was convicted by a jury on charges of violating the national prohibition laws. When arrested the negro is alleged to have attempted to destroy a bottle containing liquor by dashing it against the wall He testified the bottle contained gasoline and was upheld in this by Emma Simpson, with whom he boarded and by Rev. Walter Drake.

However, he recieved a fine of \$250 and costs and was ordered to jail until the fine had been paid.

AMERICAN NÈGRO LABOR CONGRESS FUND BEGINS TO CLIMB TOWARD COAL

Slowly but surely the \$10,000 drive of the American Negro Labor standing social evil weighing on the against them by the late stady of the complete same time endeavor will be made to establish something of an intering the control of the complete stady of the late stady of terested in furthering the Negro's interest on the political esonomic, and social fierd to faily to this drive

drive a success.

Chicago Negro Labor Conference

of the American Negro La-subjected.

NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS UNDER FIRE

B. NORVAL ALLEN. Local Organizer of Congress.

DURING my tour of the Southern states as organizer of the Amerimuch discontent among the Negro workers employed in the various industries: the turpentine workers, of Florida; the wages paid these men by their employers are far below the level of decent livelihood. Under these present conditions, it is natural that one finds abundance of discontent does not flow from the propagation of place but always from economic oppression:

housing conditions descend to the low ies of uprisings that will result in the degree in which any home-life is a complete overthrow of world imperthing possible and the general arialism that relies for its sole exist-ranger worker live is that of semi-slavery. robbery of the weaker races of the Many of the workers in the turpentine earth. industry are men taken from the penal THE American Negro race problem The conditions on these farms were of with race prejudice, one can see black such a character in which the work- and white children playing to gether ers were subjected to beating, scanty in the South and in sections where clothes, insufficient food, etc. This is the Negro is most hated. The child only typical of the miserable condidoes not evince race prejudice or arrotions to which a large section of the gance until brot in touch with capi-The Local Committee of Action for Negro race of the Southern states is talist institutions — the school, the

msel: J. Howard Holt, of Mounds ference will be made up a delegates black worker brot together of realizing necessary to the ruling class to maintain the from the name local Negro laboring a common interest against the Walker, of St. Clairsville; Robert united will interest its organiza-employing class. It has been a pracoppression. in its working class, and it alone Wilkin, of Weilsburg, and William L tional street by promoting the tice of the operators with the conniv-Bradshaw, of Wheeling.

For the coal company: John A. How. American Negro Labor Congress ance of local authorities to evict ard, William Howard, James M. Ritz which is to convene beginning Octo strikers on a few days' notice. The coal companies in Ohio and Marshall counties have recently resorted to this practice. Owing to the militant spirit of the miners' organizations, they have been able to gain the concessions; the governor of West Virginia has notified West virginia coal operators that hereafter, eviction of strikers from coal company houses must be in conformity with the law. The governor also assured strike leaders that the right of trial by jury in all eviction cases shall be guaranteed.

> The Negro represents the most exploited group in our American life. He is the lowest down and in his struggle for his complete emancipation, his chief and most potent weapon in his industrial strength. The aim of the American Negro Labor Congress is to mobilize, co-ordinate and

shapen into a powerful weapon this prime asset-his industrial strength. The charge that the American Negro Labor Congress is the head of a Red movement among Negroes in this can Negro Labor Congress, I found country is absolutely untrue. It simply represents a new type of Negro leadership which is now assuming the reins of direction, realizing that the Negro problem today is not a local affair but his its relation to all world phenomena.

The leaders in the American Negro Labor Congress comprehend the fullest significance that the political situaany social doctrines at any time or tion at this time in China has for all oppressed races the world over, that ression: the rise of the Riffian people in North-On Chase dirper and plantations the ern Africa is the beginning of a ser-

farms and placed there as peons; in 1911 march of the labor on these farms does not have its origin in the difference of color of skin. No one is born press, platform, etc. It is from the ism. But we cannot escape from the conditions here at home, and we must devote our best energies toward abolishing the social evils that doily affect the Merican Negro is arranging for a large to the Merican Negro in the American Negro is arranging for a large of West Virginia represents a convenient toward abolishing the social evils where the Merican Negro is arranging for a large of West Virginia represents a convenient toward abolishing the social evils where the Merican Negro is arranging for a large of West Virginia represents a convenient toward abolishing the social evils where the Merican Negro is a large of the Negro miners institutions that the child develops the venom making for racial conflict and antagonisms, which have always been shown in the condition of the Negro miners institutions that the child develops the venom making for racial conflict and antagonisms, which have always been shown in the condition of the Negro miners institutions that the child develops the venom making for racial conflict and antagonisms, which have always been shown in the condition of the Negro miners institutions that the child develops the venom making for racial conflict and antagonisms, which have always been shown in the condition of the Negro miners institutions that the child develops the venom making for racial conflict and antagonisms, which have always been shown in the condition of the Negro miners institutions that the child develops the venom making for racial conflict and the condition of the Negro making for a large of the Negro ma Unions, Strikes, etc.

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS CALLS FOR FI

The American Negro Labor Congress is conducting a \$10,000 fund drive. The national committee has begun its organizational work in the southern states liaying sent out ex-pert organizers penetrating every cor-ner of the Negro-courte in population. The national committee feels assured that \$10,000 will be able to put over The provisional committee for call-

ing the American Negro Labor Congress realizing that the Ado has nothing to sell but his Ober power is carrying on a two-fold fight, first to show the Negro workers the advantages of joining and second, to force the unions to admit Negro applican

American Negro Labor Congress

■ EADED by Mr. Lovette Fort - Whiteman, supported by its organ. "The Negro Champion," and advocating a maze of objectives involving school attendance, tenant and sharefarming, organization, child labor, peonage, social life ec., the American Negro Labor Congress has launched its campaign, to culminate in October 25, 1925. Exhaustive propaganda is being used to depict the aims and purposes of the A. N. L.C., and reports indicate that the Congress is using intensive methods or foster and promote its program. Not being informed, at demerits of the A. N. L. C. movement, the following comments are uttered in a neutral tone, based upon the actual propaganda and opinion being used for and against the movement.

The propaganda of the A. N. L. C. has a dual personality. It resembles that of the Marcus Garvey movement and, at the same time, is not unlike that of W. Z by J. D. Whitlow, member of the Foster (white), who heads up the Building Trades Council. "Whiteman has been delegated by the Workers' (Communist) Party of America, which takes orders tion to the colored brethren and The provisional organizing spot." has begun an active campuign to committee is headed by Lovett Amo sell his quack political nostrum to Fort-Whiteman, a Negro writican Negro Congress is to abolthat class of American citizen -

On the other and, the p.opaganda of the A. N. L. C. purports to depict genuine relief to the working classes of the world, aiming at "Imperialism" and holding itself forth as the curative of industrial oppression. From New_ York comes the rumor that A. N. Pullman car workers and rep- workers and absolute equality L C. is largely composed of unnaturalized West Indians and other aliens who have no claim to the title "American."

Foster's activities, now on the skids, are well remembered, and the impetus which the so-called communistic wave gained in labor circles some years ago has died cut. Then, too, it cannot be seen how any movement in the labor world which has aroused the ire of the American Federation of Labor can hope to succeed. Nevertheless, the A. N. L. C. will be carefully watched by many groups of American workmen and, if it is on the square, it will receive support. On the other hand, if it is merely the vehicle of a deluded group which desires to pervert American labor institutions, it will, like its rredecessors, be broken up on the rocks of safe and sane American solidarity, not perfect by any means, but the best that could be perfected up to this day and time.

CLEVELAND O. PRESS MAY 21, 1925 SPEAKS ON INDUSTRY

Organizer for Negro Labor Congress Talks Thursday Night

Lovett Fort-Whiteman of Chicago is to speak on "Discrimination in Industry and the Unions" at Beulah Baptist Church Thursday, 8 p. m. Fort-Whiteman, an organizer for

the American Negro Labor Congress, is speaking under the ausnices of a local committee headed

so-called Workers Party of America. In fact, says an organ of the American Federation of Labor: Negro Labor Congress

Will Meet in Chicago from the Russian Third Interna. October 25th will mark the opening of one of the tional, to organize an American greatest events in the history of the Negroes in America, Colored Labor Conference. It is Colored Labor Conference. It is the American Negro Labor Congress. There will be repthe purpose to model the 'Congress' the American Negro Labor Congress. There will be repalong the lines of W. Z. Foster's resented at this Congress labor unions of the whole countries. privately owned Trade Union Edu-try, which are made up of Negroes or brack and white cational League, and now that his members, also other bodies of Negrol labor organizations

(Foster's) bunco game is playing and Negro agricultural workers, as well as unorganized out as a money-getter among white holks. Foster has turned his atten. Negro workers in the writes, mails, factories and shops.

er and organizer and collabor ish industrial discrimination ating with him are men and between whites and blacks, to and neighborhood protective class

have been organized in most of the large cities of the east to popularize the American Negro Labor Congress, and mem-

Not a small part in popular izing the Congress and bring organizations to get those bodies to co-operate with and join this Labor ing its message to the distantDefense organization which will defend all class war prisoners, I. W. V. parts of the country is being A. F. of L. workers, Communists and unions was closely discussed and played by the NEGRO CHAMany other workers caught by the capi-plans of work laid out. Every branch PION, a newspaper being pub talist tyrannies in this country and is instructed to make industrial and lished by the national commit internationally.

trade union work a special order of the congress of the congress of the congress that the congress of th The NEGRO CHAMPION is Locally, some twenty-five unions business at each meeting in order to published in Chicago twice and fraternal organizations sent dele-stimulate interest and activity on the month and can be secured fromgates to the Defense Conference, a part of every member of organizations the office of the American Negood showing for the short period of in this work. gro Labor Congress at 19 Snecessary work. Lincoln street. It sells for five The mass meeting in the evening place in the International Ladies' Garcents a copy. Subscription the 28th was given full support nent Workers' Union and a number rates, \$1 per year. Bundle or and resulted in a most enthusiastic of left wing candidates have been ders may be purchased at three mass demonstration and gave a fine elected to the local union executives cents a copy up to 50 copies send-off to the newly organized In and to the joint boards. The machine The NEGRO CHAMPION, beternational Labor Defense organiza has contested a few on the usual fake sides carrying the latest newstion. about the organization of the Chicago Industrial Organizers Meet. lets explaining the situation in Locals

women trade unionists of his fight all racial prejudice. Jim race. Included are officials of Crowism, lynching and the the asphalt workers' union, Ne- many evils so deeply affecting gro plumbers, cooks and wait- the life of the American Negro. ers' unions, longshoremen, ag- The Congress will fight for ricultural workers, seamen, equal pay for black and white resentatives of organizations on all fields—social, economic like the Chicago Negro Wo political. In short, its aim is: men's Household League, a united American working

Among the aims of the Amer-

Local committees of action BUILD LABOR DEFENSE TO AID ALL CLASS WAR PRISONERS IS LEADING RESOLVE OF CHICAGO COMMUNISTS

bers of the organizing committees on the South nembership organization of the International Labor Defense organization to establish local committees on a broadest possible basis was stressed at the G. C. C. meeting of Wirkers gress a really representative (Communist) Party, Local Chicago, by Thurber Lewis, in making the report gathering of the Negroes inon the successful National Defense Conference on June 28. Every party member should be on the ob in his local union and fraternal

Some local elections have taken reasons. It was reported that leaf-American Negro Labor Con gress, carries news of the con At the last industrial organizers' 2, 9 and 22, had been distributed in ditions and life of the Negromeeting 20 party and Y. W. L. units the "Market."

peoples all over the world. Itswere present and the matter of tac. The strike of Amalgamated Clothpictures and cartoons "hit thetics, resolutions and work in the trade ing Workers in Chicago at the International Tailoring company and the role of the United Garment Workers NEGRO as scabs was reported upon. Party members were urged to give complete support to the Amalgamated strike TO HOLD and to expose and fight the scabbing tactics of the United Garment Workers in the midst of this struggle.

The progressive painters' group WEE program for the coming convention was outlined, among the points being South Side Branch and financing of the congress, and directed 100 per cent organization, direct elec South Side Branch and that the C. E. C. of the party in the tion of general officers, against expulsions of painters and other delegates from central labor bodies, for a labor party, for amalgamation, etc.

left wing in the near future.

port be given to the work among the Negro problem, will speak. Negro workers, especially to the trade William Anderson, a Negro work from all parts of the country, especially union committee working in the Call William Anderson, a Negro work the Southern States Minor and Edunion committee working in that field er will speak on the structures of the Southern States. Minor and Edfor the American Negro Labor Con-Negro workers for race equality and speaking tour through the negro dispress to be held on October 25. gress to be held on October 25.

Hands Off China Meeting.

was reported on, despite a continual program will be rendered. rainfall. The hall was filled, a number of Chinese workers and students present. Three Chinese speakers and a number of contacts gotten with them.

On July 4, will take place the Anti-Imperialist Week at Beyer's Grove, end of California Ave. car line. The fourth annual Communist picnic is also held in conjunction with the Hands Off China, Mexico, Haiti, etc... protest demonstration.

The following new members were secured into the party:

Douglas Park English4
Irving Park English1
Douglas Park Jewish3
South Side English2
Northwest Jewish4
South Slav2
Polish North Side2
Polish South Side3
Cicero English1
German2
Russian 1

The following resolution was adopted by the city central committee:

"The C. C. C. having considered the resolution on the South Slavic Federation, adopted by the central executive committee, declares:

"It is in thoro harmony with and endorses the C. E. C. resolution. The C. E. C. is correct in calling attention

Y. W. L. Speakers

In the machinists' local, prepara operating with the South Side branchthat the south side office has already tions are going on for a complete turn of the Workers (Communist) Party in been fitted up with three desks, chairs. out to the national conference of the conducting an anti-imperialism mass a typewriter, and a stenographer emmeeting tonight (Thursday) in the Robert Minor has been assigned by ed conference with Mr. Whiteman bination, for the black. The dream

betterment of their conditions.

A successful Hands Off China pro-senting the Young Workers' League ment with the National Association work out a better program for the test meeting on Wednesday, June 24, Admission is free. A short musical for Advancement of Colored People, colored working man of America.

> JUNE 13, 1925 NEGROES, RADICALISM AMONG June ** 1925

called attention to the present wor Miss., who has been in Chicago the of the Communist leaders among the past two years on account of being not bring the issue out in this conc ored people. This is a characte driven out of Toomsuba and who was some headway due to the fact that the Russia, has not communicated with any colored people, as a race, are very of the comrades since his departure, easily persuaded and listen with in but present accounts in the Russianeasily persuaded and listen with in but present accounts in Nevertheless, Mr. Green says, terest to any glib talker who maket language papers tell of his arrival in "rouge" is the deep lying motive, them great promises.

The Third (Communist) Internationa given in his honor. has placed the work of securing a strong organization of negro Communists in the hands of Lovett Fort. Whiteman, himself colored, who recently, it is reported, returned from Moscow where he got his instructions in person. Fort-Whiteman has just completed a speaking trip through WAI western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan in the interest of the American Negro Labor Congress, to be held in Chicago this summer. For reasons which are not known Fort-Whiteman, in this, is working directly from Moscow, it is said, and not under instructions from the central executive committee of the Communist Party in this respondence for the Associated Ne-

who have been in charge of the localing the international trend of office during Whiteman's absence, re-events, have refer with much interall over the country for the congress. The Chicago Tribune Allen stated that a six months' lease the underlying Allen stated that a six months' lease the unde was taken on the south side ffice at motor now 35th street and Indiana avenue, Chi- seen by some. cago, and it was planned to make it The editorial states that Wilthe national headquarters of negro liam Green, president of the Amerfrom the national office of the Workers'

Party of America that the headquar-ters of negro activities would have to be continued at 19 S. Lincoln street and the office in the "Black Belt" re-the American Negro Labor Con-the American Negro Labor Con-the American Negro Labor Con-the American Negro Labor Con-the Negroes had a garded as a branch. To further confuse matters. Ruthenberg later informed Allen that the executive committee of the Communist International had assumed entire control of the international work among negroes and the United States advance no more funds to the negro organizers until the committee appointed by the C. I. arrives The Young Workers' League is co in the United States. Allen stated for a considerable period following, they could help establish such an

Trade Union Committee Formed for avenue Robert Minor has been assigned by Community House, 3201 S. Wabash the Workers' Party to the correspondavenue Robert Minor, Communist writer country concerning the Negro Labor Labor to the carroonist and authority on the Congress. Many inquiries and donanort he given to the work area to the control of the congress. tions towards the cause are coming tricts of the South. The national office He said: There will also be speakers repre of the party has concluded an arrangewhereby their legal staff will give aid He is not treated fairly by the unto any negro organizers who may get ions, and we must find a way to

into trouble in the Southern States help his development." through their activities in behalf of the congress. enight has several time Protective Association of Toomsuba, ism?" he was asked.

f activity that appears to be making sent to attend the Peasant Congress in Moscow and numerous demonstrations

Washington, D. C .- (Staff Cor-Howell Phillips and Norval Allen, gro Press.)-Those who are study-

gress to be field of Chicago in October Green declares it is a communistrated. The congress is promoted by a group under the direction of the respective of their own, but that would take a miracle to bring about.

"Red Communism means dictaion by the populace.

This representative of the Asso- worst enemy. on this very subject in Chicago, of the third internationale, of borrecently. The conference was prior ing from within, of infiltration and to Mr. Green's warning, and the undermining with a final storming apostle of sovietism was asked of the works through the holes in whether there is not something the crumbling democratic governdark lingering in the woodpile of ment, is one of the wildest delusions the coming October meeting. He which ever took hold of social and declared frankly that there is not. political lunatics in this country.

"No, this is an honest effort to

"Is it not true, however, that you feel that the only way this Aaron Davis, of the Neighborhood help can come is through soviet-

"I may believe it, but we will

gress. I know, because of my belief in communism, that it is coupled up with the congress, but it is

not the plan."

and the Tribune proceeds to advise colored America what a foolish and dangerous thing this will be, adding significantly, "for the black." Negro Better Off In America Than

In Africa.

that the Negro is better off in A- been right. merica than in Africa; it speaks of the racial prosperity, particularly in New York, Chicago and other large cities and declares:

"In the great northern cities, particularly New York and Chicago, there are prosperous Negro communities, possessing real estate and other property. There are times when unemployment hits the colored population with greater severity than the white, but considering all the deep-rooted emotions and instincts involved in the relations of the two races their association together in communities has been a fairly good compromise which for the most part works.

"The Negro is better off here

tion of Lovett Fort-Whiteman, an torship and the dictatorship of a avowed communist, who has but minority over the majority imposrecently returned form an extend- ed by violence. We cannot amaged tour of Russia, where he had ine a worse thing for the colored been a delegate to the internation- people of the United States than ale, and remained in the country that they should be persuaded that where he was honored in royal fash- order by force. Any Negro who , thinks that is his own people's

Thoughtful People of Both Groups

Looking Far Ahead.

Thoughtful people of both groups are looking for ahead on this matter of racial consciousness, from international viewpoint. As pointed out in previous dispatches of the A. N. P., the entire matter is at present seriously aggravated by the conditions in Africa and China, super locations of color complex. The situation has become so critical for "white supremacy' in Northern America, that the tri-color nation has sent Marshal Petain, the hero of Verdun, to direct a terrible offensive against the Riffs, to be launched in September. This drive will unquestionably be decisive; it will either rout the Riffs and naintain in uncertain fashion white control aver the African continent. or it will drive new allies to the Riffs; these will come from those nations who have bitter hatred for The Tribune proceeds to advise the big nations where might has Unions, Strikes, etc.

Negro Workers Gather Here workers and farmers in America. **MEET OPENS** SUNDAY NIGHT

Bishop William Montgomery Brown, expelled by the house of bishops from the church for his labor views, has sent a telegram to the American Negro Labor Congress informing them he will be able to speak before the Tuesday evening mass meeting

Many Delegates Arrive From South and East of the large industrial centers of the south and east to attend the sessions of the American Negro Cabor Con-

gress which opens Sunday night, Oct. 25 with a grand (celebration at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Ave., corner East 31st St.

Delegates from the mining districts of West Virginia, the steel mills of Pennsylvania and the pottery works of Ohio have already arrived.

Telegrams from the union organizations in Louisiana, Texas and Florida have arrived notifying the congress arrangements committee that delegates are on the way.

All delegates to the congress are being registered at the American Negro Labor Congress headquarters, 3456 Indiana Ave. and then they are quartered in a nearby hotel.

"The workers and farmers of Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama are looking forward to the opening of the American Negro Labor Congress in Chicago as a new epoch in the life of the Negro in the South," declared Norval Allen, southern organizer for the American Negro Lathe representative of The DAILY WORKER upon his arrival in Chicago. "The organized and unorganized workers and farmers of the South are sending delegates to this congress."

The sessions of the congress which will take place during the day will be open to the public and the representatives of all the newspapers. During the evening there will be large mass meetings at which speakers of the different races will talk on teh work before the Negro

tion. The American Negro Labor Congress, force and revolution were to be admeeting in Chicago, has been besought by an al-vocated. leged Soviet agent to hang pictures of Lenine pen at the Chicago Conference. and Trotzky on the walls of the convention hall and What actually happened may be to join the Red Internationale. Similar propalearned from a perusal of its resolutions rublished in another column. ganda has been carried on for some time past The Congress calls upon the govin the South and in communities in the middle ernment to abolish segregation in West, where there are many Negro workmen.

President Green of the American Federation citizens and to banksh the color

of Labor has warned all Negroes associated with are urged not to submit to the authat body to have nothing to do with the Com-thority of courts where they are munist agitators. It is likely that his interven-not called as jurors. tion will upset the scheme to sovietize the Chicago franchisement in American cities are Labor Congress. The Negro is conservative by criticised, as is also the great Amerinstinct and has been doing well enough gress struck a blow at the Klan at economically since the war to be amply satisfied jim crow in public places, and the with his vastly improved condition.

Moscow is the pretended friend of every ele-cilities for colored people wherement in every country through which it can hope ever there are separate schools for to injure those who hold aloof from its doctrines Clearly there is a great difference and ignore its promises of beatitude for the between what the Labor Congress masses. These promises are impudently false was supposed to do and what it actually did. After all only this Under Soviet system the worker is theoretically a latter counts. sovereign, but in fact a serf, ruthlessly held in Certainly there is nothing radica subjection by a minority dictatorship. Leninism ed above. In one form or another and Czarism differ only in externals. The sys-similar resolutions have been passed tem is exactly the same and produces the same by every great National body of Neeffects. The workman's lot is harder in Russia M. E. Church to the National Asto-day than it is in any other country.

The American workers know this and are bor Congress, in an interview with therefore sworn enemies of sovietism. There NEGRO AF. L. CONGRESS is no likelihood that any considerable number of genuine American workers can be duped by the audacious and hyprocritical fictions which are the stock in trade of the Third Internationale.

score delegates rican Negro Labor Congu Thicago last week and evoked the forty delegates. It was voted to bublicity from the deliveress send delegates to a world congress of Negroes which Communists expect to

Communists

Congress, it was said, was hold in Berlin next year. CTOPER 27, 1925

Busy Moscow

The indefatigable trouble-makers of Moscow are now trying to utilize the American Negroes for the purposes of the Communist world revolution to the purposes of the Communist world revolution.

The Congress, it was said, was hold in Berlin next year, backed by the communists and the bolshevills of Russia. At was reported as advocating any overthrow of government, and of our present the full of the capitalists, the full of the capitalists. The full of the capitalists, the full of the capitalists, the full of the capitalists. The full of the full of the capitalists and the bolshevills of Russia. At was reported as advocating any overthrow of government, and of our present the full of the fu

not be achieved by peaceable means,

This is what was supposed to hap-

government departments, to open West Point and Annapolis to all IN L. W line in all its military forces.

The practice of excluding Negroes from juries is condemned. Negroes

Residential segregation and disican recreation-lynching. The Condishonesty of school boards, which fail to provide equal educational fathe for the races

sociation for the Advancement of Colored People.

PASSES RESOLUTIONS

To Send Delegates To World Congress Of Negroes In Berlin In 1926 Rap Firestone Rubber Plan

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 4 .- Saturday at its closing session, the American which centered in Russia under Next Labor Congress adopted resonuted for Congress adopted resonuted for Congress adopted resonuted for Congress adopted resonute for Congress of the societ government.

Not only would revolutionary effect among Southern negroes in the United States be encouraged

ritopiality in Morocco, it was declared.

If the very directone's, plant of developing the part of the world for a struggle against was denomiced by the congress as a

"The national committee calling the American Very the American Very the congress of the matter of the American very the congress of the American very the American very the congress of the congress of the American very the congress of the congre "scheme which will benefit only

American money lords and cause the the Negroes of Liberia endless suffering." ss met Soviet Russia was condemned by

Communist Agitation Disclosed in Documents Of. ficially Noted in Washington

WASHINGTON- (AP) -Communist agitators with backing from Russia are disclosed in documents officially noted in Washington as chiefly instrumental in organizing the American Negro Labor congress, which is scheduled to meet Sunday in Chicago.
The purpose of "awakening to

revolutionary significance" the negro "workers and peasants of the Southern provinces of North America," is setforth in a description of the plan for the congress circulated through communist organizations on both sides of the Atlantic by the press bureau of the third internationale. The American Federation of Labor, through William Green, its president, has issued a statement denouncing the whole affair, and has warned trades unions organizations to refrain from having anything to do

AMBITIOUS 'RED' PROGRAM OUTLINED

An ambitious communistic program is outlined for the negro in the description noted here. This consists of a manifesto under the signature of Lovett Ford-Whitman, who is identified as a negro delegate to the third internationale,

brought back and the United States under this program, but the conshould abandon its claim to extrater gress, when assembled, would be urged to take the leadership in an

the American Negro Labor congress had a large communist nucleus." the manifesto said, "and this national committee sending out organizers through the country, has succeeded in organizing a large number of local committees of action in many towns and cities for the purpose of popularizing and drawing in an increasing number of militant elements into the American congress movement.

The American communist party has not yet gained a foothold in the southern provinces of North America, and through the creation of these local committees for the American Negro Labor congress in the souther provinces, we see the beginning of the tension of the communist party in those parts. In many of those provinces the negroes are in a majority over the whites and it is in the South that the negro is most oppressed. Thus, it will mean in this part of America that the overwhelming majority of the communist party will be members of the black race.

SEEK TO ABOLISH 'JIM CROWISM"

"The social demands uppedmost in the minds of the negro masses of America are that of the abolition of 'Jim Crowism,' that is, racial separation; political enfranchisement; equal opportunities of employment for white and black; measures on the part of the federal government against the practice of lynching; larger appropriations for educational facilities for negro children in the Southland: the abolition of the lines of residential segregation, etc. The congress will take up these social problems for deliberation and action.'

President Green said his attention had first been called to the congress by letters and telegrams from union members solicited to participate, and he responded with a declaration that "communism in America was comparable to the boll weevil in the cotton fields.'

"The American Federation of Labor has not and will not approve of such a congress," he said. "It will not be held to benefit the negro but to instill into the lives of that race the most pernicious doctrine-race hatred.

"The originators of the congress conduct a number of communist organizations with interlocking directorates that work under the direction of Moscow. A number of unions composed of colored men have been deceived into sendi delegates. I wish to warn a gro members of trade unions that they are being led into a trap that will eventually be that undoing."

THAT LABOR CONGRESS

The Americal Negro Labor Congress has come and gone. It met in Chicago during the week of Oct. 25 and carried out its program at the Metropolitan community center without "let or hindrance," although the significant presence of so many police officers and secret service men must have been annoying to those most interested in the movement.

And to those representing certain interests inimical to purpose let forth by this congress, there came a wave of cisappoieme. Of the week drew to a close and there were no wild communistic demonstrations, no instruction lead from Moscow, and no demands for an instant revolution to overthrow our government. For months these interests, employing certain daily papers as mouthpieces, warned our workers not to attend the most. They declared that it was a scheme to trap them into the Bolsheviki.

William E. Greene, head of the largest Jim Crow organization in the world, issued wornings to his segregated charges warning them the key would attend the sessions at their own risk. He suddenly adopted a fatherly attitude toward them—he was warning them for their own good—not that it mattered to him. He just couldn't stand idly by and see his American laboring brother go wrong.

Well, the congress met. The sessions were orderly. There were fiery speeches, to be sure, but no other speech will arouse our laborers. There was a talk by William Montgomery Brown, recently unfrocked bishop of the Episcopal church. He told the delegates that there is but one religion—the religion of service to one's fellow man. He said many things that were good to hear because they came from one who is a martyr to his beliefs—because he allowed himself to be driven (Jim Crowed, he called it) out of the Episcopal council of bishops at 81 years of age because he dared state what he believed.

The congress, according to its slogan, will fight for the unification of the workers of the world and of all races. Our greatest power in the world economic scheme of things lies in our labor, one of the organizers declared, and unless this labor is brought together as a unit it is wasted energy. No matterwhat we think of the methods employed by this congress to procure its means to function we are bound to admit that its manifesto is true.

As to the good it has accomplished we are not in a position to say now, but we know it cannot have accomplished less than many more pretentious gatherings that have taken place within the last few years.

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

The American Negro Labor Congress, which has just closed its much-heralded convention in Chicago, was misnamed. It should have been called "The Rushing-To-Ruin Conventionski," for beneath the veneer of protest against segregation, unequal wages, Jim-Crowism, and other evils we readily admit exist in this country in overflowing measure and which the A. X. L. C. used as a smoke screen, there was the subtle and at times outspoken advocacy of the establishment in America of the Soviet Government of Rossia. Sporadic outbursts of unrestrained applause revealed all too clearly the Communistic souls of the delegates, who, it was readily apparent, are instrumentalities of white Communistic leaders, who, having failed in their past undertaking samong their own group, have now turned to Segrees, hoping to stir up such an unreal action make "goats" of the Negro labor of this country.

The arguments that the aims of the Congress should and would be consummated AT ANY COST, and that the Government had failed in its custodianship of the working classes, even sinks into minor importance compared with the resonant revolutionary spirit which arose among the mixed delegations of alleged workers, from many of whose lips a foreign tongue or peculiar twang fell. The dull, expressionless eyes of the white delegates was only equaled by the languid drawl and quasi-Russian tongue of the leaders of the Congress.

For the sake of honesty, we would like to ask Organizer Lovett-Fort-Whiteman, alias "James Jackson," who admits that he had to a coross the seas to be properly "instructed" in the ways of American Government and the needs of American workmen, a few questions. Are there not enough organizations in America already at work upon the social and labor problems to make a proper vehicle for the designs of the A. N. L. C.? Is there such a vast gulf between the work rewards meted out to American laborers that the questionable doctrines of Moscow have to be brought over here as a solvent? What of the American leaders, white and black? Are their life and labor absolute failures, notwithstanding the wonderful progress which all labor, white and black, is surely making under their statesmanlike guidance? Does not all labor, if properly nurtured, turn into capital? And are not the American transitions good enough for us, without stirring up advices from Russia, Asia and Turkestan?

We hoped that the A. N. L. C. was on the square, but we find that it is another mushroom labor fantasie, weak in structure, meaningless in purpose, and in contravention to American progress. Unions, Strikesetc.

TO ROUSE NEGROES

OCTOBER 24, 1925 Chicago Convention Iomorrow Designed to Make Race Revolutionary.

MOSCOW'S AID ALLEGED: LABOR UNIONS WARNED

Attack on Southern States' Laws and "Inequalities" Special Object, Manifesto Declares.

By the Associated Press.

bring the American negro into the and drawing in an increasing numrevolutionary fold.

gress, which is meeting in Chicago tomorrow, is shown in the descriptive diterature, of which official note has been taken in Washington, to have been taken in Washington, to been organized chiefly by Communists, negro labor congress in the Southern with backing from Russia, for the provinces we see the beginning of

the Third Internationale. It is put out race. under the signature of Lovett Forddelegate to the Third Internationale.

Union Men Warned Away.

in the manifesto proclaims the pur-pose also of redressing what it regards as the social grievances of American negroes, Mr. Green declares "it will not be held to benefit the negro, but to instill into the lives of that race the most pernicious doctrine

A number of trades organizations have been "deceived into sending delegates," Mr. Green states, in warning "all negro members of trade unions that they are being led into a trap that will eventually be their undoing.

Race War Part of Plan.

than eye even beyond the negro citizenry of America, the ambitious program, as set forth, would have the congress also take the leadership in an attempt to "rally the negro races of the world for a struggle against world imperialism."

As uppermost among the social demands of the negro "workers and peasants of the Southern provinces of North America," to which the congress would address itself, the manifesto includes the "abolition of 'jimcrowism,' or racial separation.

It sets forth that the "national committee" calling the congress has "succeeded in organizing a large number of local committees of action in many towns and cities for the purpose of popularizing and drawing an increasing number of militant elements" into the movement.

Aimed Specially at South.

"The national committee calling the American negro labor congress has a large Communist nucleus," the manifesto said, "and this national committee, sending out organizers through the country, has succeeded in organizing a large number of local committees of action in many towns and Communist agitators are seeking to cities for the purpose of popularizing

tionary significance" the negroes of in those parts. In many of those provinces the negroes are in a ma-

Whitman, who is identified as a negro the minds of the negro masses of America are that of the abolition of 'jimcrowism,' that is, racial separation, political enfranchisement, equal opportunities of employment for white Negro trades unionists whose par and black, measures on the part of the American Federation of Labor, through children in the Southland, the abolition islands, is expected to arrive to-day. its president, William Green, to re of the lines of residential segregation, frain from any connection with it. etc. The congress will take up these

EQUAL NEGRO LABOR RIGHTS DEMANDED

Want No Jim Crow Unions, Radical Leader Tells Con-

gress Here. OCTOBER 26, 1925

How to get the Negro into trade unions and how to make the trade unions accord equality to him was the topic at the American Negro Labor congress which began a week's sessions this morning in the Metropolitan community center, 3118 Giles avenue. About seventy-five delegates, from labor and farmer organizations are here for the meeting according to Lovett Fort Whiteman, communist leader, who has charge of the congress.

"The aim of the congress is to mobilize and to coordinate into a fighting machine the most enlightened and militant and class-conscious workers of the race in the struggle of the race for the abolition of lynching, Jim Crowism, industrial discrimination, political disfranchisement and segregation of the ber of militant elements into the race," Fort Whiteman declared. In an The American Negro Labor Con American congress movement, attack on President William Green of which is meeting in Chicago to "The American Communist party the American Federation of Labor, who attack on President William Green of

"No Jim Crow Unions."

"We want no Jim Crow unions. We purpose of "awakening to revo-the extension of the Communist party demand that the American Federation of Labor tear down the barriers that segregate us from the white workers

"The natural enemies of the Negro "The social demands uppermost in are the boss, the landlord and the capitalist."

Island Radical Expected.

the congress to-day are H. V. Phillips, Negro trades unionists whose par, and the first and the part of the first and the part of the ticipation in the congress has been frederal Government against the prac. Otto Hulswood of New York, William solicited have been warned by the for educational facilities for negro Francis, radical editor of the Virgin American Federation of Labor through statements for negro Francis, radical editor of the Virgin

In a statement denouncing the social problems for deliberation and in Pythian hall, 207 East Social whole purpose of the congress, which action." meeting of the congress held last night at which addresses were made by Fort Whiteman, E. N. Taylor, a Chicago attorney, and several others. A number of white communist leaders were also in attendance at the meeting.

VEW YORK CITY GRAPHIC OCTOBER 26, 1925

Barred by Negroes



OCTOBER 29, 1925

Moscow Reds

(Photo Graphic.)

jurisdiction take a watchful interest in the American Negro Labor congress now being held in Chicago, because, according to information in which they have complete reliance, it is a result of the activity of agents of the Moscow Communists - and therefore is connected with the whole problem of America's official attitude toward Communism and toward recognition of the Russian government specifically.

They take an additional interest independent of how serious or ridiculous this effort of the Russian Communists to organize the American colored people may be as a menace to the American government, because they know that a movement inciting the American Negro to revolution, if it goes any distance at all, is certain to entail unhappy experiences to the Negroes concerned, and make the lot of the American Negro generally less fortunate.

100 Red Agents at Work in U. S.

According to the information on which the American government depends, Moscow has upward of a hun-THE proposal to display pictures dred paid agents steadily at work in

of Leon Trotsky (above), Russian America. Possibly because good times leader, and the late Nikolai Lenine and other conditions make the work was voted down at the American unpropitious among white labor unions, Negro Labor Congress in Chicago. the aim is focussed at present on laying the ground work and setting up N. Y. C. HERALD TRIBUND

the preliminary organization looking to what foreigners less informed about the American Negro than ourselves sometimes speak of as a "black revolution." That phrase sounds ridiculous to Americans, but Communists and other foreigners use it, the former with hope, the latter with warning.

Incite Black
with hope, the latter with warning.
The Communist agents reveal their purpose to some of the Negroes they approach, but to others they come merely with the professed purpose of organizing Negro labor unions. The point is carefully made that some of the American colored people drawn into the American colored people drawn into the movement are wholly innnocent

Plotters at Negro Labor indisposition to make any change in Congress in Chicago Soviet government. The Russian govtention of abandoning propaganda in other countries, but the Americans charged with watching their activities Secretly at Work Say the work is kept up by the Third Internationale. This is much like President Coolidge stopping an activity as President but keeping it up as head

Among those scheduled to address 100 Soviet Agents

About 500 attended the opening neeting of the congress held last night a Pythian hall, 207 East some second to the congress were made by Fort.

Revolutionists and Re
as President but keeping it up as head of the Republican party. The amount of money being spent on organizing Communism in America is estimated at more than \$1,000,000 a year. fusal to RecognizeRussia

By Mark Sullivan

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It is not as clearly proved that this money comes from Moscow as are some of the other facts here stated, but those who have made it their business to know do not doubt that Moscow is WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Admin-the origin of the money. It cannot istration officials having appropriate well come from elsewhere. There may be one or two Communists in America

groups of workmen; but the aggregate of the contributions not coming from Russia cannot amount to as much as 10 per cent of the total amount of

money spent.

Many Americans are unable to sym-Many Americans are unable to sympathize with the State Department's watchfulness, and they deplore its rigidity. The problem of the mental attitude that liberal Americans, and of America officially, should have toward these Communists and their propaganda is baffling. Persons devoted to the American tradition of free speech dislike to be in the position of condemning any free speech whatever. An attitude frequently expressed is that no kind of words ought to be opposed or forbidden; that we should take no step until action is used. The trouble about this theory in the Plan Is Shown in Literacase of the Communists is that when action comes at all it will come all at once. Their whole plan is to lay out an organization for a revolution, and then "at the proper time," as their about overnight.

The purpose, as officially stated, is government of the United States shall be seized by the proletariat through revolution. It is the last phase in the official purpose that distinguishes the Communists from other so-called radical movements.

Red Purchasing Agents Admitted

sistent mental attitude and an honest revolutionary fold. official attitude about the Communists, official attitude about the Communists, the Russian government and the Third The American negro labor con success. Our Nego citizens are eyal, they

at least he has overwhelming support solicted have been warned by the posed to the pernicious doctrines imported from Congress. The law under which Americaa Federation of Labor, from Russia and will not be deceived by the Mr. Kellogg has recently refused ad through its president, William Green, Soviet propaganda in this country, toward one of the few acts ever passed by to refrain from any connection which our government, at times, seems uncongress without a dissenting of the in with it.

Congress without a dissenting of the in with it.

Congress without a dissenting of the in with it.

Congress without a dissenting of the in with it.

a war-time measure, but was passed whole purpose of the congress, which in 1920 and signed by President Wilson in the manifesto proclaims the purpose of redressing what it re-

ture Exhibited in Washington

ceived Into Sending Delegates

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-(AP)-

Internationale is increased by the fact gress which is meeting in Chicago that there are two sets of Russian agents in America: One set is engaged tomorrow is shown in the descriptive in laying the ground work for a revo-literature, of which offical note has lution; the other set is engaged in

fusal to recognize the Russian govern. Negro trades unionists whose parment. In the former part of the policy ticpation in the congress has been

pose also of redressing what it regards as the social grievances of American negroes, Mr. Green declares "it will not be held to benefit the negro but to instill into the lives of that race the most pernicous doctrine-race hatred."

who contribute; there also may be REENSBORO, N.C., Recent have been "deceived into sending delegates," Mr. Green states, in warning "all negro members of trade unions that they are being led into a trap that will eventually be their undoing."

As uppermost among the social demands of the regro "workers and peasants of the southern provinces of North America," to which the congress would address itself, the manifesto includes the "abolition of 'Jim Crowism' or racial separation.

FITTSBURG PA. TELEGRAPE OCTOBER 27, 1925

Negroes Not Communists. The so-called American Negro Labor Congress, which is meeting at Chicago this welk, has been repudiated by leaders of the race as unrepresentative of our Negro WANT FULL EQUALITY purpose states, bring the revolution NEGROES WARNED citizens. The explanation is scarcely necessary for anyone who takes the trouble to in effect that at the proper time the Many Organizations De- read the names of the professional agitators on the program, men who are not repre- Jury System, Army, Navy hood. sentative of any respectable class of citizens of this country.

There seems no doubt that Russial ,Soviet Communist agitators are seeking to agents have been working in the United One difficulty in arriving at a con- bring the American negro into the States seeking to infect Negroes with their doctrines, but they have met with little



buying vast quantities of goods, cot-been taken in Washington, to have believe in the government under which they which closed a three day ton, farm machinery and the like. One been organized chiefly by communitive and have no use for Communist ideas. meet Friday. is obliged to infer that our government makes a distinction between these ists, with backing from Russia, for The president of the American Association ment makes a distinction between the purpose of "awakening to revo- for the Advancement of Colored People re- "Full social equality" was demandtwo groups of Communist agents. The the purpose of "awakening to revofirst group we outlaw. The government prevents their coming in when it lutionary significance" the negroes
can find out they are coming, and ex- of America.

rot one Negro was accused of espicinage or
they are here. The other group, however, which comes with money to buy scriptive manifesto for the congress,
oods, apparently is not interfered
which has been circulated through

with

lor the Advancement of Colored People re"Full social equality" was demandthe World War ed today in resolutions adopted by
the Merican Nogro Labor congress
the Merican Nogro Labor congress
the Merican Nogro Labor congress also goes on record for
the convening of an international
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race congress to discuss methods of
the convening of the wat in the World War ed today in resolutions adopted by
the Merican Nogro Labor congress
the Merican No

There is the same confusion in the communist organizations on both whatever declarations may be made by ing of formes out to take the renting and sell-ing of formes out the hands of printed the propagandists and revolutionists bureau of the third internationale. It as typical of the opinions of American Nesian government, they are beginning Lovett Ford-Whitman, who is idento advocate recognition of it.

Interest the same confusion in the communist organizations on both whatever declarations may be made by ing of formes out of the hands of printed the propagandists and revolutionists bureau of the third internationale. It as typical of the opinions of American Nesian government, they are beginning Lovett Ford-Whitman, who is idento advocate recognition of it.

Interest the same confusion in the communist organizations on both whatever declarations may be made by ing of formes out of the hands of printed in the propagandists and revolutionists bureau of the third internationale. It as typical of the opinions of American Nesian government, they are beginning Lovett Ford-Whitman, who is idento advocate recognition of it. sian government, they are beginning Lovett Ford-Whitman, who is idento advocate recognition of it.

So far Secretary Kellogg's policy is internationale.

Clearly directed toward rigid exclusion of Communist propagandists and responsible to recognize the Pursuity grands and responsible to the third and the doctrine of the whites at the expense of Nervice and the second whates are condemned by the congress as a law forbidding the congress pass a law forbidding the overthrow of governments by force Our of the whites at the expense of Nervice and the congress and responsible to the third and the doctrine of the whites at the expense of Nervice and the congress as a law forbidding the congress pass a law forbidding the overthrow of governments by force Our of the whites at the expense of Nervice and the congress as a law forbidding the congress pass a law forbidding the overthrow of governments by force Our of the whites at the expense of Nervice and the congress as a law forbidding the congress pass a law forbidding the overthrow of governments by force Our of the whites at the expense of Nervice and the congress as a law forbidding the congress as a law forbidding the congress pass as a law forbidding the co the overthrow of governments by force. Our of the whites at the expense of Ne-Negro citizens, as a whole, are equally op- abolition of all laws which forbid military, air and naval forces in time at least he has overwhelming support solicted have been warned by the posed to the pernicious doctrines imported the intermarriage of persons of dif-

Red Chicago Labor Con- He said:

gress Plans Campaign **Backed By Communists**

OF BLACK AND WHITE

And Ku Klux Are Scor-

Chicago - Country-wide publicity was given to the sessions of the American Negro Labor Congress

Social Equality

gro womanhood" in a demand for

vorite with the radicals making up gro while such nation holds our race the congress. Richard Moore, dele- and class in subjection and inequalgate from New York, said, amid ap- ity." ever the policy of slavish submission preached by such so-called leaders of the race as Booker T. Washington, who was perfectly willing to repudiate the demand of the race for social equality.

Bishop Brown The meeting place was packed as

William Montgomery Brown, white, aged and well-to-do clergyman of Galion, O., whose advocacy of communism and assaults on the theology of the Christian churches cost him his episcolacy at the recent convention of the Episcopal church, described the way in which he was "Jim-crowed, railroaded, and steam rollered out of the Episcopal church.

The bishop got a big hand from the 500 in attendance when he assailed the church for its "reactionary tendencies and its condoning of race prejudice, race antagonism and lynching.'

Bishops Are Sinners

"I came to tell you the truth, and that is that the bishops and other preachers are sinners and that you are the saints. They do no useful work. That is why they are sinners, You do lots of work, every stroke is a saintly act. That is why you are Human acts depend upon

"Down with imperialism!

"Down with capitalism!

"Long live Communism!

"Down with race hatred!

"Long live the universal brother-

"Down with wars.

"Long live the Riffs and the Syrians and the Chinese.

"And now, down with Jim Grow-

ism.

"Lors live the American Negro
Labor Congress on the same footing
with American Caucasians!"

Asks Rights In/Public Maces I
Another resolution read in part:

"We demand the full and equal admittance of our people to all theaters, restaurants, hotels, railroad station waiting rooms and all other places of public cosort, and no separation of recognition of color distinctions, and that heavy penalities be imposed upon persons who discriminate."

It hailed Soviet Russia as the first

"Be it resolved, That this congress demands that the war department and navy departments of the United States government abolish all Jim Crow distinctions in the army

of peace or war or in any way to segregate the races in these services, and be it further

"Resolved, That we deny the right of any nation to conscript any Ne-

Labor - 1925. Unions, Strikes, etc.,

NEW YORK CITY COMMERCIAL JUNE 3, 1925

The Searchlight

Data on Subversive Movements Against the American Government, Political and Labor Radicals,

Communists and the "Pinks."

NEGROES, RADICALISM AMONG vorkers for better wages and working conditions, even though they were sep-

The movement to inject unrest and The effect of the propaganda being ganized cloak under the name of the schools and colleges, is illustrated by American Negro Labor Congress, ap recent accurrences at Howard Universipears to be gaining strength and folity. Washington, D. C., a school for lowers. Securing a large attendance colored people. On May 7, 1,200 stuto this convention is in the hands of dents went on a "strike" because the Lovett Fort-Whiteman, who is saic president had directed they take military recently to have visited Russia and to training as a part of the physical have returned with instructions from course. The students who "struck" to carry on his work independent of On May 8, the "Washington Star" restance of the Communist organizations in the other Communist organizations in the United States. Whiteman appeared at the control of the cont United States, whiteman appeared at a recent meeting of colored men in to a jazz band on the campus; the a recent meeting of colored men in "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for them a partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for the partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for the partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for the partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for the partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for the partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for the partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for the partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for the partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" claimed for the partial victionage making a rather fiery speech "News" cl Chicago making a rather fiery speech, "News" claimed for them a partial vic-just the kind of a talk that would norded students appeal to the mind of his colored lis-pended students. teners.

eners.

Whiteman talked of the efforts of were "jubileeing."

On May 10, the "Post" said that the gress to organize the colored race, abrogation of its rule. that they may enjoy the same privileg- On May 11, the "Star" reported addicolor, should unite its forces in fighting from attending classes, causing fisticuffs. for good wages and proper working On May 12, the "Post" stated that would welcome him into organized la Man Durkee," "Santa Claus" and or. He attacked the open shop, and "Mayonnaise;" the "Star" asserting the said that some unions are not recog- strike was growing in intensity, that nized because of this open shop plan, the strikers had tightened their blockand if a union man expressed any dis- ade around stairways, and that the satisfaction he was let out and a nonunion man put in his place; that all non-union plants pay from 10 to 15 per cent lower wages than organized plants. Urged the colored people to learn trades and professions and work for a higher standard of living conditions, ignore the faculty's ultimatum. Said that a man should remember that his physical make-up does not permit him to do much work in his old age. Said that the negro himself was responsible for much of the discrimination against him by the unions. Spoke of plants and mines which were kept non-union because the negro was willng to work for the low wage under aon-union conditions, and in many instances prevented the whites getting an agreement with their employers, and in some instances helped to break up mions. Whiteman is strongly in favor of the negroes getting into labor organzations and working with the white

distrust among the colored people odisseminated through Whiteman and the land which is to take on an or other communist propagandists in the ganized cloak under the name of the schools and colleges, is illustrated by

On May 9, the "Times" said students

the American Negro Labor Con-student council demanded of the faculty

es and opportunities as white race. He tional demands, and that strikers had said that labor, irrespective of race or blockaded stairways to prevent students

conditions. He spoke particularly on after mass meetings sudents declared the need of the negro educating himself the strike on indefinitely, applying to to the point where the white worker President Durkee such names as "Old faculty had assumed an air of "watchful waiting."

> On May 13, the press stated that police guard the University, around the main entrance and patrolling corridors. and that the students declare they will

And still there are those who hold stroy the United States. The volumes tion has been quite generally broadcast. of documentary evidence to sustain this Lovett Fort Whitman, national orvince every doubting Thomas.

American Negro Labor Congress.

NEW YORK CITY COMMERCIA JULY 10, 1925

The Searchlight

Data on Subversive Movements Against the American Government. Political and Labor Radicals.

Communists and the "Pinks."

American Negro Labor Congress at in the game. It is reported that Cyril Chicogo and its connection with the V. Briggs, supreme head of the African Chicago and its connection with the Blood Brotherhood, a Communist subthose backing this movement to fear editor of the Negro Champion. results. Aaron Davis a negro who It is further reported with seeming recently went to Russia to attend the authority that the meeting held in conference of the Peasants' Internatious! has returned and held several taken to raise \$10,000 to finance the meetings with both negro and white meeting of the American Negro Labor Communists in Chicago. Among the whites was Robert Minor the newspaper man and cartoonist, now under indict- promised sufficient funds from soviet ment in Michigan for violating the antisyndicalist law.

Davis has been freely telling of his visit to Moscow, being rather proud of his connections with the Communist International. He says the Communist International is deeply interested in the organization of the Southern negroes who are engaged as farm hands, and that this character of work will be carried on. He is reported to have stated it was the belief of the Communist International that a successful revolution could not be brought about in the United States without the aid of the negroes, so that organization became of the utmost importance. Already the Communists are checking up all existing organizations with which the colored people are affiliated, with a view of "boring from within" to capture control of the same.

Knowing the strength of the colored church the Communist International have instructed that no fight is to be made on such churches, but that, instead, wherever possible, Communists are to take control of such churches.

The Communist International, accordthere is no radical menace; that all ing to reports, is very much exercised who call attention to this menace are over the fact that its connection with seeing red. They fail to understand the American Negro Congress has bethat back of such things as occurred at come so generally known recognizing Howard and the movement in practically this knowledge will result in a poorer all colleges and universities directed by attendance than might have resulted had either Socialist or Communist, is the the facts not been made public. In this general international movement to de- the Searchlight has led and its informa-

contention ought to be sufficient to con- ganizer of the Labor Congress has already taken steps to minimize this connection. The story is now being

VEGROES, RADICALISM AMONG told that the Congress was not originated by the Communists but that the The publicity given the forthcoming Communists have injected themselves Communist party, has caused some of sidiary organization, is to be made

> Chicago on June 21 at which steps were Congress was a mere camouflage since the leaders in this have already been Russia. Otto Huiswoud has been recommended to work in the eastern part of the United States to secure additional funds and induce delegates to this convention. Norval Allen is now making a tour of the Southern states, doing the same kind of work. Bill Dunne, one of the editors of the Daily Workers, has also been on the road in the interest of the same convention.

While the Communists have made some headway among the colored people of certain Northern industrial sections it is said that, as yet, they have made very little headway in the South excepting in certain industrial centres. Louisville and Paducah, Ky., and Richmond, Va., have been worked and there substantial centres are established.

The ease with which the colored people can be influenced is well known to the Communists. They are taking advantage of a racial characteristic to induce the negroes to violence. The effect of this work has been noted in more than one Northern city. The conditions in these Northern cties are such that this work can not be well combated but, fortunately, the conditions in the South do not permit of extensive organization, and since Socialism in any form is frowned upon and those who should pay attention are a bit more alive to the situation, it is doubtful if any considerable number of Southern colored people can be organized by the Communists. However, this fact does not mean there will be any let up on the part of the Communists to so orWENT PORK CITY COMMERCIA TULY 11, 1925

Referring again to the scheme to form a strong Negro Communist organization fathered by the American Negro Labor Congress to be held in Chicago later in the year, and reference to which has been made several times in this

Efforts are being made to induce unions connected with the American Federation of Labor to aid in the movement. To this end specially prepared esolutions have been supplied mempers of such unions for introduction. Those who will be so introduced are connected with the Communist movenent. It is the belief of those engineering this scheme that such support can be secured in a large number of unions. Those now controlled by the Communists who have successfully "bored from within," no doubt, will adopt the resolution presented them. Others where the Communists are not in the saddle may give such endorsement not understanding the purpose. It would be well to keep a careful lookout for all such endorsements, however. The resolution prepared by the Communists reads as follows:

"Whereas, the unity and solidarity of all workers is essential to the many on an effective struggle against the attempts of the bosses to lower and destroy the living standards and working conditions, wages, etc., of the workers:

"Whereas, during and since the war some 500,000 Negro workers have come from the South into the northern industrial centres; and

"Whereas, the Negro workers and the unorganized are being used against their will, as strikebreakers; and

"Whereas, the Negro workers can and want to be organized into the labor unions in order to fight together with their brother white workers against the common enemy, the employing class and capitalist-ruled government; and

"Whereas, racial prejudices between white and colored workers have been fostered by the employing class as a means of preventing united action and solidarity of all the workers, and such racial prejudices therefore spring from the present capitalist order of society.

"Wheeas, we believe that all workers, regardless of race, color, creed or sex, should be organized into the labor unions, and are entitled to equal wages for equal work, etc., and should and must be united against the bosses in order to effectively struggle to break the shackles of capitalist wage slavery;

Congress, called by representative that Capitalism breeds such, in order negro workers and farmers, is to be to retain power. Stated that recently held in Chicago this summer, and this while he was in West Virginia, in the American Negro Labor Congress will coal regions (Wheeling), he was urged consider and fight for equal rights for by the union organizers to urge the all workers; for the organization of negro non-union miners to join the the unorganized negro workers into the union along with the white workers; labor unions, and will work to promote that notice of this meeting was given unity and harmony between the work- to the negro miners, and when it came ers of all races, of all workers; there- time for the meeting not a negro fore be it Resolved that Local Union- showed up; that he found the mine purposes of the A. N. L. Congress negro quarters to prevent the negroes and pledges itself to do everything leaving their patch. He urged his negro in its power for the success of the listeners to "throw out their chests and A. N. L. Congress, which will mark be men," and to join the union of their a great forward step in the struggle of trade. Stated that the negro will opthe working class, white and colored, pose those unions using the color line. against exploitation by the capitalists and for the freedom of all workers from oppression."

To get the full nature of the char-

acter of argument presented to the colored people to gain their aid and support in this movement, reference is made to a recent address made b; Fort-Whiteman who is heading th movement. At that gathering White man thanked the local members of the Workers' Party for arranging the meet ing and helping to make it successful Stated that everywhere he goes he are ready to lend a helping hand and The Communists feel highly elated that if the Negroes of the South can finds that members of this organization been oppressed by members of his owngoing farther with disturbances in imperialists in Africa. Stated that the The speakers were: "Mother" Ella zation and imperialism of the foreign Communists (special mention of the Bloor; H. V. Phillips, negro organizer; French Communist Party), were aiding C. T. Chi, of the Chinese Students' celebration of the event.

Congress is to combat these things; and the Communist literature. She said that the Communist move of local members will see that the negrouse fair play on the industrial field, and will unite him with the class-conscious workers (white) in their strugs-scious workers (white) in the work of bringing about the American Negro Labor Congress.

The American Negro Labor Congress-scious workers (white) in the speak at an American Communist most progressive elements within the most progressive elements within the institution? Likewise, its Jim-Crow-scious workers (white) institution? Likewise, its Jim-Crow-scious workers (who have and white the declared that take na helpful and fraternal attitude to work of bringing about the communist most progressive elements within the speak at an American Communist most progressive elements within the speak at an American Communist most progressive elements within the institution? Likewise, its Jim-Crow-scious workers (who have a scious workers (who have a scious w scious workers (white) in their struggle against the common enemy—Capitalism. Told about his treatment in
Soviet Russia, which he toured asking
for the Red aid. Stated that the colfor the Red aid. Stated that the col-

"Whereas, the American Negro Labor should be sufficient evidence to show endorses heartily the aims and guards had been posted all around the

NEW YORK CITY COMMERCIA

The Searchlight

Data on Subversive Movements Against the American Government, Political and Labor Radicals, Communists and the "Pinks."

-Edited by FRED R. MARVIN-

are ready to lend a helping hand and The Communists feel highly elated help the work of the congress. Stated over the trouble the International has that the congress aimed to unite and white and black workers for the over-induced in a number of foreign white and black workers for the over-induced in a number of faith on throw of capitalism; that the negro had countries. They pin much faith on while.

They pin much faith on this talk, stated that he was a been oppressed by members of his owngoing farther with disturbances in the legious of the Communist nist element in this country and countries working class. They will be fiving in working class. They will be five to join the Communist nist element in this country and countries working class. They will be five to join the Communist nist element in this country and countries working class. They will be five to join the Communist nist element in this country and countries working class. They will be five to join the Communist nist element in this country and countries working class. They will be five to join the Communist nist element in this country and countries working class. They will be five to join the Communist nist element in this country and countries working class. They will be five to join the Communist nist element in this country and countries working class. They will be five to join the Communist nist element in this country and countries working class. They will be five to join the Communist nist element in this country and countries working class. They will be five to join the Communist nist element in this country and countries will be five to join the Communist nist element in this country and countries working class are constant. race, and that the congress calls for China, in the organization of the "one a campaign against negro capitalists; big union" in Great Britain and in a campaign against negro capitalists; big union in Great Distance and people of the China, is aligned on the side of the vice could be rendered the race than organization uniting the colored races United States. Their position on these against world imperialism, against and other matters were stated by French imperialism in Morocco, and speakers at a recent picnic held in

working class. He said that the student Lo was the head of the new body in among the Negro people of America. America, was opposed to the Christiani-

Congress is to combat these things; and distributing Communist literature. munist, and said he was proud to

Soviet Russia, which he toured asking for the Red aid. Stated that the colored races in Asia were awakening, and in Soviet Russia there is no color or racial question. Stated that Capitalism was the cause of race riots, etc., carried out in Russia under the Car against the Jews whom he called actively at work in every Negro space the downfall of Capitalism in Russiace that the Communist the Communist and space and space and the Communist and space and space and the Communist and space and sp

particularly China, which is now the centre of revolutionary unrest, because they are the most oppressed people in the world today.

THE NEGRO AND WORLD **CHANGES**

By Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

mittee calling the American Negro throughout the Labor Movement Labor Congress has been called to an against the policy of restriction on editorial appearing in the Chicago the part of many unions. The Amer-Tribune on August 11 in which the ican Negro Labor Congress is actuatwriter supports the warping issued ed by the desire to build up in this by Mr. Country a sntiment of common inter-American Federation of Labor, est between white and black workers, against Negro lapor unionists taking to eradicate the practice of using Nepart in the American Negro Labor groes as strike breakers, resulting al-Congress to be held in Chicago begin- ways in race riots and the intensifyning October 25. Mr. Green charges the American Negro Labor Congress with being supported by the Communiform of our American life student at the University of Chicago head of the American Federation of and, although from a rich family in Labor urgues that no greater dis-sermovement in China, of which Lung-chi the promotion of Soviet doctrines

people, England is able to hold power through ever keeping alive the caste sentiment; in Ireland it is Catholic against Protestant; in the West Indies, mullattoes against blacks; and here in our own "free" United States, it is white against black. Mr. Green and the Chicago Tribune charge that the American Negro Labor Congress has for its policy the intensifying of interraceal bitterness. He well knows that that is absolutely untrue. It is merely a thin shield to protect his The attention of the National Com- own skin from the growing reaction

The Negro is the most oppressed group of our American life and he is fast coming to see that the causes responsible for his degradation are in the social system. It is well enough to say that there is some degree of prosperity among a small section of Negroes in our northern cities. But what about the great masses of the race residing in the southern states. where they are denied every elemen-We of the American Negro Labor tal right vouchsafed even the most governments in China, and unless they Congress, have not assumed a definite undeveloped racial groups in any othabandoned their course, a revolution position in respect to the social situ-er section of world society. The Nethe Riffs in their war against French Alliance of America; a negro from would certainly be the result. He said ation in Russia at this time, nor is the gro is admonished to be loyal and war will come the next world war; that surname, but whose first name was gusted with the work of the mission-war will come the next world war; that surname, but whose first name was gusted with the work of the mission-war will come the next world war; that surname, but whose first name was gusted with the work of the mission-war will come the next world war; that surname, but whose first name was gusted with the work of the mission-war will come the next world war; that surname, but whose first name was gusted with their dowar will come the next world war; that surname, but whose list dance of aries and interference with their do-Communist affair. True, the Comall the nations involved in the World Lee, and James P. Cannon, member of aries and interference with their do-Communist affair. True, the Comalty has no virtue within itself; it all all the nations involved in the World Leo, and James 1. Called the mestic affairs by Japan, England and munist element throughout America depends upon that to which one is working classes, except the U. S., and Workers' Party.

that the day the Armistice was signed, a negro was lynched in the South in hitch-hiking from coast to coast, head
a negro was lynched in the South in hitch-hiking from coast to coast, head
being loyal. Is there any virtue in the slave west Africa. Although a man of large sympathy and support for the work being loyal to his haster? Lynching hitch-hiking from coast to coast a west Africa. Atthough a had of large ling for New York. She said she had stature, he spoke in a peculiar, squeaky of organizing the Congress, but the is one of America's institutions. condemned Jim-Crowism, race segrebeen stopping in every large city en voice, and was understood with some Communist group is only one of Should the Negro not seek with all Condemned Jim-Crowism, race segre- been stopping in every large the stopping in every large the stopping in every large through the seek with all gation, etc., and the program of the route, making speeches for Communism difficulty. He declared himself a Comthose among many, constituting the means at his hands to undermine this

Unions, Strikes, etc.

capitalism having been overthrown, pose also of redressing what it reards as the socialist grievances of the causes of racial problems the American negro. Mr. Green dethere having been removed, the Jew is no longer confined to the Pale settlements; the Moslems of Turkestan no longer compelled to ride in Jim Crowcars and denied educational facilities; but each and every one of that they are being led into a trap that will eventually be their undoing.

As uppermost among the socialist demands of the negro "workers and Russia enters into the full currents of the political economic and cultural life of the country. Again, we have no definite policy expressing our attitude towards Sovietism, but the Negro in this country has seen one government overthrown (Southern Confederacy) and he did not suffer by any means because of its passing.

The American Negro Labor Congress morks the beginning of a new road of political thinking and to bring about a self-orientation on the part of the Negro towards world social situations and in understanding of a common interest and a common nemy for the working class the world over regardless of race, color or

RED AGITATORS ACTIVE A. N. L. C. Lays Basis AMONG THE NEGROES

Communists Would Abolish "Jim Crow" Laws.

bring the American negro into the revel tionary fold.

Communist organizations proboth sides

the negro, but to instill into the lives that race the most pernicious docrine-race hatred."

A number of trades organizations bave been deceived into sending dele-gates." Mr. Green states in warning Mr. Green states in warning Il negro members of the trade union hat they are being led into a trap

peasants of the southern princes of North America." to which the congress would address itself, the manifesto includes the abolition of 'Jim Crowism' or racial separation

It sets forth that the "national com-ittee," calling the congress has sucgeeded in organizing a large numbe of local committees of action in many towns and cities for the purpose of nopularizing and drawing an increasing number of militant elements" into the movement.

for Future Work

Congress has closed its sessions with tries." the adoption of a permanent plan of organization, which is to carry out the plans for work laid down by the delegates during the past week.

In spite of the attacks of William WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-(AP)- Green, head of the American Federa-Communist agitators are seeking to tion of Labor, and other reactionary labor heads, in spite of the slander of The American Negro Labor Con-grest Mich is meeting in Chicago to the whole capitalist press, in spite of

which has been circulated through with the white workers, the relations of the colored workers gro organizations of economic or ponthe relations of the colored workers gro organizations of economic or poli-

Negro trades unionists, whose participation in the congress has been solicited, have been warned by the American Federation of Labor, through its president, William Green to refrain from any connection with its to refrain from any connection with its resident denouncing the workers among them. whole purpose of the congress, which dividing the workers among them-

the darker races.

To Carry Out Plans.

gress has now laid down a plan for ganization wishing to serve the Neplans which it has discussed.

efforts of all organizations of Negro do all in its power to build up and workers and farmers, as well as or strengthen all bona fide organizations organizations. These inter-racial labor ganizations composed of both Negro of the working people. and white workers and farmers, and "Our attitude toward any bona fide organized co-operation of the working sympathetic organizations, and also labor union is—we want our people to people of both races to establish beindividuals, for the protection from join it; we want our people to tween them harmony, understanding, discrimination, persecution and ex-strength it; if any labor union ex- and good will; to bring all Negro ploitation, of the Negro race and the cludes persons of our color we demand workers into the trade unions on equal working people generally. And, with that it shall let them in for the mutu-footing, with equal conditions, equal this aim, it is especially our purpose al benefit; if it will not let our people pay, equal rights to all kinds of emto bring the Negro working people in in, we will encourage the formation ployment, so that there will be no to the trade unions and the general of unions of our people, not as rival more conflicts between the working labor movement with the white work- unions, but as unions demanding to people of the two races, but that all ers, and to remove all bars and dis- be joined together with the former cap strive together to improve their criminations against Negroes and union in a single organization for all condition." other races in the trade unions so that races without discrimination. We favall races may have complete equality or that all labor unions shall affiliate mittee elected to direct the work of in the labor movement. And further with the American Federation of La- the congress during the coming year it shall be our purpose to aid the gen- bor wherever this is reasonably pracis in keeping with the working class eral liberation of the darker races and ticable and create a larger unity of la-character of the organization. The The first American Negro Labor the working people thruout all coun-bor. Otherwise—that is, where the small committee of nine includes Roy

International Solidarity.

That the congress is looking forward to work of a world-wide scope the our influence will be used in gen- a street sweeper and C. Bills, a memis shown in a passage in the constitute of the bring all labor organizations has of the Longshoremen's Union. The tution which gives the executive coun into the American Federation of La-other members are Bertha Lomax, cil (the "majority of whom must be bor." composed of working people") the power "to" call or to join with any The American Negro Labor Congress Mich is merican negroes to the whole capitalist press, in spite of gress Mich is merican in the descriptive the conspiracy of silence on the part of the Negro papers, this consists, with backing from Russia, for the purpose of awakening to "revolutionary significance" the negroes of America.

The quotation is taken from a descriptive of the colored workers and farmers all over the united states.

The quotation is taken from a descriptive of the colored workers are colored workers. of the Atlantic by the pressing of the colored races with one another, the Third Internationale. It is put the influence of imperialist policies on the Negro race or to the working and the Negro race or to the Negro race or to the working and the Negro race or to the working and the Negro race or to the working and the Negro race or to the Negro race or to

ligious differences, that is the real presses its attitude of friendliness tocause of the virtual enslavement of words other organizations working in groups of three or more Negro workgood faith for the interests of the Ne- ers (or mixed Negro and white workgro race: "The American Negro La- ers) who work together in a workbor Congress is not a rival organiza- shop, factory or farm. But the American Negro Labor Con- tion as against any other existing orfuture work, so that the organization gro people, nor a rival to any labor ormay become more and more influential ganization. On the contrary, the conamong the Negro masses, and so that gress wishes to give co-operation and it may take steps to carry out the brotherly help to all bona fide organizations having the interest of our peo-The constitution adopted at this ple at heart. The congress invites the

first national convention of the Ann affiliation of all such organizations. and race organizations, "in the enerican Negro Labor Congress declares Especially the American Negro Labor that "the purpose of this organization Congress will not be a rival to any shall be: To unify and strengthen the trade union or labor union, but will formed of delegates from Negro work-

Attitude on Company Unions.

ed as follows: "In all cases where Lovett Fort-Whiteman. the word 'union' is used, it is under- The following excerpts are from a ever, any minority within such a 'com- America: pany union' may, upon organizing as Miltarism and Young Negroes. a minority and declaring its purpose to "The militarists of the country, at tional congresses."

number of local bodies, to be com-ment of the country. Special colored posed of Negro labor unions, mixed units of the national guards are built labor unions not having any rules or and sometimes only colored troops are customs discriminating against Ne-used by the government for strikegroes, groups of Negro industrial breaking purposes. Experiences in workers organized for the purpose of France during the war, when Negro

obtaining admission into existing in the manifesto proclaims the pure selves on the lines of racial and re-

For Inter-Racial Committee.

Plans for the formation of inter-racial committees to unify the workers of all races and show the similarity of interest between them are laid down in the constitution. The congress charges the local councils with the duty of negotiating with trade unions deavor to establish in each locality an inter-racial labor committee to be ers' organizations and white workers' committees are to have the purpose of

general labor organization in a given Mahoney and William Scarville, both field is not affiliated to the American workers in steel mills; C. W. Fulp, a Federation of Labor—such independ-miner and head of a miners' union; ent union will receive our support, al-Edward L. Doty, a plumber; Douglas,

head of the students' organization of The attitude of the congress is stat. Howard University, H. V. Phillips and

stood and specified that the many ex-resolution presented by the Young isting so-called company unions (or Workers League delegate, Corienne ganized or controlled by employers), Robinson, to the congress as the deare not considered as unions. How mands of the young Negro workers in

attain the quality of a real labor the same time that they discriminate union, be entitled to representation in against the Negroes in the army, bend the local council and also to the na-all efforts towards using the masses of young Negroes as a reserve for The congress has provided for a their struggle against the labor move-

troops were used as cannon fodder in "The American Negro Labor Con- against the heroic people of the Riff, Therefore you are entitled not to the most dangerous situations and gress declares, itself unalterably op- but to join with Abd-el-Krim to free leniency as pardoned criminals, but to treatment received by Negro troops posed to the segregation of our peo- African soil from imperialist invad-immediate honorable release as heroon returning to the United States, ple in separate residence districts. We ers." as in the Houston riots, have helped declare the discrimination against to convince many young Negroes that Negroes in regard to which part of ing cablegram to the Chinese strikers to Marcus Garvey, imprisoned leader they have no place to serve in any the city they may live in and which of the militaristic adventures of the part they may not live in, is a poli-

militarism is being developed for the voting. The time has come when the purpose of maintaining the American living accommodations of the public empire, young Negroes have no place cannot be left to the private control participating in such an organization of a few wealthy parasites who decide which will be used to keep their col-where the colored man live and where ored brothers in the colonies in op- he may not live, or whether he can

"The firm stand taken against compulsory training in the schools by the students at Howard University is a ed encouraging the struggle of the race should take towards militarism, ialist invasions: which is the armed force of the U.S. imperialists by which they maintain ers at home.

The Ku Klux Klan.

and the schools, the ku klux klan ernment; therefore youngest children."

demands:

ers.

"A minimum wage.

for workers under 18.

"No discrimination against young The Friday evening mass meeting as criminals receiving leniency." Negroes in the schools. No segrega-which wound up the series of mass for Negro and white children.

Against segregation in the army.

of young Negro workers on the farms, gress to be held in the near future: plantations, and in the mills.

Negro Housing.

In a resolution from which the fol-called upon the Senegalese troops, this country. The trouble arose out lowing excerpts are taken, adopted by now fighting on the side of French im- of your effort to protect a woman of the American Negro Labor Congress, perialism to join the Riffians to our race from cruel assault by a white the congress declares itself opposedachieve their independence. to all forms of race segregation and cablegram appears in full: calls upon all Negro workers to fight "To the Senegalese Negro Troops in you absolutely blameless for the blood all attempts made to segregate thethe French Army in Africa:

brothers in Africa to refuse to fight

tical question and must be dealt with "Especially, today when American just as we deal with discrimination in have a house to live in at all."

The following resolution was adopt-

Against Imperialist Domination.

their rule over the colonies and the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Islands, which is used to keep down the worknow by violence and oppression being denied their right of self-deter-convention of the American Negro La-. . thru the state legislature mination by the United States gov-bor Congress voted today unanimously

educational policies of the public Negro Labor Congress sends its frat-Infantry now confined in Leavenworth schools and to force a certain kind ernal greetings and encouragement to penitentiary. The imprisonment and of compulsory religious education up the peoples of the insular possessions summary and unfair hanging of memon all students. Thru this control of the United States who are struggl- bers of the 24th Infantry represent a of the educational apparatus, the klan ing for their independence; and that shameful stain upon the history of this hopes to instill its religious and racial we endorse their brave fight and country. The trouble arose out of

The resolution made the following permanent directing body that may be man and these Negro soldiers should chosen by this congress stands in- have been honored for their motive "Equal pay for equal work for structed to enter into communications and courage. The colored soldiers young Negro workers and other work- and to establish relations with all were absolutely blameless for bloodrepresentatives of those struggling shed which resulted from attack by peoples so as to make our help to "Complete abolition of child labor them a vital reality, and to invite "A six-hour day and a five-day week them all to send their delegates to our next congress."

strikes or imperialist expeditions. congratulating him in his fight against idge against their imprisonment: French imperialism and calling upon "Abolition of corporal punishment Krim to attend the world race con- session here by unanimous vote pro-

"For admission of young Negroes hero commending your gallant strug- Coolidge to this effect. The imprisoninto unions at lower initiation fees. gle. Invite you to attend world Negro ment of members of your regiment "A week-end rest of 44 hours for all congress next year.—American Negro and the summary and unfair and brut-Labor Congress."

The congress also sends the follow- The gathering also sent a telegram in Shanghai:

"We greet you as brothers fighting Association: for a common cause and urge you to "American Negro Labor Congress drive imperialists from your soil."

the members of the 24th Infantry who persecution and an attack against all are at present in Leavenworth prison of our people. We demand your unfor their participation in the Houston conditional and immediate release and race riots, when Negro soldiers urge you fight against deportation showed their resentment to the crim-from this country only by a united acinal assault of a white policeman on tion of all organizations of Negro peoa Negro woman. In the following pro- ple and farmers can such persecution fine example of the position that our Haitians in their fight against imper-test the congress demands that the be brought to an end." president of the United States immediately release these imprisoned Ne-"The peoples of Hiati, San Domingo, groes as honorable and heroic men.

"President Calvin Coolidge.

"Washington, D. C.

"Delegates assembled in first annual to protest against continued imprisoncarries on a campaign to control the "Be It Resolved, That the American ment of former members of the 24th prejudices into the minds of the promise them all possible aid; and effort to protect a woman of our race "Be It Further Resolved, That any from cruel assault by a white policewhite mob. All thinking Negroes demand that the remaining prisoners be immediately released as honorable and heroic men and not merely pardoned

The congress also sent the impristion. Equal educational opportunities meetings the American Negro Labor oned soldiers the following telegram Congress has been holding, sent the telling of the action taken by the con-"Against the use of Negro troops in following cablegram to Abd-el-Krim, gress in protesting to President Cool-

> "American Negro Labor Congress in tests against your imprisonment. We "American Negroes greet you as have sent a telegram to President al execution of others represents a In another telegram the congress shameful stain upon the history of The policeman and we honor you for your motives and your courage. We hold that was spilled as a result of the ac-"American Negroes appeal to all our tions of the mob which attacked you.

of the Universal Negro Improvement

opening here today sends its deepest The congress is also sending a pro-sympathy for your sufferings in pristest to President Coolidge in behalf of on. Your imprisonment is an act of Unions, Strikes, etc.

THE NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS AND RADICAL SOVIET PROPAGANDA

OME very intelligent Negroes have been working up a Negro Labor Congress, and it is announced that it will meet in Chicago in October. A lot of persons who like to know where they are going when they start anywhere wanted to know in the beginning who was financing the Congress. The need of organizing our labor forces more systematically and thoroughly is generally recognized, as our labor interests are among the most important we have They have become more solution economic sense. We have always been radical and always will be, and we strive to since the restriction of foreign immigration went into effect and be discriminatingly radical. Where there are wrongs to be righted demand for our labor became more general and remunerative. Because of this fact the program of the American Federation of even if it leads to the destruction of the system and the forces that regarded as a hopeful sign.

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement made at Washington, says the Negro Labor Congress has been called by American Communists in affiliation with the Russian Soviets and the Moscow International, and warns the American Negro against being mixed up in such a network of troubles as the Russian Soviets and the Moscow International embody. He does not think that there are a great many Communists in the country, and few Negroes are affiliated, or desire to be affiliated with, the Communist organization, and in this we quite agree with him. Mr. Green states the case very clearly and conclusively, we think. We gave his views in the last issue of The Negro World. and we are sure they were read with interest and will cause much reflection among those who read them. They are worth close study, as the question of the Negro affiliating with the Communist organization is a live one not only in the United States but in the West Indies and Africa, especially South Africa, the South African Communist organization being very outspoken in defense of native laborer interests as being identical with that of English speaking laborer interests in the same part of the world. There mining is a leading industry and white and black labor is being exploited to the limit by organized English and American corporations, as they are being exploited by the same interests in the sugar and tobacco and coffee industries of Cuba and Haiti, Negro labor being the main thing gambled in by the corporations in the latter countries.

The Moscow international aims at the destruction of the existing industrial system, with the overthrow of existing governments, if necessary. The natives of Africa have not taken enthusiastically to the advances of the Communists International, but the European capitalism dominant in the industries of the country are doing all they can to give their black and white labor supply all possible excuse for subverting the existing industrial system and the government that sustains it, if necessary. In his front page article last week President-General Garvey said:

"Some men have labeled us radicals. They say we are too

radical and that the Negro should not be a radical, but that he should be a conservative. I, for one, have tried to argue the question why the Negro should be conservative, and I cannot find any reason why he should be conservative because he has nothing to conserve except his chains. Negroes have nothing else to conserve but industrial peonage, serfdom, jim-crowism, lynching and burning. I believe that if any race of people should be radical Negroes should be. Radicalism is a label that is always

applied to a people who are endeavoring to get freedom." We have always been radical and always will be, and we strive to those who seek justice must follow the logic of their contention Labor to organize our labor force more generally, which it had not sustain it, if these latter are so stiff-necked as to refuse the redress much favored when there was no less ction on forcign labor, was of grievances complained of. The Fathers of the American Revolution took that attitude in dealing with the colonial misgovernment of Great Britain and achieved their independence by rebellion and force of arms. If the Mother Country had yielded it would have been different, but it did not yield, therefore the British statesmen of those times were responsible for the loss of the American colonies to the Mother Country, and none of them dreamed how great was the loss. Mr. Green says:

> "Communism in America is comparable to the boll-weevil in the cotton fields. Both are importations and equally injurious.

> "While the convention to be held is called the American Negro Labor Congress, behind the purpose of its originators is to mislead the colored men into believing that all their grievances will be remedied by overturning the Government of the United States and establishing a soviet republic-otherwise, the dictatorship of the proletariat. Race hatred will be encouraged to bring about this end.

> "A number of unions composed of colored men have been deceived into sending delegates. They have been led to believe they will attend a convention of union Negroes.

> "The fact is that the convention was called by men who are not members of trade unions or if they are they do not attend the unions of which they are members. The organized labor movement is expelling Communists as rapidly as they are found

> "Although there can not be more than a few hundred Communists in the country, they give an impression, because of their noise-making propaganda, that there are millions.

> "I wish to warn all Negro members of trade unions that they are being led into a trap that will eventually be their undoing."

Mr. Green makes a very plain and fair statement of the question, and we quite agree with him and the position of the American Federation of Labor, as far as the question affects the laborers of the United States. We do not believe in the Soviet theory of government nor in the destruction of the industrial system nor the government of the United States; we believe that white and black labor' can secure justice and fair play in our industrial system, and it has gained much in the past half century, by peaceful agitation and legislation; nor do we believe it any more necessary to substitute the Soviet or any other system of government for that of the United States, because we believe it the best system ever devised through which men can work out themselves their social, civil and economic values, or can be devised. The people are the rulers in this country. They govern themselves. They make and enforce their own laws. There is no appeal from themselves except to themselves. If they cannot make their self-government a success, if they cannot so legislate as to ultimately get a fair and equitable distribution of the labor and production and resulting wealth of the joint capitalism of labor and production, the thing simply cannot be done by any other Green, president of the American Fed-Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, possible devisible civil and economic system.

we should take a very radically different position. Especially is this true in South Africa. In the self-governing States and the colonies of Great Britain, and most other European powers, the native peoples of Great Britain, and most other European powers, the native peoples have none or very little voice in their government, and the control of their labor and production is entirely in the hands of those who rule. Even these latter, as to the higher administrative officials, especially the governor-general, are appointed by the king or the control of Great Britain, and most other European powers, the native peoples union eaders who think it is not necproportion of us are members of trade union. In the second place, exactly pose the terrible persecution under the centre of our grievances is the wight they suffer to be a control of their full trade unions, and our biggest immeand acqual rights in the trade unions diete fight is to will add the fight in the trade unions. foreign or colonial secretaries in London, Paris, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, and the like European capitals.

This being the case in the West Indies, in Africa and in Asia, the L.—as it is perfectly clear it will be—

The fact that the president of the native peoples, having no voice, or a very restricted voice, in their then it is necessary for the Negro American Federation of Labor in deown government, while their overlords are appointed and dominated fight all the harder—and to fight Mr. the quoted denunciation shows) offer by the European Home Offices, and are to that extent restricted in Green on his own ground in the trade one word of encouragement for us to their administration of affairs, the native subjects have no appeal unions. from the civil and economic tyranny, government and capitalism in the Negro industrial workers can groes are employed in the large inalways having a working understanding and going hand in hand, say that they do not suffer under spedustries without organization, and class having a working understanding and going hand in hand, cial persecution and discrimination, in that the fate of the American labor except in open rebellion against the industrial system and necessarily the industries where they work and movements as well as the fate of against the civil administration that authorizes and supports it. If in the industries where they are not permitted to work, as well as in the heing organized appeal to force. Long agitation has accomplished very little reform of abuses in administration and industrial exploitation and taxation in the West Indies, in Africa, in India, while in the of cases. Yet in all of his supreme effort of the Negro workers depends upon our being organized, does not give promise of the sincere fulfillment of the discriminated against in the majority of the Negro workers depends upon our being organized, does not give promise of the sincere fulfillment of the discriminated against in the majority of the Negro workers depends upon our being organized, does not give promise of the sincere fulfillment of the discriminated against in the majority of the Negro workers depends upon our being organized, does not give promise of the sincere fulfillment of the discriminated against in the majority of the Negro workers are either excluded or discriminated against in the majority of the Negro workers.

As for the statement of Mr. Green United States we have had and are having progressive reform. We ciation of this supreme effort of the Negro workers to overcome their difshould not, therefore, adopt the same line of policy, nor advise others ficulties, Mr. Green does not offer the While he, Mr. Green, refuses to back to do it, in the latter as in the former States.

odo it, in the latter as in the former States.

Where it is possible to reform abuses in a government or indusmake the slightest admission of the comparison to the Communists. In

Mr. Green, we wish to say again that trial system, and this is always possible where those who rule and fact that we have any "social, politi-launching an effort which means life those who work are self-governing, it is not wise to join with radicals cal and economic discrimination" to and death to the masses of colored who would destroy these; and all the more so when they offer noth- It is enlightening to quote another movement to help us, regardless of the coming congress is the solidarity who would destroy these; and all the more so when they one. But would be trade union official, high in another what section or what political views branch of organized labor, who is offi-they might hold. If the Communists branch of organized labor, who is oin-they might hold. If the Communists race, color or nationality, for the free-tem. Those who are directing the fortunes of the Negro Labor Con "Regarding conditions in the ready to support this effort of the principal immediate aim is to add south, I am glad to be able to re-downtrodden Negro worker," as we power, strength and numbers to the gress should understand this fact, or be made to understand it, port that during the past two years are glad to say they have done, then before and when they hold their convention in Chicago in October. remarkable strides have been made we heartily thank the Communists;

ttack of A.F. of Labor Head Punctured will be no more Negroes hired, which means untimately the entire elimination from logomotive services of all Negroes are this applies to some

Organizer, American Negro Labor

ossible devisible civil and economic system.

In the British colonies, and the colonies of other European powers, we should take a very radically different position. Especially is this

Organizer, American Negro Labor
Congress

The statement of Mr. William reen, president of the American Fed-

sary to hold the American Negro La-bor Congress.

This attitude on the part of trade first place, this is not true, as a large and equal rights in the trade unions diate fight is to win admission to If it is to be in spite of the oppositrade unions on an equal basis with tion of the preseident of the A. F. of white workers and to bring the mass-

enter the unions, although he knows Only a person who has no interest that hundreds of thousands of Ne-

slightest suggestion of any other rem- it such a statement, only puts Mr. toward solving the Negro problem and we can only wish that the entire Suffice it to say that we have labor movement would do the same. succeeded in making great strides Our appeal is to every portion of the forward in bringing this question to labor movement, however, and we are a successful conclusion. On some rail- receiving a splendid response from all roads it has been agreed that there of the progressive elements in it. If

Mr. Green boasts that "the organized

As to Mr. Green's warning that the laborer has already been the cause of one civil war in the United States. with the overthrow of one government (of the southern states), with results which cannot be regretted. The American Negro Labor Congress has not advocated revolution or the Soviet form of government. Thus far, however, the severest changes in the government under which we lived in this country (1861-1865) have not operated to the disadvantage of Negro labor, nor has any revolution anywhere ever been to the disadvantage

Although the Negro Labor Congress has not taken any position on such questions, nevertheless, Mr. Green probably forgets that he is speaking to a class which is in an unendurable position and which is seeking a way out. When the most persecuted and exploited of all working people shall at last win their freedom, we can only call such a change "radical." The thinking Negro cannot be repelled by the word "radical."

And when Mr. Green expresses his solicitude for "existing institutions," he probably forgets that some of the most fixed of "existing institutions," are lynching, jimcrowism, disfranchisement and exploitation of our laboring people; and that it is exactly to get rid of these "institutions" that

we solicit the support of all of organized labor, and we believe that we will toilers, we appeal to all of the labor ultimately get it. The sole object of of all of the workers, regardless of organized trade unions by bringing all of Negro labor into them.

Labor - 1925.

Unions, Strikes, etc., A. F. OF L. WANTS ME BERS

The American Federation of Labor is about t inaugurate its nation-wide drive for members Special attention, so dispatches from New York say will be devoted to our workers with a view to

strengthening the ranks of organized labor.

This is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. For years our workers have been excluded from labor unions. They have been forced to work at lower wages than whites and suffer outlawry whenever white unions saw fit to impose it. During strikes they were used by employers as strikebreakers, and then discharged as soon as agreements were effected between the operators and union workers

Now the bars are to be let down, and special efforts are to be made to swell the ranks with our workers And in the same announcement of the coming drive is the statement that machinists and blacksmiths all over the country draw the color line, and have expressed no intention of removing them. "The American Federation of Lazor is powerless to compel constituent unions to admit Negroes, orientals, women. or any other group of workers whom the craft union desires to exclude," declares one dispatch.

There is the joker attached to the proposed drive. Only chapters that have already opened their doors to our workmen, or unions where our labor holds the balance of power will be included in the drive. The situation, then, is just as it was at first. We are being accepted into the unions in some sections as a safeguard to the unions. No reason of right or decency is motivating this step-just fear of our coming power in the labor world.

And for this reason the drive should fall flat as far as we are concerned. When the A. F. of L. meets in executive session and makes some rule compelling ALL subordinate unions throughout the United States to open their doors, and when the assurance is given that once in we will be given the same treatment as any other member, then it will be time enough to answer special appeals.

There is nothing in the labor world that surpasses unionism, but that unionism must be based upon fair treatment and equal representation in councils and all governing bodies. If these things are guaranteed by the A. F. of L. our workmen should hasten to

enter-if they are not guaranteed, we are no worse WARNS WINDOW MABUK disturbed by the possibility that the British delegation to the American

Federation of Labor Convention in CAL VISITOR Federation of Labor Convention in Atlantic City next October will try to

The Daily Worker, "if of be carried to America by the visit of representatives of both wings of the British unions to the United States.

"A. A. Purcell of the British Trade Union Congress, President of the Amsterdam International and one of the leading advocates of international tradeunion unity in the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee, is to be the official fraternal delegate of the British unions to the next convention of the American

ternal delegate of the British unions to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"The right wing of the British unions, in an endeavor to offest any construc-tive work that Purcell may do for in-ternational unity while in America, is naming a group also to visit America at the time of his vist, and prevent, f possible, any unity on the basis of a revolutionary struggle. revolutionary struggle.

revolutionary straggle.

"This conservative group is composed of Arthur Henderson and J. Ramsay MacDonald, ex-Premier of the Labor Party régime; also, as a sop to the left wing in the British Labor Party, the group includes John Wheatley, the Scotchman from the Clyde, who is known as a more radical leader than MacDonald, but who was Minister of Health in MacDonald's Cabinet.

"Henderson, exponent of the Labor Party, will deliver a series of speeches in Canada and in the northern cities of

Party, will deliver a series of speeches in Canada and in the northern cities of the United States. MacDonald's and Wheatley's plans are not disclosed. "How significant is this visit of the foremost spokesmen of the British Labor Party can not yet be estimated. Much will depend upon William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. Green will face his first convention at Atlantic City in October. He will open its sessions at about the time the British leaders sail for America. He may possibly induce the executive council to invite frank discussion of world trade union unity at Atlantic City."

cil to invite frank discussion of world trade union unity at Atlantic City."

The Daily Worker also predicted that the British labor leaders who visit America would seize the opportunity of a new régime in the American Federation of Labor to explain why British and European labor groups seek to accomplish reform in economic conditions through winning political power, which is contrary to the general program of organized labor in America, despite the endorsement of the La Follette ticket in the last election.

American Federation of Labor Launches Drive ily abandoned for the great industrial centres. has brought home to both Bring All Colored Workers In Its Ranks fact that in order for them to enjoy the gains already made and make

Lester A. Walton

In the New York World Building Trades, is Chairman and Crosswaith.

NEW YORK, June 19.—An inten-Treasurer. Mrs. Gertrude Elise Mc- "To accomplish this end we have

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LA. BOR LAUNCHES DRIVE FOR COLORED WORKERS

Continued from Page 1 of the Elevator Operators' Union; James E. Cunningham, member of the Carpenters' Union; A. August Marquis, member of the Tobacco Workers' Union; Eugene Cohan

member of the Teamsters' Union; Joseph Keaten, member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers; L. Rosenthal, member of the International Laundry Workers, and Samuel Irving, member of the Carpenters' Union.

The Trade Union Committee is the outgrowth of a series of conferences held by white and colored trade del gates from eighteen local and inter national unions at Arlington Hal, called to consider the advisability on jointly making an effort to organize Negro workers. Hugh Frayne and other prominent labor leaders spoke enthusiastically in favor of launching such a movement.

Unionizing of hundreds of laundry workers will be attempted by the Trade Union Committe in the immediate future. Already there are said to be more than 2,000 Negro union garment workers, but a concerted effort is to be made to bring into the fold the large percentage without union affiliations. Teamsters, elevator operators and longshoremen, not identified with the American Federation will be among those importuned to join.

Racial Lines Forgotten

"The rapid industrial development of the United States in recent years, with its consequent urbanization of the population, the farms being steadwhite and black trade unionists the gardless of sex or race, must be orthe Compensation Bureau of the ganized." it is explained by Frank R.

Sritish Delegate This Summer trade unions, including Russia. Mr. Will Be Internationalist,

Easley Points Out.

NEW YORK, June 19.—An intensive drive has been started to unionize thousand of level Negro workers ensured to unionize thousand of level Negro workers ensured to unionize thousand of level Negro workers ensured that Hugh Faryne, the most ambitious undertaking ever the most ambi CONSERVATIVES ALSO

DUE

A recently published in the content of the Country.

Milder Labor Group to Tour the Country the Coun

Organizing Labor-

The Tennsylvania Labor Journal of May 23 announces the decision of the LHUU Executive Council and the representatives of the national and international unions of the American Federation of Labor to launch a great organizing campaign among colored workers of America, who, it is said, It is announced by the International are at last to be stimulated in what Labor News Service official these or ever desire they may have to accept the American Dederation of Labor the joys and sorrows of the American both rational and international can Federation of Labor. Moving unions, both national and international picture and lecture auxiliaries are to are about to launch this monata cambe used in the drive for membership, paign to bring colored was that it

quently passed in convention by the and in factory towns a house to house parent organization, the A. F. of L. canvass will be made. in a national sense, has not augment. N. Y. C. IOURN VI OF COMMERC ed Its lists with Negro membership to any appreciable extent humby the past rew years. Here and there the brother has been taken in, but stimulus from either within or without has not by any means set the world afire. The experiment, then, of a drive for Negro membership will be financial and moral support for the proworth watching, and it seems to us posed forty-week organization campaign its success will be largely dependent upon the degree of preparation which the brethren have made inter-racially for such a project. Although the best of faith undoubtedly exists in this experiment ,the brethren must remain racially clannish to a sufficient degree to be ready to cope with the segregationists—few we sincerely believe,-which exist even in organ ized labor ranks.

Care must be taken that the plan is elaste enough to see that the brother is given a place of actual vantage at the council table and that his work interests are fully preserved along with those of his white organized contemporaries. For genuinely good accomplishment, we believe the mixed union is far the better, for work ought to know no color line, and who gives a picayune, after completion, whether red bricks were laid by a white or a black man. Suspicions must be removed from the minds of Negro labor, which has ever been subject to exploitation, whether organized or unorganized; and this faithful contributor to American production must know that gilt-edged good will and sincerity thoroughly pervade the experiment. This is not the hole in the doughnut; it is merely a statement of the facts as we see

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10:be used in the drive for membership which, it is presumed, will be carried both local and national about organizations and separate unions, as the case may be, depending upon the locality of the group workers.

Notwithstanding resolutions are to launch this month a canting the paint to bring colored workers in the case may be and in factory towns a house to house.

MAY 8. 1925 abor Federation Gets Pledges Of Support for Label Drive they allied themselves with any

WASHINGTON, May 7 .-- Pledges of in the United States and Canada poured into the American Federation of Labor today from labor centers of both coun-

Although the headquarters' committee will not be prepared to launch the campaign within a month, some of the messages said preliminary work would be started at once toward formation of sectional lecture groups and arrangements of speaking tours.

A suggestion that educational work among unorganized negroes be made a eature of the campaign was urged toay upon the executive council which in session here, by a delegation from ew York, headed by T. Arnold Hill, lirector of Industrial Relations of the Vational Urban League. He pledged the co-operation of that association, which has branches in many cities, and cited the action of the recent conference of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People in adopting a intelligent negroes declaration that know full well that a blow at organized labor is a blow at all labor."

First steps in preparation for the campaign, officials said, will be selection of the special groups which will have charge of the work in each of the five national districts. Officials and organizers of the unions within the federation and affiliated with it will comprise the bulk of this force, but other members are to be added from a list of prominent men outside the ranks of la-bor who have volunteered their services. The final selection will not be made public for several weeks.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR 'f it is able to furnish labor em-CONGRESS

esident William Green of the ierican Federation of to the Labor meeti g called to meet in October, 1925/in Chicago. Mr. Green's announcement: He says the movement is without the approval are endorsement of the Federation of Labor, and that colto be careful in its affiliation with into the error of Communism.

Last week we wrote an article along the same lines, advising our people to be careful and to make a thorough investigation before kind of a labor movement. The promoters of this movement are busy sending out propaganda all over the country to Negro people with a view of interesting them in the movement, but none of their propaganda discloses the forces behind the movement. We cannot glean from the literature, the personnel of the propagandist, nor why they are acting outside of organized labor in this country and making a special appeal to Negrocs. We have always been afraid of any movement promoted by white men, especially, for Negroes largely to the exclusion of white people. We recognize that the hope of the black working man in this country is tied up in the success of Union Labor; that unless we can form a union with organized labor, our economic opportunities are hopeless and in the end, we will be finally eliminated from the best economic and industrial vocations. But we must be careful and not ally ourselves with that element of Communists which takes their instructions from Moscow.

These people publicly agitate the overthrow of the Government by violence. While reserving every right for labor, they deny capital every right that capital must have

proyment.

Let us be careful. Let us be wise, and slow in affiliating with men or movements that we do not know anything about. We do not want to be understood as lining up against the Governor or as affiliating with any set of men, white or There is much food for thought in black, who take their orders from Moscow, or elsewhere, who believe in government by violence. We believe in the courts of our country and have no patience with any set ored labor like white labor will have of men who assault the courts because the courts do not decide with labor movements, as they may fall them on questions affecting their interest.

Unions Strikes, etc.,

Negro Delegates at the A. F. of L. Convention



They felt rather lonesome but there will be more of them as the power of the left wing grows.

The A. F. of L. and the Negro Worker

Mr. Green, President of the American Federaion of Labor, has issued a broadside against the American Negro Laber Congress, pointing out that this formula has no rational relation with the ex-Will Last Six Days t is unrepresentative of American Labor. Mr. isting labor conditions in America. Naturally the Will Last Six Vhiteman, the lead of the American Negro Labor organized labor movement which though conorganized labor movement which though conjugates, replied that Mr. Green could criticize the congress, replied that Mr. Green could criticize the congress with poor grace, becked to the fact that any workers in the world, combats this philosophy whether proclaimed among white or black workers. Now, Green is right. The American Negro worker is certainly not representative with American Negro worker problems in the United States that the Negro worker ers' interests are inextricably tied up with the interests of the white workers in America. What of the United States affiliated with the said to-day, "are that of the abolition of Jim Crow cars, racia any workers in the world, combats this philosophy whether proclaimed among white or black workers. But it ought to be clear to the students of labor problems in the United States that the Negro workers washington. Occasional facilities for Negro children in the United States affiliated with the said to-day, "are that of the American of Jim Crow cars, racia any workers in the world, combats this philosophy whether proclaimed among white or black workers. But it ought to be clear to the students of labor problems in the United States that the Negro workwashington. Occasional facilities for Negro children in the United States affiliated with the said to-day, "are that of the American of the American of the New New York Herald Trobune's Washington Bureau

Washington. Occasional facilities for Negro children in the United States affiliated with the terests of the white workers in American Federation of Labor, are bemade in the Meth of the Merican of Jim Roman in the New New York Herald Trobune's Washington. Occasional facilities for Negro children in the United States affiliated with the terests of the white workers in American. What of the Merican is an equal paying in explaint of the New New New New New York Herald Trobune's Washington. Occasional facilities for Negro children in the United States affiliated with the New New York Herald Trobune's Washington Bureau

Wa same time the A. F. of L2 has been inexcusably insight the lifterent to the entreaties of the vegre workers. It was quite natural that the Negro press should react as it did to Mr. Green's statement. It regards the machanics of all kinds, are also enjoyed by Negro American Negro into their revolution. attack of the President of the A. F. of L. as unartisans. Most of the Negroes in the building indusary organization.

The agitation is to reach the crux justified, thinking strictly of the factors of the try in the South, West, East and North are organized of its development at the American Research to the factors of the try in the South, West, East and North are organized of its development at the American Research to the factors of the try in the South, West, East and North are organized of its development at the American Research to the factors of the try in the South, West, East and North are organized of its development at the American Research to the factors of the try in the South, West, East and North are organized of its development at the American Research to the factors of the try in the South, West, East and North are organized of its development at the American Research to the try in the South, West, East and North are organized of its development at the American Research to the try in the South, West, East and North are organized of its development at the American Research to the try in the South, West, East and North are organized of its development at the American Research to the try in the South to the try in the Sout various internationals, affiliated with the A. F. of by the A. F. of L. To break up the A. F. of L. Negro Labor Congress, scheduled to L. to let down the bars to Negro labor. The issue then, the object of the Communists who control the Literature has been widely distributed L. to let down the bars to Negro hador. The issue then, the object of the Communists who control the however, is much deeper. And, unfortunately, the American Negro Labor Congress, is to break down workers of the country Negro press does not understand it. It involves the present strong collective bargaining power of the right of American labor to control and determine its own affairs, as against the rule or ruin of it. It must be recognized in this connection policy of the Communists who look to Zinoviev that the unorganized workers conditions in American Negro workers in the Federation and also out tion is from a circular regarding the proposed congress, circulated through Communists organizations both here that the unorganized workers conditions in American Negro workers is signed by Lovett is this senseless policy of the Community of the Co issimo. It is this senseless policy of the Communists is to control or disrupt the American labor movement which has won for them the bitter and unrelenting opposition of Mr. Green's organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. held to be the lives of that race in the lives of the lives of that race in the lives of the lives of that race in the lives of the live

and that the tactics adopted should be calculated to achieve the dictatorship of the proletariat and the soviet form of government, reveals their ignorance of the American state. Needless to say that as well as all of the organized labor movements in But the work of organizing the Negro workers England and the European continent. The fact should certainly not abate. Too few are organized. The same thing is true of the white workers. But the solution of this problem does not consist in introducing Russian socio-economic labor methods.

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The fact should certainly not abate. Too few are organized. The same that we are living in a revolutionary period the work of organizing the Negro workers at into the lives of that race the most pernicious doctrine—race hatred. Mr. Green said that some trades organizations already have been "deeived into sending delegates" and his message warns all Negro trade unionists that they are "being led into a cational Secretary of the Alley or most pernicious doctrine—race there. Mr. Green said that some trades or cational secretary or the workers. But the work of the workers. But the work of the workers are trades or cational secretary or the workers. The work of the workers are trades or cational secretary or the workers. The work of the work of

ods into the American labor situation. Nor does this imply that the American workers may not profit from the great experiment which, perhaps, may have been inevitable in Russia during those war days. It does not follow, however, that the Russian workers' methodology, however good for them, is also the only solution to the American labor problems. A thorough grasp of these varying psychological, socio-economic political backgrounds of the workers in different lands is absolutely essential to the formulation of a sound constructive labor policy for the American workers in general and the Negro workers in particular.

M. Y. C. HERALD TRIBUNE OCTOBER 25, 1925

A. F. of L. Warns

gomery Brown, recently deprived of his bishopric in the Episcopal Church, will, it is said, be one of the speakers at the American Negro Labor Conferation Negro Workers

Congress for Race Staged Negroes. by Communists in Chi-

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 .- William Montence, which opens a six-day meeting

Unusual efforts are being made to enlist American Negroes in the cause Against Reds of Bolshevist radicalism. There is no attempt to hide the fact that the conference is being financed and directed from Moscow. William Z. Foster, labor Green Denounces Labor leader and Communist, Robert Miner and other radicals are to address the

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, organizer of the conference, has just returned from cago To-day as a Trap Russia, where he was accorded high honors as a representative of American

Negro radicals.
"The social demands uppermos in the minds of the Negro masses of America," he said to-day, "are that o the abolition of 'Jim Crow' cars, racia

Says Negroes Should Watch And Guard Their Own Interests And Not Blindly Be Led Out Of Their Jobs

speech at the Evening session, happily augmented by Dr. Charles Sumner Williams of Indianapals Ind.; Dr. N. 31 Young Tresident of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. Melvin J. Chisum, Field Secretary, National Negro Press Association.

day while Bishop Carey presided at

the evening session.

At the evening session there was tion of colored working men joining the unions of the American Federation of Labor. This discussion was siding Elder of the Omaha District This resolution discourages colored

participate in the discussion and said, that it is his observation that the K. K. K. and the American Federation of Labor seems to be working hand in hand against the This one line we will draw. Negro, the Catholics and the Jews, Then Bishop Carey also said that he hates no man or woman nor sect. our negroes. that on the other hand the colored people must of necessity watch and guard their own best interests and avoid making any step which would interfere with their chance to hold jobs and earn an honest living; then, Bishop Carey made the observation that he has been making a study of the economic conditions as they affect our people here in the Middlewest, and that he is convinced that the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to organ_ ize the Negro railroad workers is but a scheme to enthre the colored men out of the work which they already control.

More than four thousand dollars was raised for the A. M. E. Edu-

cational programme.

Rev. William Dewitt Wilkins, pastor of Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church and Mrs. Wilkins are being cheered on all sides for the splendid way they are entertaining the Conference. And in spite of the heavy rain_fall, the attendance last night was the largest of the conference sessions.

LANCASTER O GAZETTE NOVEMBER 3, 1925

The American Federation of Labor warns the negroes against affiliation with a Communist labor organization. Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom of the The advice is, of course, good. But the best way to vac-14th District preached during the cinate negro laborers against revolutionary influences is to assure them their democratic rights.

The best way to keep them out of Communist unions introduced a discussion on the ques- is to admit them to the regular unions, or to form regular unions of them. In fact, the safest policy toward the negroes generally, as they become more educated and theregeneral and a resolution was intro-duced by the Rev. John Adams, pre-siding Elder of the Oracle Distriction of the Oracl

and insitutions. What are the rights of a negro? Exactly all the men from joining the unions.

What are the rights of a negro.

Bishop Carey left the chair to rights of a white man of the same character and other.

That is the right of inqualities with only one exception. That is the right of intermarriage with the white race, and to intermingling in those social relations which naturally lead to marriage.

We must safeguard this one line, but to draw no others. If this is done, there will never be any danger of agpreach the gospel of hate; that he itators, Russion or home-grown, corrupting the loyalty of Unions, Strikes, etc.,

WHY NOT A NEGRO IN THE AMERICAN LABOR FEDERATION

National Urban League and it argues that such an addition would greatly help the forthcoming drive of the Federation for members. It is understood that only ten of the one hundred and ten allied members of the Federation actually bar Negroes from membership in them but all too often there are subterfuges employed which have limited that membership. The proposal states that such a step would give members of the race, greater confidence in the good intentions of the Federation toward them and argue also for the more speedy settlement of problems which involve Negro workers.

The fact that more definite steps for the complete in-

clusion of Negro workers in the various members of the Federation have not been made, has always been one of the perplexing things in connection with the whole of the labor movement. The governing heads of that organization have always seemed to shy from the serious nonsideration of this question in spite of the fact that in many of the strikes which have occurred in various sections of the country, the Negro workman has been used with telling effect as a strike-breaker. It is also true that in those cases where the unions have invited Negroes into membership, they have responded readily and have lived fully up to all of the requirements.

The extent to which this proposal will be considered cannot, of course be determined. If it follows the regularly seen fate of all such proposals, it will not result in anything. But this thing is certain. The unions will always fall far short of their greatest effectiveness as long as there is as large a class of workmen, as Negro workmen comprise, free to exert its strength against them. In fact, with the stemming of the tide of immigration, the Negro workman is coming into a place of prominence as a laborer in those lines into which he has neverbefore gone, which will demand that some disposition be made of him by the unions if they would maintain themselves. It is safe to assert that the whole of the future success of organized labor in America depends upon its treatment of the Negro workman now. And, in the reaction to this proposal of the inclusion of a Negro in the advisory council, will be seen the extent to which the white American workmen will allow prejudice to outweigh plainly seen facts.

The entirely questionable attempt of the American Terration of labor to interest and influence the twelve thousand Pullman Porter should be spurned as a thing of evil. It is contemptible from the convention of the A. F. of thing for the Federation to begin lockeying with the porters when the whole plan and achiene of its organization is so vulnerable. The Federation has kept the race issue foremost in the minds of its organization problems affecting Negroes. members and has barred the black norm at every instance. A groes.

In this way, Mr. Hill insists the plumber in chicago attribute the bomoing of job upon which he forthcoming campaign for members

was engaged to labor disputes. He has been denied entry int the union himself and is harassed by the union wherever he gets a job. Out at the Stock Yards all of the workers of black skin are herded in one Jim-Crow union regardless of their occupation. When the black man a chance then he should listen but the Pullman ters will do a silly thing to jeopardize their positions by fraing with the prejudicial, discriminatory organization with the prejudicial, discriminatory organization such an individual can give to Negroes the sympathy and sincerity of the leaders of the A. F. of L.

Cess through the assurance that such an individual can give to Negroes the sympathy and sincerity of the leaders of the A. F. of L.

Negroes. In this way, Mr. Hill insists, the forthcoming campaign for A proposal has been made to the head of The American American Federation of Labor lets down the color bars and gives Federation of Labor that a Negro be added to its advisory the black man a chance then he should listen but the Pullman council. The proposal comes through Arnold Hill of The Porters will do a silly thing to jeopardize their positions by fraterr ing with the prejudicial, discriminatory organization

Executive In Council Of

ADVISER WOULD HEAD

100 Out Of 110 National "Of the Negroes Inclination to-ward organization there is abunded Workers

N. Y.-Confidence of Negro workers throughout the construit the Anequican Federation of Labor will be brought about if the plan recently suggested to President Green by the National Urban League if fol-

bor will have every prospect of suc-

Of the 110 national and international labor organizations, less than ten deny membership to Negroes but a number practice subterfuges with which Negroes are familiar that operate to keep them out of 10-cals in different parts of the coun-of L. Of the 110 national and internathat operate to keep them out of lo-

planned, one for Kansas City be- 10 deny membership to Negroes, but tween the colored freight handlers a number practice subterfuges with tween the colored freight handlers and number practice subterfuges with and the international that has jurisdiction over them and another for Washington, D. C., when the entire matter of Negro participants is to be discussed. Out of these conferences, Mr. Hill predicts, a more amicable relation between colored workers and the American Ferera-ternational that has jurisdiction over them one for Kansas City between the colored relation between colored colored freight handlers and the international that has jurisdiction over them and another for workers are familiar that operate to keep them out of locals in different parts of the country. Several conferences are being planned, one for Kansas City between the colored workers and the American Ferera-ternational that has jurisdiction over them and another for workington. tion of Labor will follow.

Inclined To Unionism

WORK AMONG NEGROES ber of the race to head up the cussed. Out of these conferences work among Negroes, Mr. Hill de- Mr. Hill predicts a more amicable fended his position in the following language:

ant proof in the large and influen-Unions Now Admit Color- tial associations which they maintain. That they have not taken more to the Labor movement is due primarily to the instinctive suspicion with which colored people view all movements bidding for their support, when these movements are in the control of whites. The appointment of a capable, industrious and tactful Negro to take general charge, under your direction, of your and in larger numbers to the labor colored work will insure the need- movement is due primarily to the ed confidence of his race in the per- instinctive suspicion with which colsonnel and integrity of the A. F. of

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Confidence of Negro workers throughout the country in the American Federation of Labor will be brought about if the black recently surjected to President Green by the National Urban League is followed. T. Arnold Hill directon in the Urban members of the American Federa-tion of Labor will her every pros-pect of success through the assurance that such an individual can give to Negroes of the sympathy and sincerity of the leaders of the A. F.

Several conferences, are being tional labor organizations less than them, and another for Washington, D. C., when the entire matter of In recommending a capable mem- Negro participants is to be dis-

Mr. Hill predicts a more amicable relation between colored workers and the American Federation of Labor will follow.

In recommending a capable member of the race to head up the work among Negroes Mr. Hill defended his position in the following lan-

"Of the Negroes' inclination toward organization there is abundant proof in the large and influential associations which they maintain. That they have not taken more kindly ored people view all movements bidding for their support, when those movements are in the control of whites. The appointment of a capable, industrious and tactful Negro to take general charge, under your direction, of your colored work will insure the needed confidence of his race in the personnel and integrity of the A. F. of L.

"But there are other reasons. A Negro knows his own, and there is much to know in adjudicating differences between white and colored people and interpreting the one to the other-information which runs the whole gamut of the Negro's emotions and acts as an under-privileged citizen-his striving for economic and cultural ascendency—and, in this case, his fear lest the labor movement may cause him to lose the few places in industry he has been able to acquire. The importance of a thorough understanding of the racial atmosphere in which the Negro encases himself, as a defense against real and imaginary injustice, cannot be overemphasized; and this knowledge is possessed only by a Negro."

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Green, A. F. of L. Head, in Attack on Negro Workers duct a number of Communist organizations with interlocking directories

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The baptist deacon and mental kluxer, William Green, presi- boll weevil in the cotton fields. Both dent of the American Federation of Labor, placed the American Negro Labor Congress which is scheduled to be held in Chicago, Oct. 15, on the index expurgatoris of the bureaucracy of the jurious. The American Federation American Federation of Labor.

persecutors and to secure bet- colored men have been deceived into the same thing himself, if he were in ter wages and working condi-sending delegates," said Green. "They Rickerts position. Nockels also was tions was too much for this have been led to believe they will willing to be used as a tool by "B. & O. hypocritical Negro hater.

Besides belonging to a church that is not of our subject ble to klanism, it is also pointed out that at the Indianapolis con- the condition of the workers, be they vention of the United Mine black or white, are trying to "deceive" tion introduced there.

It was reported at the convention that the Indiana delegation which

among the delegates, spoke glibly of Green and expressed the opinion that he would become a prominent citizen of the "invisible empire" some day. soon join the klan.

Congress' Success Stirs Green.

tool among the labor fakers.

Negroes that the American Federation be the most vicious red baiter of the of Labor never took any steps to two. Fitzpatrick sometimes takes a organize the Negroes, and that the stand in favor of progressive principresent blast from Green's office is ples, as when he flayed the United Garmerely a futile effort to block the ment Workers. Nockels, with the menwork in that direction that is being tality of a thug, draws no distinctions,

Green was dead, dumb and blind while scores of Negroes have been hanged thruout the congress. It will not be held to country by lynching mobs, but the pactacle of seeing the Negro workers organizing themselves Tor defense against their "A number of unions composed of Tom Rickert, saying that he would do

Will Not Be Deceived.

This is the usual rant of the labor chinists' union. faker. All those who try to improve and Green nor his stoolpigeons will not be able to make them believe otherwise.

with another anti-Communist outburst for them and justify his reported expense account with the United States chamber The success attending the organiz- of commerce. Fitzpatrick and Nocking efforts of the American Negro els were against the Gompers machine Labor Congress to reach the Negro until that wily politician withdrew workers in the labor unions and the some of the pork chops. Then Fitz unorganized got under the yellow hide and Nockels took the next train to of William Green, leading capitalist Washington and from then on their speed toward the right was dazzling.

It was pointed out here by leading "Skinnay" Madden's ex-pal seems to accomplished by radical Negroes. as when he justified the scabbery of

attend a convention of union Negroes." Bill" Johnston in seeking evidence to enable Johnston to expel McMahon and other prominent from the ma- a spirit permeates the ranks of

The Unholy Alliance.

The Daily News, owned by the mil-Workers of America, Green did them. But the colored workers will lionaire Victor Lawson, was quick not fight the pro-klan resolu- not be deceived by the Green attack, to interview the local lieutenants of They have found very little aid or Green and the two playboys managed comfort from the Gomperses, the to get their names in the paper again. Greens, or the Fitzpatricks when their They were not so popular with the sponsored the resolution had assur- race was being gibbetted, burned at Daily News and the Tribune, when ances that Green would give it be- the stake and outraged in every con- they were associated with Foster, but

son of the realm of Indiana, now on John Fitzpatrick and his detective bu- alliance cannot prevent the Negroes

THEY HADE NO FUE PRESS AUGUST 12, 1925

SANE LABOR

not to attend the American Negro Labor congress called by the Communists to meet in Chicago on Oct. 25. Mr. GREEN charges that the originators of this congress seek to mislead the negroes into believing that "all their grievances

remedied by overturning the government of the United States and establishing a Soviet republic"

Stating that the originators conthat work under the direction of Moscow, Mr. GREEN said, "Communism in America is comparable to the are importations and equally inof Labor will not approve of such a benefit the negro, but to instill into the lives of that race the most pernicious doctrine-race hatred.

American labor is sane, under a sane leader. It favors no third party, no Bolshevism, no race hatred. The United States is safe while such

NEGRO LABOR AND A. F. OF L.

DECLARING THAT the activities of the forthcoming American Negro Labor Congress are being directed from the nevolent support, without endangering his office.

Several well known klansmen

Several well known clearly stated by the communists are their friends and Green nor his steelnizeness in Chicago.

Ceivable way in this so-called land now they are white haired boys in the Soviet headquarters in Moscow, Presigning that the Communists are their friends labor papers in Chicago.

Ceivable way in this so-called land now they are white haired boys in the Soviet headquarters in Moscow, Presigning that the Communists are their friends labor papers in Chicago. Local Negroes say they expected of Labor, in a speech warns Negro un= this sculpilous stracks from Green. ionists not to attend it. Meralso stated They say Fitzpatrick, Nockels, the that the purpose of the Congress was At a klan meeting held in Indianapoliss during the convention a representative of grand dragon, Stephenlivered against the radical Negroes by sentative of grand of Indiana now on John Fitzpatrick and his detective his alliance cannot prevent the Negroes

Where Green Got His Idea.

Tribune, the Daily News John M.

It is believed that the tirade deGlenh and his representative of grand dragon, Stephenlivered against the radical Negroes by tion or the whole unholy reactionary ing all their goisyances will be remedied trial for rape and murder, declared reau expert, Edward N. Nockels, gave from organizing themselves, something by overturning the doverhment of the that the United Mine Workers would Green the idea of breaking into print the reactionary labor frauds did not do United States and establishing a Soviet republic."

THE AMERICAN Negro Labor Congress may have the backing of the Russian No greater proof could be had of Government and it may not. We don't the present sanity of labor than the Government and it may not. warning of WILLIAM GREEN, presi-profess to know. We do know, though, dent of the American Federation of that the American Federation of Lahor Labor, in warning negro members that the American Federation of Lahor

OSTON MASS C S MON! AUCUST 11, 1925

The recently chosen president of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, who

A Friendly Voice in Labor Councils

succeeded to the office so long held by Samuel Gompers, has offered a word of friendly advice to those workers who have been invited to participate in the American Negro Labor Congress. called by Communist agi-

tators to meet in Chicago on Oct. 25 of this year. "Although there cannot be more than a few hundred Communists in this country," says Mr. Green, "they give an impression, because of their noise-making propaganda, that there are millions." By his action the new leader of organized labor in the United States is carrying out the established policies of his predecessor.

In the movement to gather the Negro workers in a separate national organization, Mr. Green claims to see a definite purpose on the part of the agitators to create racial animosities and race hatred. His claim is justified, apparently, by the alleged promise of the promoters of the proposed congress that all social, political and economic discrimination would be ended by the establishment of a Soviet Republic in America. Such a prospect might appeal to some members of the race to which it is presented, just as it and intelligent American Negro has learned ness or class division, but by the elimination of United States.

own individual problems. He is learning, or will learn, that salvation, social, political, or industrial, does not come with the power to claimed economic condition. If he has sought spurs on their heels." to inform himself he has become convinced that the theories of the ultraradicals offer nothing to him. Observation and experience have shown him the way to true progress which has been blazed by pioneers of his own color who have risen above the supposed limitations placed upon them. But this process is not revolutionary. It is not along the way of overturning and destroying, but of building and strengthening.

Democracy is not a by-word to the American unpleasant dreams. Negro. He looks back and sees the way by which he and his kindred have come, during little more than a short half century, up from a

condition of serfdom to the estate of freemen and peers. Such a miracle as this could never have been worked except under conditions where calm reason, wise counsels and brotherly love prevailed. To the successful working out of such an emancipation there must be contributed the unselfish endeavors of those generous enough to give and wise enough to withhold. Those who attempt to give lavishly and without restraint do not always benefit those upon whom the supposed benefaction falls.

There can be no universal emancipation from the bondage of ignorance, or fear, or superstition. No laws which men may pass will insure the absolute salvation of mankind. Impeding and hindering barriers may be torn down, as when a people throws off the yoke of tyranny or a submerged race is emancipated from the bonds of oppressive servitude. But freedom of conscience is thus only permitted. It is assured only as the individual gains a clearer understanding of his own inalienable rights and of his own dominion.

This progress upward and onward is not aided by an unwise adherence to the tenets of those who teach class hatred or racial consciousness. These may be urged as a quick means to an end. but that end is not the one which wisdom, forbearance and true patriotism teach us to desirg and seek to attain.

FEDERATION HEAD DENOUNCES NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor has appealed to a comparatively small number sees spooks and goblins in the American National Labor Congress an all of white people. But it is safe to assume that in all Negro organization. He issues a dlemn watning to Negroes to the appeal will not be general. The informed and intelligent American Negro has learned beware of "Radicalibat, was that the Negro Laboration or nurtured by that his own progress, socially, politically, and Bolchevists, Communists, etc., etc. and are being misled into believing industrially, is not advanced by race consciousthat they can care their grievances by overturning the Government of the

prejudices and by wisely regulated co-operation. Really, Mr. Green thinks American Negrots are as big fools as a large he is able to prove his capabilities, his worth as number of white folks that there her life Mr. Green will read some a citizen, and his willingness to work out, as American history he will learn that no Negroes have ever been traitors or must those of every race or social condition. must those of every race or social condition, his have raised a rebellion against any constituted government in the United

It is true, however, that they do not believe that they came in the make laws or to determine, arbitrarily, one's world "with saddles on their backs" nor that "white men were born with

White men do think ,however, that Negroes were born to be ridden by white men with or without spurs; when without spurs it is supposed to be done specially benevolently as ordained by the Creator.

Negroes are tired of being ridden and are going to ditch their riders whenever they find themselves able.

They are not going to be ridden by the A. F. L. and are therefore buildingup their own organization and it is that that gives President Green

A. N. P.)—With a painting ten feet

workers and keep us out of white

unions. We colored workers

through this congress correct the

mistakes of our white brothers

who have been foolishly misled by

Labors Skeptical

In spite of the ambitions and

high sounding purpose of the con-

gress as explained by the president,

skilled and common laborers and

farmers are apparently looking

with skepticism at the efforts of

the organization. Of the five or

six hundred who gather nightly in

the auditorium of the Metropolitan

Labor Congress only a small per

cent are of what is commonly

called the laboring group, is in evi-

dence. The audiences have largely

comprised journalists, bankers, ed-

ucators, lawyers, social workers,

and those of similar groups who

the wrong kind of leaders."

American Federation of Labor Holds Meeting few of the white communists, lead-throughout the state of Illinois. The throughout the state of Illinois. The funior lathers, under President Wattern and the state of Illinois. The funior lathers, under President Wattern and the state of Illinois.

have attended simply to see and this program. Chicago, Ill. Oct. 31.—(By the hear what was going on.

Rumored Congress Fostered by Reds

high and six feet wide depicting a Negro worker and a Negro farmer Whether this skepticism of the LABOR FEREDATION clasping hands, as the background tradesmen is due to the report WARNS NEGRO and how to make the trade unions intended to attain the ends desired negro laborers against revoultionary The congress opened Monday at known. According to sentiment mocratic rights. the Metropolitan community Cen- expressed by some of the tradesthe most militant and class con- tion.

abolition of lynching, jim crowism, American Federation of Labor has stitutions. industrial discrimination, political warned all trade unionist to re- What are the rights of a negro? that separate us from the white nicious doctrines-race hatred."

The Sessions

every evil confronting Negroes corrupting the loyalty of our negroe throughout the world was attacked. WOOD, WIRE, METAL LATHERS Demands, such as set forth by the opening day, have been made through "statements and declaraored pupils be accorded the right to attend all schools anywhere within the nation and the right of colored teachers to teach in any victor A. Olander secretary reasonable, North, East, West, and South So

liam Scarville, of Pittsburgh.

The sessions were attended by a

AMERICUS. GA NOV 9 - 14%

of the platform officers and that the Congress is being fostered The American Federation of Lapronoters) exferd American by the Third International whichbor warns the negroes against affilia Congress of Imbor, which is in sessis a communistic movement or totion with a Communist labor or sion here are nightly telling Nesthe fact that the Congress has not ganization. The advice is, of course, groes how to get into the unions previously explained just how it good. But the best way to vaccinate

accord Negro laborers equal rights. after demanding them is not influences is to assure them their de-

The best way to keep them out of ter, 3118 Gird attenue and is hold men and unionists the laborers Communist unions is to admit them ing day and night sessions through have no inclination to be connected to the regular unions, or to form out the week. The purpose of the with any socialistic or communistic regluar unions of them. In fact, the congress as outlined by Fort movement and are under the im- safest policy toward the negroes Whiteman is "to mobilize and to pression that only turmoil and generally, as they become more edu- HE ACTED ON OWN HOOK nouncement be withheld. coordinate into a fighting machine strife can obtain from their affiliamake trouble if they are so disposed, is to see to it that they get all their A. F. of L. Would Welcome scious workers of the race for the It is known, however, that the rights under existing laws and in-

disfranchisement and segregation, frain from any connection with the Exactly all the rights of a white Speaking of the Negro unions, Congress. William Green, presi-man of the same character and other Mr. Whiteman said: "We want no dent of the Federation, declares qualities with only one exception. jim crow unions. We are demand- that "It will not benefit the Ne That is the right of intermarriage ing that the American Federation gro, but is designed to instill into with the white race, and to interof Labor tear down the barriers the lives of the race the most per mingling in those social relations which naturally lead to This one line we will draw.

We must safeguard this one line, The sessions have been charac-but to draw no others. If this is done terized by addresses and resolu-there will never be any danger of tions, reeking with radicalism and agitators, Russian or homegrown.

president in his address on the TO BE TAKEN IN A. F. OF L.

The Junior Master Wood, Wire and tions" issued to the press, the most Metal Lathers, William Watson. conspicuous of which was that col- president, and B. H. Charles, secretary, an organization of Race crafts-

South.

Hon. Edward H. Wright, prominent Chleago attorney, interested himself the in the welfare work of the lathers week, in addition to the president, some time aga and it is said that the have been: H. V. Phillips and Otto vinced that the Watson of the lathers wood, New York City; Willis qualified in every way for full membership and by the lathers weekens and the control of the lathers wood.

benefits of the enfinois state federa-

This forward looking step is regarded with high favor by craftsmen throughout the state of Illinois. The son, are already working on import-

Justice Department Denies Negro Represented U. S. in Fight on Pullman Porters

Brotherhood as a Member

From The World's Bureau Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 .- Department of Justice officials explained held arrived. The telegram, he said, to-day that Perry W. Howard, Newspromised a substitute story which special assistant to the Attorney Gen- never came. Other editors received eral and Republican National Com- the same announcement. mitteeman from Mississippi, did not represent the Government in the came a statement from Hugh Frayne, fight he made against the proposed general organizer of the American Pullman Porters' Union. Howard Federation of Labor in charge of the said to-day he acted on his own responsibility.

There was some confusion as to his status. He was advertised as a reptice, but the Attorney General said ing the porters and that the yesterday he knew nothing of any essignment of Howard to that work. To-day the office of the Attorney General referred The World correspondent to John Marshall of the department, who asserted that Howard asked for leave of absence and it was granted. Howard, as special assistent to the Attorney General, works on assignment, and when not thus engaged practices law.

Howard said to-day he was opposed to the movement to organize the porters into a brotherhood, under the leadership of Philip Randolph, and he made speeches in Chicago and elsewhere in an effort to check the movement. It is generally understood

here that Howard was employed by the Pullman Company.

The American Federation of Labor said to-day that President Green favors the organization of the Brotherhood of Pullman Car Porters, and it will gladly welcome it as a member. The federation has kept in touch with the situation but has not entered into the controversy.

Negroes Charge Pullman Co. Employed Howard to Fight Union

Charges were made yesterday that Perry W. Howard was employed by the Pullman Company to fight organization of a union of the company's 13,000 porters. Howard has charged the promotion of the union is being engineered by Communists instructed from Moscow.

The assertion of Roy Lancaster, Secretary-Treasurer of the union, that Howard had been retained by the Pullman Company was supported by the statements of Negro publications here who said they received press statements to that effect and subsequent telegrams asking that the an-

Lancaster declared that Howard in a debate with Randolph in Chicago, Oct. 25. admitted the Pullman Company, for which he once was a porter, had sent for him and retained him in the fight. Thesunion now has 4,000 members, Lancaster said.

William M. Kelley, editor of the Amsterdam News, a Negro newspaper of No. 2293 Seventh Avenue, said he received the announcement of Howard's retainer and published it before the telegram asking that it be with-

Simultaneously with these charges New York office, that the federation soon will welcome the Negro Porters' Union in the federation. He said he and other officials of the federation resentative of the Department of Jus- and aided in the process of organizspoken at meetings.

Belvidere 71 J apollo Oct 27, 1975 [

O LABOR

In his annual report to the Ameri can Federation of Labor, in conventor at Atlantic City, President William Green took occasion to warn the member ship against the activity of Communitst who seek to spread their propaganda by insidious means.

He declared that through misrepresentations on the partof the Communists some union labor organizations

Among the organizations and periodicals against which President Green

ual union in particular, it can not be Owen. deried that under the leadership of ing and since the World War.

York Situation

(By Walter Irwin) specifically warned the American Fed. As is usual whenever the colored knows that the Federation is now eration of Labor Defense Council, the people get a foothold in certain lo-seeking to exploit the Pullman porter American Negro Congress, the Irish calities and begin to get powerful in and have him snatch a few chestnuts Workers' and Benevits' Femine Residually, politics and public affairs from the fire. The American Federa-Workers' and Pensants' Famine Re- there comes along the disturber, the tion is quite naturally aiding and lief Committee, the International Work- trouble-maker and the destroyer. With abetting in a scheme to embarrass the ers' Aid, the Workers' Party, the Trade consummate skill and with surprising porters and create turmoil here in Union Educational League the Workers' Monthly, the Amalgamationist, in other cities. Chicago to and chicago the colored people of Chicago, the home of the Pullman Chicago have outstripped their fellows Company and the other great industries. Chicago have outstripped their fellows Company and the other great industries. Chicago to and the colored worker the Daily Worker.

The Daily Worker.

the Daily Worker.

He declared that many books, including fairy stories for children were being ussued with a view to spreading communism and said, "We warn all trade unions against the above activities and publication."

Regardless of one's views concern.

He declared that many books, including fairy stories for children were our own congressman, float by Randolph and Chandler "Owing" our own mortgages, finance our own is a condemnation of our Government. businesses, here the pinhead Randolph had Owen write that "the annoyer, snapping, growling froth-American Federation is no different ing at the mouth, and yelping ouppy-from the American Government." Yet because he has been buffetedhe condemns the Government and enjoyen growling outpy-from the American Government. These gentlesses of one's views concerns genius anchored. We have with us men are merely interested in getting today A. Phillip Randolph and his some money for themselves. Randolph ing unions in general or any individ- today A. Phillip Randolph and hissome money for themselves. Randolph sorrowful satellite, one Chandler is not a zealot, not a true exponent

Stirring Up Strife vant. He is being paid by somebody Samuel Gompers and William Green Randolph is admittedly here to in-to inflame the twelve thousand porthe American Feredation of Lobor has Company in organizing a labor union time he was associated with the Hotel been a bulwark against the Reds dur- and getting admission either into the Waiters in New York and now the

American Federation of Labor or the Communist Party. Owen is here because of exhausted finance. He found it both improvident and impossible to leave. Whether or not these gentlemen are apostles of the Russian Red can be judged from an editorial that appeared in a publication that they write for: "The Soviet government proceeds apace: It bids fair to sweep over the whole world. The sooner the letter. On with the dance ust as a seeking to stir up harred, class antagonism, muttny and ruin.

The American Federation of Labor or the American Federation of Labor or the Waiters in New York and now the Chicago, have been relieved of their look of their chicago, have been relieved of their look of their chicago, have been relieved of their look of their chicago, have been relieved of their look of their looks by white people. In New York is now we found apon recent investigation have become disgusted with his foolish tactics and will not pay another cent into his coffers. The Messenger Magazine, sponsored by Randolph and "Owing," made a belated two-in-one appearance last week, meaning that two months the Middle West begins to aborb the colored laborer who has fied the south, here comes the advocate of the Third International with a raucous voice, seeking to stir up harred, class antagonism, muttny and ruin.

The American Federation of Labor or the Waiters in New York and now the Waiters in New York, like in Chicago, have been relieved of their looks by myite people. In New York in the semi-skilled branches, but Medican how they or the chicago, have been relieved of their looks been relieved of their looks by with people. In New York and positions. The clothing industry is controlled by Jews and Italians who are prone to be clannish, no matter how capable the Negro may be. So-called radical unions who well about the co-operative commons below the will not say another cent into his coffers. The Messenger Magazine, will not even hive about "well-house been affiliated with his foolish tactics and will not pay another cent in onism, mutiny and ruin.

The American Federation Mr. Randolph denies att Con-

munistic connections that that the American Foddration of Labor is lending its moral support to the movement of organization." It is not the movement of organization. It is not the movement of organization admit admit the sentleman to admit the sentlem ment of organization." It is not necessary for the gentleman to admit this because Mr. Hugh France white organizer for the Federation has aided in the process of organization and that he had spoken at several meetings." It is quite natural forthe Federation to seek the twelve thousand porters, who are not seek the twelve thousand porters will aid them in blocking colored ers will aid them in blocking colored meeting the seeded in New York to and th ers will aid them in blocking colored dolph is needed in New York to at workers from the skilled trades. It in the terrible economic condition are quite docile and servile—hence will further help in building up the that prevails and perhaps if he will better slaves—have entered the field and threaten to breembt it. Today big labor banks in New York and consider this little excerpt written by will assist in paying still higher sal- George S. Schuyler in the last issue the majority of the big hotels and the richest families are had been led to give support to unaries to such plutocrats as President of The Messenger on page three hundred aries to such plutocrats as President of The Messenger on page three hundred and forty-five (published for using white help. With the growing that he favors. Every colored both the months of October and protestianization of the white population of the whi ed as the "familiar attempt of the wolf to disguise himself as a sheep."

Organizer Shown By New man knowns that American Federa-November) he will realize that organ-lation there are and will be more and to disguise himself as a sheep."

November) he will realize that organ-lation there are and will be more and ized labor and the Third Internation—more of them competing with the enemy; everyone knows that Federa-al are of no benefit to colored people. sons of Ham for these jobs. at every available turn and everyone

of organized labor, but is a paid ser-

their stories about "elemental eco-

nomics, Don Quixote and Lilliputian

From the Messenger. (By George S. Schuyler)

little reluctant to see the black

brothers hold a union card and draw

The New York Negro constitutes only about one-fiftieth of the state population, and he suffers from economic discrimination. He functions best on the labor market as an individual rather than a group. He is not in large enough numbers anywhere to control an industry or a single factory. The competition bctween the white proletarians is very great and Negroes are often faced with the alternative of not being hired at all or accepting the worst positions. The unions control many industries and it is next to impossible for the dark brother to get admitted to many of them. The union workers do not hire Negro apprentices and thus enable them to learn certain trades, or they practice the old dodge of telling him he must get a job before he can become a member while the employer tells him he can't have a job unless and until he joins the union. This is true of some unions of skilled workers, notably the machinists. Still others, as in the clothing industry will accept Negroes in the semi-skilled branches, but

union wages. They also play, some-

Reds" In Chicago Meeting

unions and how to make the trade unions and how to make the trade unions adjoint square that the topic of the american Negro Labor congress which begin a week's sessions this radiod to the Metro ditan Community Center, 3116 Giles

nue. About seventy-five delegates from labor and farmer organizations are here for the meeting according to Lovett Fort-Whiteman, communi t leader.

"The aim of the congress is to mobilize and to coordinate into a fighting machine the most enlightened and militant and class-conscious workers of the race in the struggle of the race for the abolition of lynching, Jim Crowism, industrial discrimination, political disfranchise-ment and segregation of the race." Fort Whiteman declared in an attack on President William Green of how to make the trade unions accord the American Federation of Labor, equality to him was the topic at the Chicago Labor Congress Hears signed for the sudden change in The support given by Whiteman

the congress are H. Y. Phillips, Ot- chisement and segregation of the to Hulswood of New York, William rate Fort Whiteman declared. In A. F. of L. Warning Cuts Down responsible for some degree of defections, radical editor of the Virgin an attack on President William Scarville of Pittsburgh, Rothschild Green, of the American Federation

35th street. A number of white said: communist leaders were also in atendance at the meeting.

Denounce J. C. Labor Unions or, a Chicago attorney, and several of the committee on organization as After a discussion among members centres of the North, it was reported.

After a discussion among members centres of the North, it was reported. An announcement made during the

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 29.—How to the American Federation of Labor, equality to him was the topic at the who warned trade uninoists to stay away from the communist congress, Fort Whiteman said.

"No Jim Crow Unions"

"We want no Jim Crow unions. We demand that the American Federation of Labor tear down the barriers that segregate us from the white workers and keep us out of white unions. We colored workers will, through this congress, correct the mistakes of our white brothers who have been foolishly misled by the wrong kind of leaders.

"The natural enemies of the Negro are the boss, the landlord and the capitalist."

Island Radical Expected equality to him was the topic at the equality to him was the topic at the wind was the topic at the worker have congress, American Negro Labor Congress would have been a week's sessions Monday homity in the Methopolitan Community Center, 3118 Gies avenue. About 70 delegates from labor and farmer drg. Sizations are here for the meeting, according to Lovett who have been foolishly misled by the wrong kind of leaders.

"The natural enemies of the Negro are the boss, the landlord and the capitalist."

Island Radical Expected

Island Radical Expected of lynching, Jim Crowism, industrial Among those scheduled to address discrimination, political disfran-About 500 attended the opening of Labor, who warned trade union-session of the congress held Sun-day night in Pythian hall, 207 East munist congress, Fort Whiteman

"No Jim Crow Unions" "We want no Jim Crow unions. We demand that the American Federation of Labor tear down the barriers that segregate us from the white workers and keep us out of white unions. We colored workers will, through this congress, correct the wrong kind of leaders.

"The natural enemies of the Negro are the boss, the landlord and the capitalist."

Island Radical Expected Among those scheduled to address the congress are H. V. Phillips, Otto Hulswood, of New York; William Scarville, of Pittsburgh. Rothschild Francis, radical editor of arrive.

day night in Pythian Hall, 207 East sion a vivid vermilion setting. 35th street, at which addresses were made by Fort Whiteman, E. N. Tayat the meeting.

BEER ALIEK CLLA MANETO OCTOBER 26, 1925

Organizers Have Been at Work for Months to Enlist Them in Communist Ranks

ENIN. TROTZKY PICTURES

Attendance of Delegates From Trades Unions

By Lester A. Walton Staff Correspondent of The World

sia's ambitious plan to make Reds the mistakes of our white brothers out of black workers in America aswho have been foolishly misled by sumed tangible form here to-night at the opening of the American Negro

ers" conspicuously displayed about ner. the hall, the presence of white labor, Norvall Allen said he had just internationale.

About 500 attended the opening unmistakable Communistic philosophy political, economic and social bondage. meeting of the congress held Sun- heard on every hand, gave the occa- Active efforts have been made to win

After a discussion among members centres of the North, it was reported. nist leaders were also in attendance to the expediency of exhibiting the wishes of Lovett Fort Whiteman, that Bishop William Montgomery national organizer, were overruled, Brown of Galion, O., against whom the majority of the committee voting the charge of heresy was recently upin the negative.

given," Whiteman said. "I see in the Congress Tuesday evening on him a leader of the working class of "Labor Defense." all races, and if it were left with me nothing would please me more than to have his picture and Trotzky's put up in the hall, but I am only the ters to join the movement sponsored national organizer and not the whole by A. Philip Randolph, editor of a committee."

Metropolitan Community Centre Street, Various reasons were as- their condition," said Whiteman.

Meet in Negro Community

ing sessions of the congress on Chicago's west side, where Reds are wont to congregate, but a decision was later reached to invade the south side in the midst of the large Negro population.

Labor Congress admit the injunction of William Green, President of the GCT 24 1925 American Federation of Labor, who some weeks ago warned Negro mem-COMMUNISTS, BEHIND ARE BARRED FROM WALLS bers against joining the Communistic movement, has affected the attendance. They are frank to confess that Green's unfriendly attitude has been tion, especially among Negro trade's unionists.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Soviet Ruslabor union delegates from various lization of a new line of political cago. thinking among the Negro working

Negro Communists Enrolled

the Virgin islands, is expected to men known for their ultra-radical spent five months in the Southern The American Federat on views, who, wearing red badges, States preaching doctrines which Labor, through William Green, its

mixed freely with delegates, plus the would free members of his race from over Negroes employed in the mills Debate Lenin, Trotzky Pictures of Gary, Ind., and other industrial

likenesses of Lenin and Trotzky, the evening which caused quite a stir was "Lenin is the greatest leader of the held by the Episcopal House of working class the world has been Bishops at New Orleans, will address

Reds Embarrass Porters

Whiteman is urging Pullman por-Negro magazine.

"One union created among the Newas selected as place of meeting late gro workers is worth infinitely more Saturday after notice had been than all the sentimental pleading on quietly given to delegates to assemble the part of the middle-class liberals at Pythian Hall, No. 207 East 35th of both races for the betterment of

and his colleagues to Pullman porters who seek better working condi-Originally, there was talk of hold-tions has been embarrassing to the the Reds.

The literature of the American Nero Labor Congress bears the imprint of the Daily, Worker Publishing Com-

Even the prime movers of the shemasville, (is. Littery)

MOVE FOR NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS IN CHICAGO

Speakers to-night declared that the Washington, D. C., Oct. 24-Comopening of the Negro Labor Congress munist agitators with backing from marked the beginning of a new epoch 'in the history of the American labor Russia are disclosed in documents movement; tha t e event should be officially noted in Washington as regarded as being ore than the get-chiefly instrumental in organizing ting together the few hundred the American Negro Labor Congress,

The purpose of "awakening revolutionary significance" the negro "workers and peasants of the It became known at to-night's meet-southern provinces of North Amer Labor Congress, which convened for ing that for several months paid work- ica" is set forth in a description a week's session in Metropolitan ers have been in the field making a of the plan for the congress circu Community Centre, No. 3120 Giles determined effort to enroll Negro lated through Communist organiza With the pictures of "militart lead- workers under the Communistic ban- tions on both sides of the Atlantic by the press bureau of the third

president, has assued a statement denouncing the whole affair ang has warned trades unions o zaniza. tions to refrain from havng any thing to do with it.

An ambitious Communistic program is outlined for the negro in the description noted here. consists of a manifesto under the signature of Lovett Ford-Whitman, who is identified as a negro delegate to the third internationale, which has centered in Russia under "The American Federation auspices of the Soviet government.

fort among Southern regroes in the vill not be held to benefit the United States under this program, egro, but to instill into the lives but the congress when assembled, if that race the most pernicious would be urged to take the leader octrine race hatred. ship in an attempt to rally the negro races of the world for a What is called the American Negro Labor

can congress movement.

the black race. * * *

"The social demands uppermost in political gainst the practice

1 the Southland, the abolition of ne lines of residential segregaton, c. The congress will take up these ocial problems for liberation and ction."

President Green said his attenon had first been called to the ongress by letters and telegrams om union members solicited to articipate and he responded with declaration that "Communism in merica was comparable to the boll reevil in the cotton field."

abor has not and will not approve Not only would revolutionary eff such a congress," he said. "It

COMMUNISTS IN OPEN CONGRESS.

struggle against world imperialism Congress began a public meeting in Chicago "The national committee calling this week. It is under the management of an he American Negro Labor Congress agitator ramed Loyett Fort-Whiteman, and he has a large Communist nucleus," has "tecently returned from Russia." As orhe manifesto said, "and this na ganizer of the "Congress," he has given pamphional committee, sending out or leted information that its endeavor is to apply canizers through the country, has the Communistic treatment to labor "and sosucceeded in organizing, a 'arge white-anti-black race poblems.' and especially to the white-anti-black race poblems. The foremost number of local committees of ac- Communist in this country, William Z. Foster, ion in many towns and cities for who is also head man of the I. W. W., is among he purpose of popularizing and the speakers. Naturally, a gathering of this rawing in an increasing number kind attracts the discontented and the repuf militant elements into the Amer-diated of all classes. It is no surprise, therefore, to find Rev. William Montgomery Brown. "The American Communist party Church, listed among the active talkers. These deposed bishop of the Protestant Episcopal as not yet gained a footnoid in proceedings in Chicago, it is to be remembered, he southern provinces of North aimed as they are to Sovietize the negro workmerica and through the creation men of this Nation, are being conducted under f these local committees for the cover of the laws granting the privilege of merican Negro Labor Congress in "free speech." It was to prevent just this kind ie southern provinces, we see the f free speech that the Communistic delegate to Monday at the Metropolitan Community Center. re in a majority over the whites, and it is in the South that the negro in permitting the unrestrained as livities of the Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey, Americans, who led slave ommunist party will be members time give agitators already here the full priviled by the chief speaker. speech.

And there is appropriate opening for introie minds of the negro masses of ducing the argument advanced by the Better merica are that of the abolition of American Federation on the Government's acim Crowism,' that is, racial separa- tion in refusing to welcome a Soviet Ambassador enfranchisement, to Washington, because, wherever such an Amor white and black, measures on bassador resides, hundreds of retainers are ie part of the federal government ceaselessly active. The Berlin Embassy consists of 300 paid revolutionaries. The Soviet House of lynching, in London has the same number of retainers. rger appropriations for educa- The Ambassador at Riga has 586 couriers and onal facilities for negro children 167 employes. At Warsaw, Ambassador Kara-

kahan has 500 couriers and servants. The same situation applies to the Embassies in all other Capitals. If one were permitted in Washington, that city would be infested with as many, if not a greater number, than elsewhere because of the importance the Soviet regime attaches to its supremacy in the United States. This would also be the open gate to reach more effectively into every corner of the country.

No Government has ever squandered sug sums for display as are distributed from Moscow While the Bolshevists are constantly appealing to generous-hearted men and women of other lands to send contributions for the relief of starving children and destitute peasants of Russia, the money so obtained is wastefully and heartlessly misapplied.

London, Paris, Berlin, Tokio have become vast centers of internal discord as a result of recognition. Now all are making strenuous efforts to deport the Communists who have become an intolerable nuisance as well as a deadly menace. They find that the granting of unbridled license threatens the life of Government.

They have declared war against all of the world's established sanctions. They are back China, the insurrections in India, the bombings the turmoils in France, the disturbances in demned to the commonest and least attractive labor. Japan. Wherever disaffection exists, these leaders are found engaged in promoting civil

Lenine's prophecy: "Our existence depends upon revolutions quickly breaking out in other countries," accounts for the fierce attempts to incite revolution everywhere. It is a matter of life and death for the Bolsheviks to do this. It is of equal necessity to civilization that Bolshevism be exterminated.

Negro Labor Congress

The American Negro Labor Congress opened its sessions

eginning of the extension of the the recent international gathering at Washing- Pictures of leaders of revolts in this and foreign lands decommunist party in those parts. In ton was barred, and under which a famous orated the hall. Directly above the platform is a picture six any of these provinces the negroes woman agitator was more recently kept out. Infect wide showing a Negro worker and a Negro farmer clasp-

most oppressed. Thus, it will Communists in proselyting the regroes of thiuprisings in pre-civil war era and Toussaint L'Ouverture, who ean in this part of America that country, it is inviting trouble. It appears rathe led the Haitians in their revolt a country agos are inches eaders ie overwhelming mapority of the inconsistent to bar agitators, and at the sam given places of honor. Booker T. Washington was repudiated

NEGROES AND COMMUNISTS

Chicago Journal of Commerce A thing which is pretentiously called the American Negro Labor Congress will be held in Chicago on Oct. 29. At will not be in the least representative of Negro workingthen. It is a communist project all the way through, and as such had been denounced by the president of the Appendan Federation of Labox.

Although the chief oneanizer of the meeting, one ovett Fort-Whiteman, is himself a communist and although scores invited William Z. Foster and other well-known communists to make addresses, he nevertheless has the effrontery to assert that the meeting will not be a three dimensions enterprise, but will ender for to speak the feelings of Americaa Negro labor.)

Fort-Whiteman is a college-trained sort that believes all other Negroes should follow its leadership blindly. The fact is that the great clined to follow communist principles. Such slight influence as the sommunist agitators may obtain over them will result from the Negro's feeling that The crimes of Russian leaders are legion he is unjustly discriminated against in the matter of employment.

If the American Federation of Labor wishes to of the rebellion of the Riffs, the troubles in make sure that Negroes will remain entirely imperand assassinations in the Balkans, the labor should act to permit Negroes to learn trades and vious to the doctrines of communism, the federation troubles in England, the uprisings in Germany, join trade unions, instead of being always com

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Imperialism and the American "In India, where British imperial- masses are given the cruelest mock-

of the resolutions passed at the Am- Negro masses to the recent announceerican Negro Labor Congress, which ment of the entry of American imperare the order of the day, where work to lynching, accompanied by bestial held its sessions recently in Chicago, ialism on an immense scale in the ers and farmers, unable to pay the tortures, victimized by vicious peonin which the congress analyzes the \$100,000,000 Liberian project of the extortionate taxes, are slaughtered age and contract labor systems, urge of the imperialist powers to Firestone Rubber company, into the with machine guns and airplane denied the franchise, segregated, dedominate the darker races and shows African continent—hitherto the ex-bombs, where the workers slave 12 prived of anything but the most meagthat the enslavement of the darker clusive field of Great Britain, France, and 14 hours per day for a wage of er educational opportunities, discrim-races can only be combatted by or- Belgium and Holland—and in an im- \$10 to \$12 per month, and where more inated against and oppressed in every ganized action and for that purpose perialist industry monopolized by than 800 out of every thousand chil- conceivable manner.

the congress declares itself in favor Great Britain.

the monopolized by than 800 out of every thousand chil- conceivable manner.

dren in Bombay die before they are "In the north we are denied enthe congress declares itself in favor Great Britain. of the convening of a world race "We declare that this new rivalry one year old, 150,000 textile workers trance to many unions, murdered in congress at which the question of arising over the question as to whe-

the entire world by apitalist nations added menace of imperialist war in ers have been murdered and the mas- workers, discriminating against the or groups of capitalist nations, bring which our race, unless awake to its ses drowned in blood time and time Negro workers in wages and condiing under their oppressive rule the danger, will be conscripted by both again. 1,100,000,000 darker colored peoples sets of imperialists and slaughtered in Asia, Africa, the Philippines, Mex- by the millions. ico, Haiti, Porto Rico, Central and North America.

secure immense supplies of raw mat-bondage. erials produced at a lower labor cost

the darker-skinned peoples. of their factories.

"Here also they conscript recruits other, on Soviet Russia, on the colon- an and France. ial peoples themselves and on the working class.

Debauch Labor Aristocracy.

"By force, bribery and debauchery, the imperialist powers maintain divito bribe and debauch certain upper of Soviet Russia, because it hails as Wall Street. sections of the working class in the equals and because it aids all the op "In Brazil, American army officers ship of our race in its fight for liberimperialist nations.

quest and sweating of the darker-voke, is attacked on all sides by the skinned peoples, the great imperialist imperialists, while the darker races nations cannot maintain themselves, of Africa, India, China and elsewhere

Life and Death Struggle.

"For these reasons the complete sia as their best friend and ally. liberation of all the darker-skinned "By the fury of the attacks we are peoples of Africa, Asia, America and enabled to understand the importance Street's agents backed by gunboats support of the Riffian struggle, the South America from the rule of world to the imperialist governments of the imperialism is of life and death im-continued enslavement of the darkportance to the whole working and skinned colonial and semi-colonial farming classes-colored and white-peoples.

combatting imperialism will be the ther British or American imperialism 1924.

main issue and "In shall have the power to oppress and" shall have the power to oppress and

Break Chains of Bondage.

"From the colonies and semi-colon. India, China, Egypt and Morocco, are to end their struggle for national ial regions, the imperialist nations moving to break their chains of bloody liberation.

ist nations find markets for the output developed a definitely anti-imperialist "In Haiti, the American marines occupy an important place.

Look to Soviet Union.

"Without the profits from the con- gles for freedom from imperialism's are learning to look upon Soviet Rus-

question of imperialism was one "We call attention of the American atrocities upon the masses, where is that of a colonial people. In the

"Imperialism is the enslavement of rob millions of our race, means an ation movement exists altho its lead further dividing the Negro and white

Moroccan Struggle,

"In Morocco, the combined efforts of France and Spain, aided by an Am-colonies of world imperialism. "But there is encouraging evidence erican airplane squadron, have been that our race, and the natives of unable to crush the heroic Riffs and

"In the Philippines can be seen the "In China, beginning with a strike beginnings of a national liberation by reason of the inferior social, econ. of textile workers in Shanghai, the movement whose advance guard has omic and political status forced upon liberation movement has swept to the been murdered and imprisoned by the with the masses of Africa and Asia. farthest corners of the nation, based Wall Street dictatorship headed by "In these regions also the imperial- itself upon the workers and farmers, the militarist, General Leonard Wood.

and a firm working class character. have suppressed every semblance of "All of the Chinese masses are political liberty and more than 3,000 for the armies with which the imper- uniting against the imperialist rob-Haitians have paid with their lives able oppression, we have, thru our ialist nations wage war on one an bers of America, Great Britain, Jap for continuing the struggle for free struggles with the rulers of the most

> pears as a friend and ally of the Chin broken the strike of tenants, jailing the fields of industry, politics and or and shooting workers.

"Only in the Soviet union have the thru the intrigue of imperialists and other lands. In the light of the 16sdarker peoples attained to full social, their tools, including some mislead-sons we have learned from the ferples, and the proceeds of the robbery economic and political equality. But the ers, of American and Mexican labor, rible struggle we have been forced to practised upon them, are able in turn workers' and peasants' government has been brot under the thumb of wage, it is not too much to say that

pressed darker races in their strug train the national army and ferment ation from imperialist oppression. war between Brazil and Argentine.

and Peru.

Cruelest Mockery of Freedom.

in the imperialist nations, their colism has perpetrated the most horrible ery of freedom. Their social status on is that of a colonial people.

agencies and capitalist enterprises "In Egypt, a strong national liber bent upon fanning race hatred and tions of labor.

> "Our grievances and our cause are those of our race brothers in Africa and the darker-skinned peoples in the

"Our oppression, our cause and our enemies are the same as those of hundreds of millions of workers and farmers in Asia and Africa.

"This congress declares for unity of the masses of our race in America

"In the world struggle against imperialism, we, Negro workers are to

Gained Valuable Experience.

"Cursed tho we are with intoleradvanced capitalist country in the "In China, only Soviet Russia ap- "In Panama, American troops have world, gained valuable experience in ganization, experience that has been "In Mexico, the Calles government denied members of our race in most from our ranks will come the leader-

"It is with the full knowledge" of "General Pershing imposes the will our responsibilities to our race that of American imperialism upon Chile we hail the rising liberation movements in Africa and Asia, that we "All thru South America the mil-welcome the long-delayed recognition lions of Wall Street debauch the na- of the necessity for solidarity of all tive governments while the natural oppressed, black, white and brown, resources pass into the hands of Wall as shown by the French workers in sympathetic attitude of the British workers to the Chinese and Indian independence movements, the grow-"In the United States, the Negro ing unity of the working class and

colonial peoples against their common enemy.

United Effort Needed.

"The white workers cannot free themselves without the aid of us dark-skinned people, and we cannot liberate ourselves unless they join with us in an assault of the world fortress of imperialism.

"We hail the workers' and farmers' government of Soviet Russia as the first to bring into being full social. political and economic equality for all peoples, white and dark-skinned. We call upon the members of our race to recognize this signal accomplishment of the first workers' and peasants' government as the sign manual of what the future holds for the toiling masses of the whole world when the workers and farmers follow its example and imperialism has been driven from the face of the earth.

"As a first step in connecting the struggles of our race in America with its world-wide struggle against imperialism, this congress of Negro workers and farmers instructs the national executive committee to convene a world congress of our race.

World Race Congress.

"It further instructs the American Negro delegates to this world congress to lay the foundation for a world organization of the workers and farmers of our race and to make this organization a leader and fighter in the liberation movements of all the darker-skinned peoples in the colonies of imperialism everywhere.

"Welcome Soviet Russia-the friend and ally of the oppressed of all races!

"Welcome to all who join with us in the fight for emancipation from imperialist slavery!"

Condemns Segregation.

The American Negro Labor Congress in the following resolution condemns the segregation of Negro workers and demands that the sale and renting of homes be taken out of the hands of private real estate concerns and placed in the hands of public agencies that will rent and sell to workers regardless of their race or

"The American Negro Labor Congress declares itself unalterably opposed to the segregation of our pecple in separate residence districts. We declare the discrimination against Negroes in regard to which part of a city they may live in and which part they may not live in, is a political question and must be dealt with just as we deal with discrimination in voting. The time has come when the cannot be left to the private control ings or segregated districts of a few wealthy parasites who decide where the colored man may live Demand Ousting of and where he may not live, or whether he can have a house to five in at all.

Demand Protective Legislation.

"We demand legislation by which

"It is common knowledge that Neto white people. We demand legispowers to act.

lation for a fixed rental for all places Following Sargent's refusal to inbe charged another race for similar 000,000 bread trust. accomodations.

Public Renting of Houses.

vocate that the housing shortage in government in business. the cities and towns be relieved by the local government building modern McAndrew Rating Plan others of his ilk merely seek to capi-apartment houses to be rented on the McAndrew Rating Plan talize upon the interest aroused by above basis.

Score "Company Houses."

"It is also a custom of large employers of colored and white labor, such as mine operators and mill own. The new rating plan for teachers back into the fold is the task to ers to house their employees in 'com-submitted by Superintendent of which these shepherds of depravity pany houses' and thereby to control Schools William McAndrew to the have set themselves. This group, rethe lives of the workers being able Principles' Club aims to whip teach- cently formed under the pretentions to throw them out of house and home ers into line with the new system of title of the National Political and whenever the bosses please and when larger classrooms for each teacher. Economic Conference has been highever there is a disagreement about and conformity to McAndrew open ly acclaimed by the Negro petty bourwages or working conditions, we de-shop rule. The teachers disciplinar- geois press thruout the nation. In ture they must do better. mand any legal measure that may be ian abilities will supercede all other their plea for executive aid for the necessary to prevent any employer of requirements. The plan applies to all abolition of discrimination in the vari-

ing the present period when the Ne-ridding the school system of those "while in the past, the black race has that many conciliatory movements gro's rights are ignored by govern-teachers considered "undesirable." mental agencies, we call upon the residents of all Negro communities to organize colored tenants' unions so as to be able in an organized way to refuse to pay exorbitant rents, or

living accomodations of the public, to consent to live in inferior build-

Trust Friends in U.S. Trade Commission

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. - Deall tenements, apartment houses and mands are being made here for the homes to let, shall be subject to the removal of three members of the fedclaim of the first comer, regardless eral trade commission for their retrust that has now been formed.

to be let, with heavy penalties and vestigate the case, the board by a fidence of these Negro masses? damages whenever a landlord charges vote of three to two decided to dishigher rents for one race than would miss proceedings against the \$400,-

United States.

"In advocating the foregoing meas- The three men, Van Fleet, Hunt class of his race out of many of their crusades by the throwing out of a ures of relief, we do not regard them and Humphrey, hit by the charges, hard-earned dollars and whose ques- few mediocre jobs as campaign spellas being permanently effective. This are the men that Cal Coolidge appoincongress advocates taking the whole ted for those jobs, so that big busin- journalism has been highly enlivened tional republican committee. housing question out of the hands of ess would be able to carry on its by many charges of slander; went to private individuals, and advocates the mergers with fewer obstructions from the white house to interview Presi- trates the true character of a certain taking over of all rented residences governmental bodies. It should be dent Coolidge in behalf of the "Negro type of leadership now obtaining in by the public, to be rented without remembered that the campaign pledge people of the United States." discrimination of color to the people that Coolidge was elected on was, at a fixed low rental. We further ad-more business in government and less of mental exertion to lay bare the op- result of the interest aroused by the

for Teachers Aims at the American Negro Labor Congress Further Subordination of the Negro masses. To bring the

NEGRO POLITICIANS APPEAL TO COOLIDGE FOR CONCESSIONS TO HINDER WORKERS' ORGANIZATION OCT 30 1325

By HAYWOOD HALL.

The world-wide reaction of the capitalist press to the American Negro Labor Congress has amply demonstrated the significance and importance of that organization. The American Negro Labor Congress has succeeded in of race or color or the will of the fusal to prosecute the gigantic bread forcing the "race problem" to an uppermost place in the national mind. In other words, it has called for a showdown on the part of the big political "It is common knowledge that Ne- It is charged that the committee at bosses and the self-styled leaders and projectors of the inherent rights of the groes are customarily charged rent first passed the buck to Atty. Gen. Negro makes and whose moral spiling and volitical guidance they have at a rate of twenty per cent to one Sargent, and that the attorney general been for so many years. It has asked of these emissaries of big business hundred per cent higher than is charjust as promptly passed it back telland also of their henchmen, the Negro politicians, the "good man Fridays" ged for the same apartments rented ing the commission that it had full who have capitalized on the exploita- continue in the practice of their ports. and also of their henchmen, the Negro politicians, the "good man Fridays" who have capitalized on the exploitation of the Negro masses, what are they doing to deserve the further continue in the practice of their part fealty, we shall expect full participation in all that pertains to party activities.

Mission Appeals To Coolidge.

Whereupon a group of these self-"We declare that any Negro real 55,000,000 loaves of bread produced ship of one, Melvin Chipped, field secestate agent who connives in charg- in the country, the bread trust, con- retary in recent regres the National ing more rent to his own people than trolling 157 bakeshops, produced 31, Negro Press association; veteran of would be paid by whites, is a rene- 000,000 loaves thus controlling 56 per many shady deals; erstwhile promotgade and a traitor to his own people. cent of the bread production in the er of bogus stock companies that were was "successfully" terminated as are instrumental in filching the working the usual run of these pre-election

> It should require no great amount prise. This charlatan, Chisum, and others of his ilk merely seek to capiand regain the fast ebbing confidence once docile and long suffering flock cause of their belief in the principles the "pernicious red propaganda." set forth in its platform, we that it The Negro petty bourgeois leaders

tion in all that pertains to party activities." (Bold type mine.) And we might also add, the spoils accruing therefrom.

Look For Jobs.

Altho this group went up to see "Silent Cal" ostensibly on the program of racial welfare and betterment we have no doubt that their mission tionable career in the field of Negro binders by the chairman of the na-

This charlatanism amply demonthe Negro race.

It is interesting to note that as a portunistic character of their enter- American Negro Labor Congress, conciliatory movements are daily springing up thruout the country in an attempt to stem the rising tide of unrest manifesting itself within the ranks of the Negro masses.

Newspapers hitherto hostile or indifferent to the Negro are adopting a more friendly tone. All are extremely solicitous in "keeping our blacks from turning reds"; some even go so far as to admit that it is thru their negligence in regard to the welfare of the Negro that is responsible for their unrest and to insinuate that in the fu-

To Fight Negro Workers.

industrial labor owing or controlling teachers in the elementary, junior and ous branches of government was em- Basing our deductions upon the the homes rented to his employees. senior high and continuation schools, bodied a veiled warning to the repub matter that has come before us since "Pending legislative relief, and dur- Its purpose is to provide a basis for lican party, the delegation stated that the congress, we are ready to predict usually aligned themselves with the fostered by the ruling class will now party of Lincoln and Roosevelt be-arise for the purpose of counteracting

advisable to say to the party leaders will again divulge the inate parisitism that if they expect the black race to of their class by adopting the role

of mediators, a role, the character of which, will at same time, bring some advantages to themselves.

Mason, da. TELEGRAPI

NEGROES ASK FOR EQUALITY

Resolutions Asking Social Equality Adopted by Labor Congress

CHICAGO, Oct. 29. (AP)-Full secial equality for negroes was asked in resolutions adopted today by the American Negro Federal and police officials listened to the proceedings of the Congress which has been labeled by the American Federation of Labor as a com munistic organization. negro delegates say they represent unorganized workers, but Frank W Reed, of Oklahoma City, displays document purported to be signed and sealed by Governor Trapp, of Oklahoma, appointing him a delegate. Pennsylvania local miners' union and a Kansas hod carriers' union also are represented.

Labor - 1925

Unions, Strikes, etc., End Annual Convention of Locomotive Firemen

Tuscumbia, Ala., May 8.—Several and dred firemen of our Race, members of the Grand United Order of Locomotive Firemen of America.

Locomotive Firemen of America, where in attendance at the annual color intion which closed a three days' session here but took.

The principal address of the convention was made by the gressman E. B. Almol. The congressman made a splendid talk on the progress of the members of our Race in the last 50 years. He especially congratulated the men on the good work they have done since becoming members of the organization. Prof. G. D. Brantley, plincipal of the Trenholm high school, made the ad-Trenholm high school, made the address of welcome. M. C. Howard of Birmingham, delegate, made a response to the address of welcome. Percy Ricks acted as master of ceremonies. Music was rendered by members of the faculty of Trenholm high school.

The following officers were elected: W.L. Grant, Macon, Ga., president; E. F. Durr, Birmingham, Ala., first vice president; A. J. Pitts, Birmingham, second vice president; Cyrilla Salvant, Mobile, third vice president; M. C. Howard, Birmingham, chairman board of directors; D. A. Broyles, Knoxville, Tenn, secretary; W. M. Shakespeare, Macon, Ga. treasurer; Percy Ricks, Tuscumbia general chairman of Southern rail-

Labor-1925 Unions, Strikes, etc.,

RIENZI B. LEMUS REPRESENTS OTHERHOOD BEFORE SOUTH-

in the offices of the Southern Railway through a committee. Company a controversy between the On the question of seniority it was Southern Railway System, lines east, agreed that where an older employe and the Brotherhood of Dining Car requested a certain run it would be Employees in regard to the interpregiven him. All such requests had tation of a certain to the interpretation of a contract between them been previously denied. with respect to the rates of pay in. It was also agreed that there would sofar as they are affected by a con- be no further deduction of time of dinstruction of the rate.

struction of the rules was agreeably settled.

The Southern Railway Company was represented by its manager of the discontinued.

The manager ordered this practice discontinued.

Mr. Lemus will go to Charlotte, Mr. Lemus will go to Charlotte, N. C., the headquarters of the lines presented by its president Pierri R. Southern Railway Company was represented by its president Pierri R. Southern Railway Company was represented by its president Pierri R. Southern Railway Company was represented by its president Pierri R. Southern Railway Company was represented by its president Pierri R. Southern Railway Company was represented by its president Pierri R. Southern Railway Company was represented by its president Pierri R. Southern Railway Company was represented by its president Railway Company was represented by its manager of the discontinued. presented by its president, Rienzi B. east, next week to assist the manager Lemus, and member of the beal comin straightening out differences mittee, J. P. Covington, chairman; A. over time.

L. Queenan and R. H. Hamilton.

The contract between the Southern Railway, lines east, and the Brother-Under the rules, the company contended that a dhing can be proved was not entitled to pay for overtime unless he had done more than 200 hours service in a month. The brotherhood contended that in eaces where regulary was required less than the maximum required less than the maxi lar runs required less than the maximum number of hours, the employe was entitled to extra pay for all extra work performed.

The company through its representative agreed to the latter interpretation of the rules and to pa yovertime whenever an employe was used on other than his regular run. This construction of the rules will provide definite schedules of work and of lay offs.

It was also agreed that there would be no further dismissals of employees ployees who were so dismissed will be restored to duty with pay for time lost if they desire. The men who may be restored under this decision are Herbert Mills, a chef cook; Fied Goodlett, Will Cheeks and William Simpson. They are now employed on the Atlantic Coast Line as a result of the efforts of the Brotherhood.

Mr. Kusch assured Mr. Lemus that there would be no more dismissals without hearings and advised him that appeals might be made to him personally and he would give them a hearing

In a conference last Wednesday at any time either individually cr

without hearings by the superintendent of the lines east and four omLabor - 1925 Unions, Stilkes, etc.,

Locomotive Engineers'\
Brotherhood Journal Asks
For N.A.A.C.P. Press Service

The Journal of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, one of the most powerful labor organizations of the United States has been to receive the weekly press releases sent on by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People The Journal has sent the Merital James Weldon Johnson Secretary of the N. A. A. C. I

Journal, which rough its editorial columns has rough its editorial columns has rough its editorial the warmest fried in the struggle for equality, would appreciate the courtesy obeing placed on your mailing list for publicity releases.

"Mr. Coyle (Editor of the Journal has followed your splendid fight on behalf of the Negro Race with the liveliest admiration and sends his kindest regards to you and your associates.

"Very fraternally,
(Signed) "Harvey O'connor"
The N. A. C. P. is complying with the Journal's request.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

R.R. PORTERS ORGANIZE ("ET TU BRUTE"-

BROTHERHOOD FORMED IN N. Y.
—WILL TRY FOR A NATIONAL
LABOR UNION TO BE IN A. F.
OF L.—WANT SALARY INCREASE OF 50 PER CENT

New York, Aug. 25 1925.—The Biotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was organized here tonight.

About 200 were at the meeting and it was said there would be little difficulty in mrolling virtually all of the 2000 patters in New York. After that the entire 12,000 in the country will be sought and a chirter wal be asked of the American Federation of Labor. The support of the Order of Slepping Cal Canductors has promised in a letter from its president, M. F. Warfield.

The porters now start at \$67.50 a month, providing they travel at least 11,000 miles during the month and are gradually advanced so that they are getting about 15 per cent more when they reach the age of retirement. Tips have become so meagre, it is said, that an immediate wage increase of 50 per cent is necessary. They also want to have the minimum monthly service 240 hours, as in the case of sleeping car conductors, instead of 11,000 miles, for which they may have to travel 400 hours, it is said.

ATLANTA PULLMAN PORTERS ORGED TO ORGANIZE

the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car which was organized - in which was organized - in fast, 1925 is first spreading over the county although

Lorse numbers of men have in his castan districts and he identis fast spreading south-ward land.

Every Pullman man within the reach of At'anta should phone, call or write G. H. Andrews, who has charge of the southeastern district of the brotherhood. The brotherhood is located at 447 Herndon Building, 193 Auburn Avenue.

A meeting is to be held at the Y. M. C. A. Wednesday, October 14th, when a number of men will speak on the "Fourteen Points" for organization and explain how it is to be perfected without injury to the men or their jobs.

Hr. E. Franklin Frazier, of the Atlanta School of Social Work, is the principal speaker. The subject "Unionism." -By Holloway

ORGANIZING THE PORTERS

It is the policy of The Tribune to keep its readers well informed concerning things vital to the cace; to present both sides of all issues and to make such comment as it deems germane to the establishment of the pace's well teined.

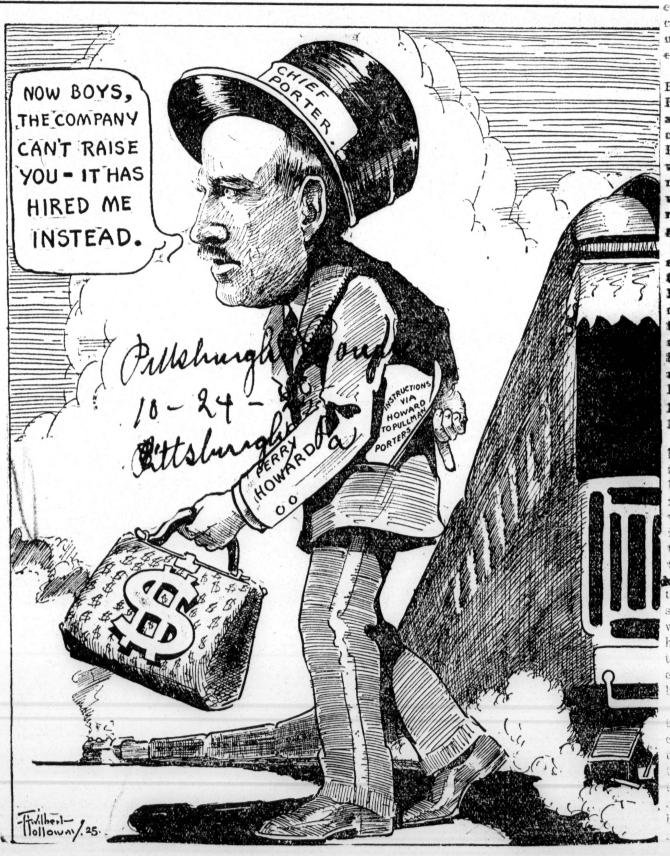
In the battle between the newly organized Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Rorters and the Pullman Company, we have presented, impartially and dispassionately, the releases of the organizers of the porters and those of the agents of the Pullman Company. We have done this decause we were actuated by a firm conviction that, if our readers knew both sides of the question, they would more highly appreciate our efforts and be more thoroughly convinced of our sincerity in giving a reliable guide for thought and action.

Unionism among Pullman Porters is of vital economic interest to our group. The Pullman Company employs 17,500 porters, all of whom are Negroes. If we should compute this on the basis of four and a half persons per family—which is the estimated average that the government says constitutes a family—we shall find that nearly 80.000 of our group are directly concerned. It is difficult to find a Negro family, in the North at least, which has not now or has not had in the past a relative employed by the Pullman Company.

We believe so firmly in organization that it has become a part of us. We admire it everywhere found, and encourage it wherever we believe it is being used for the good of humanity. We are forced to admire it even among criminals, though we most thoroughly detest the use to which it is put. And in regards to the porters, we feel that they have more than a right to organizethey would be morally culpable were they not to to so. They are an integral part of the foundation upon which democracy must be built, as much so as any other craft. We shall, therefore, lend whatever assistance and encouragement we shall have at our command in the accomplishment of their purpose. We shall, however, denounce all emotionalism and substitute reason therefor in bringing about the desired end.

We believe this to be an age of arbitration; that the difference between the company and its employees can be settled without using cave-man tactics. However, if arbitration fails, we are not too proud to use force against force. We believe that a more solid, lasting, public support, more assistance from the already organized crafts may be obtained through reason than through emotional displays or personal attacks.

There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the floud, leads on to happiness, fame and fortune; omitted, there follow degradation and despair. The industrial situation today is indicative of the flood. With the encouragement of



the already organized Brothehoods and Crafts and their well trodden paths as guides, Pullman Porters lack but one essential-determination. First of all they must think out their problem and then fight it out-not necessarily in the sense of violence.

Selfishness and animosity do not make for unionism. The real work of obtaining improved conditions and advanced wages must be thrashed out in conferences or courts. It must be done so as to leave no "hangover" of animosity to mar effective procedure. Successful negotiation can not be made with an embittered though subdued enemy. FIGHT CLEAN is the demand of the

Adopted at a Meeting of the

Adopted in Mass Meeting October 26, 1925, at the Unity Club

Whereas, The Pullman porters of America and of the service as of America and of the service as a hole are organizing a union of for and the firters, known as the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Forfers, for the purpose of improvement their evages and working conditions; and Whereas. The cost of living add the odditions of employment justify this effort to organize for the above named purposes; and hereas, Our suntil borganize state and sustained by decision of the United States Supreme Court is being met with unusual

Court is being met with unusual and illegal efforts to interrupt, obstruct and hinder said legal organization of the porters by par-ties prominent in our own race and whose prominence is due and whose influence comes from the political and economic values of the great masses of working Negroes; therefore, be it Resolved, That the Pullman

porters of America be urged and hereby are urged to protest every illegal effort to obstruct their legal right to organize; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States be memoralized or petitioned in the interest of the Pullman porters and colored workers as a whole to remove from the department of justice one Perry Howard, who does not deny that he is attorney for the Pullman company, a posible litigant before the United States Courts; and be it further Resolved, That a Negro truly

resentative of his race be ap-

Resolutions Are COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS OF CHICAGO. Pullman Porters

Labor - 1925. Unions, Strikes, etc., COLORED RAIL WORKERS

TO MEET IN DENVER

DENVER, Colo., May 27.—One hundred and fifty delegates are expected to attend the annual convention of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen to be held in this city July 20-26. The meetings will be held at the Glen arm Branch of the Y. M. C. A. J. H. England is grand resident of the association. It will be the first time that the convention has been held in the west. has been held in the west.

Labor- 1935 Unions, Strikes, etc.

COLORED TRAINMEN

The eighth annual convention of the Association of Colored Railway Train-Association of Colored Railway Trainmen, which began here last Monday, closed Friday with the election and installation of national officers and a reception at the Glenarm branch of the Y. M. C. A., Twenty-eighth street and Glenarm place. Speakers included Gov. C. J. Morley, who welcomed the delegates to Denver, and Eli Gross, who spoke in behalf of Mayor Stapleton. Entertainment features included ton. Entertainment features included a barbecued chicken dinner at Andrews park and a sightseeing trip thru the mountain parks. Memorial services were held Wednesday. J. H. Eiland, grand president, Memphis, Tenn., presided.

Colorado.

Labor - 1925 Unions, Strikes, etc.,

The Capital - Labor Agitation cerning the financial affairs of the P. P. B. A., these inquiries were refused by the company on the grounds that "the affairs of the P. P. B. A. did not Appears to be the All-Absorbing were given, they would sooner or later reach the public's ear." This age-long custom seems to have gone Topic Among Negroes. 1 OPIC AIHOUS 17651UC3. benevolence of the company and the placed veterans in the service on the the sale of your paper at the news-with in pany thrown overboard its long-with inexperienced foreigners in spite your paper at the news-with inexperienced foreigners in spite your paper at the news-with inexperienced foreigners in spite your paper at the news-with inexperienced foreigners in spite your paper adventising in

Employees.

A Letter That Never Arrived

tributed by a press service which cov- cidentally, those soft runs have for monies refunded. that the body had passed resolutions indorsing the Pullman Employee Representation plan (the company's plan). This report was based on the vicious inclusion in the resolutions of a payagraph on so-called Industrial Relections which payagraph was not in the resolutions that actually passed. This interpolation can be regarded as nothing less than a plain effort to retard the organization of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and at the same time to deceive Negro newspaper readers into believing that the men attending the conference had thus affronted the Pullman employees. As a matter of fact many of those present are in full sympathy with the porters and would have bitterly opposed and defeated any such resolution had it been proposed.

In another story on another page of this paper may be found details of this bit of antagonistic strategy. While this goes on, A. Phillip Randolph, organizer of the Union has been going through the middle West with his group of enthusiastic work-

ers organizing the boys in every cen-He has taken sufficient time from the other duties of his office to issue a stinging rebuke to the Negro papers that have sold their editorial policy and opinion for the Pullman Company advertising. The Tribune carried that advertisment, as it would carry

ered the conference Intile it appear years been the perquisites of the old If any further argument was needed last, and are rallying unprecendented hard sleeping car runs.

Employed in Union Service

man of the Grievance Committee of trolling their own union, for their received at the Tribune Office. Local No. 5, of the company's organi-own protection and advancement, this zation, who was discharged from the is proof sufficient. service of the Pullman Company, for The plan of the company union, Editor, "The Washington Tribune." his co-workers. Roy Lancaster and a minimum of \$85.00 to \$105.00 per cated things that would help our A. L. Grain are the other two. The month. The porters were forced to people. After reading your editorial, former is the National Secretary-vote the plan by threats of holding headed, "Apologies to The Pullman Treasurer and the latter a Field Rep- them off their runs and in some dis-Company," I don't believe you know recentative.

The length to which the Pullman until they voted. Company has gone in order to thwart In the New York Central District, pany. The Pullman Company is the the efforts of the Porters to organize men were told last week that they largest employer of our people of any their own Union is evident by the would not be assigned to their runs Industrial Company in the World. In fact that for the first time in the his- until they voted. In the Pennsylva-the shops at Buffalo, N.Y., Wilmingtory of the company, it has deemed it nia Terminal, they were told that ton, Del., St. Louis, Mo, and Pullman, necessary to advertise the affairs of they could not go out or get an O.K. Ill. There are hundreds of colored the Pullman Porters Benefit Associa- for their checks until they voted. men working as skilled mechanics untion in the public press. We are also told too, that the der eight hour rules, getting the same tion in the public press.

in opposition to the Brotherhood of them. the company has been forced to vio- they attended the meetings of the with colored men? late its own cherished rule and cus- Brotherhood or were seen talking with Take the case of the Southern Rail-

"the affairs of the P. P. B. A. did not by the board, for every Negro newspaper of consequence is being given

Company Seems to be Investing to obtain better working conditions. P. P. B. A., but it is now violating rights of seniority. There has al-perfect right to bar your paper, as Randolph quite plainly disposes of the of the Benevolent Organization. For ready arisen strife, as the Filipinos you would have if some outsider came Randolph quite plainly disposes of the of the Benevolent Organization. For ready arisen strile, as the ringhlos you would nave if some outsider came have refused to be quartered with the to your office and tried to cause disconcerning the suggested employment authorized the expenditure of the porters.

Of those little fellows is borne out by Porter's money for paid "ads"? The Some runs have been transferred I am a twenty-five year man and I from the New York District and while Since the Race conference that the evidence that has come to the Tri-Porters or the company? If it was from the New York District and while fact that certain news releases dis- cars runs is just a mere gesture. In-Porters will find a way to have their is because of the union.

> men whose vitality had long since to prove that the great body of men numbers to the standard of the Brothbeen absorbed in creating Pullman who make up the membership of the erhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Company dividends on the long and P. P. B. A. do not control that organization, and that the company The following is a mimeographed Totten Discharged and Immediately created that body in order to "lull the copy of a letter that Porters are re-Employed in Union Service" men to sleep" so that it can better ceiving, the original of which is alrob them of a living wage, and also leged to have been mailed to The Tri-Ashley L. Totten, erstwhile chair-keep them from organizing and con-bune. No such letter has ever been

> his union activities, has been put to known as the Employee Representa- Washington, D. C. work by the union as an assistant or-tion Plan, was turned down by the Dear Sir: ganizer. He is the third man to be so conductors in 1920, and through or- I have been a constant reader of released from the service; and like ganizing a union operated by them- your paper ever since its first issue them he has become of more value to selves, they raised their salaries from and always thought that you advotricts their pay checks were held up the true relation between the Porters,

to keep them from talking to the por- man. ters or giving them literature.

ately discharged.

A Letter That Never Arrived

Washington, D.C., October 31, 1925

or our people, and The Pullman Com-

By this method the company hopes superintendent called a large number pay as white men for the same kind to buy the opinion of the Negro edi- of men down and questioned them of work and working side by side tors in support of the company, and about voting and tried to frighter with the white man. If these shops were unionized how long do you think Sleeping Car Porters. In doing this, In St. Louis the men were told it the "Union" would let white men work

tom. On several occasions in the past, them, they would be immediately dis way Company's Firemen—just as soon whenever duly elected representatives charged. There are detectives fol as the "Union" got hold of them they of the Porters made inquiries con- lowing our representatives all around made a contract with the Railway Company which forbade the Company

from hiring another colored fire-

It Pittsburgh it is said the super- that we have what is called The Emintendent told his porters that if they ployees' Representative Plan, through attended meetings or joined the which we take our grievances to the Brotherhood they would be immedi- Company. This plan is working wonrely discharged.

This is also true in Atlanta and ger or petty official can insult or abuse New Orleans. The company has white any porter without protest. If a Porrepresentatives in all of the southern ter is mistreated by a Conductor, or districts threatening the porters and any other officer, he has recourse having them sign up loyalty pledges. through his Grievance Committee.

carried it without yielding one whit in pany thrown overboard its longits determination to assist the porters practiced policy of secrecy about the of their agreement which includes the mong the Porters the Company had a rights of seniority. There has al-perfect right to have very perfect r

gathered in Washington last week to memoralize the President, the idea of unions among Ngroes has become the paramount issue in many circles.

This aroused interest is due to the This arouse are the time boys have authorized by the Porters, then tell us was because of their maniphity to believe that 50 per cent. Of our men in the physical where and when such authorization his men who would be without work are satisfied with the Company Plan ability to "snatch berths"—either was given? Did the membership of in the spring when the winter season of dealing with men. As I write "up" or "down." The much touted the P. P. B. A. vote instructions to so is over, as well as that the New York this we are voting on our Committeeup arouse the time that the tiny brown boys have authorized by the Porters, then tell us was because of their maniphity to be men who would be without work are satisfied with the Company Plan neither the inclination or the physical where and when such authorized by the men who would be without work are satisfied with the Company Plan neither the inclination or the physical where and when such authorized by the men who would be without work are satisfied with the Company Plan neither the inclination or the physical where bune that the tiny brown boys have authorized by the Porters, then tell us was because of their inability to believe that 95 per cent. of our men This aroused interest is due to the "boys" for some spectacular trains pany is spending these rorters money large now to be properly managed, in buffet service and on special parlor without their consent, some of these they try to have the men feel that it loyal to allow an outsider to come in and cause trouble particularly when and cause trouble particularly when The porters are "wide awake" at they do not state facts.

I am, respectfully, J. E. KNIG (Signed), Porter, Washington District

week's issue of the Tribune, a number tuted for a lengthy recommendation of Negroes met in conference in Wash- of the committee, that indorsed the of Negroes met in conference in Wash. of the committee, that indorsed the ington and drew up a set of resolutions. League in its relations with the that were presented to the Federation of Labor, that specificated in the United States by John ally gave indorsement to the railway R. Hawkins, a local banker, who is brotherhoods and otherwise commationally known for his church firmitted the conference to certain definancial alkiences. The resolutions and nite organizations in the labor world memorial to the President ware drawn that some of the conferees hesitated up by committees that had been apto so completely indorse. Even in pointed at an afternoon session held this no mentoin was made of any parat the Mu-So-Lit Club and these reticular employing corporation. Notat the Mu-So-Lit Club and these re-ticular employing corporation. Notports were accepted or amended at withstanding this action, the report

ent was Claude Barnett, director of the press release is as follows, verthe Associated Negro Press, of Cylibatim: cagg The current felter of Mr. Honest account of the sessions; and in most particulars it is an accurate account

of what occurred. The paragraph relating to the matter of Industrial Relations, however is either in gross error, or it is willfully made to read quite different from the report that the conferees author-

ized. In view of the fact that the reasons for the calling of the conference are somewhat obscure to many ,even to those who attended, to say nothing of the country at large, and that it has been difficult to ascertain how the whole project was financed, there is an especial significance attached to this report which is known to be highly favorable to a certain big business that at this time is spending a great deal of money to have its policies in-

dorsed. The original report as to Industrial Relations as submitted by the committee was not accepted by the conference and one made by Benjamin Jefferson Davis, Republican National Committeeman-elect from Atlanta, Ga., was substituted for the whole. This was unanimously adopted. Davis's substitute read:

"The conference looks with alarm upon the attitude of organized labor toward colored workingmen and calls upon the Government and private capital to give struggle for meat and bread."

As reprted on the front page of last. This brief statement was substithe full session that sat around the sent out by the Associated Negro banquet board at the New Liberty Press, which will no doubt appear in many of the Negro papers that remany conference was attended by ceive the service, puts the conference many newspaper men from through-on record in an entirely different way.
out the country. Among those pres-The paragraph relating to the matter

> "Industrial relations confronting Negro workmen in America are looked on with alarm. It is reecommended that the government and all private industries employing Negro workmen should give them a square deal and opportunity to that accorded all other men in all lines of industry.

> "The unfair attitude of many labor union organizations in America was deplored and the American Federation of Labor was urged to

> translate into action the resolutions passed at its annual session. Communistic forces seeking to bore within were condemned. We urge our workers to seek alliance with the large corporate interests whom they serve and rather than attempting to organize against the interest of those who control the wealth, transportation and capital of the country, urge the formation and support of the employee representation plan now being pursued

by the Pullman Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad and other large employers, we urge the settlement of labor disputes in con-

The meeting with the President, to ference by emeyployes and employ- which Mr. Lemus refers, took place ers and deplore the attempt to formabout noon on the day following the radical organizations such as the conference session and banquet at the American Negro Labor Congress New Liberty Hotel the night before, and the proposed organization of at which session all reports were rethe Pullman employees." ceived and acted upon and the busi-

ernment and private capital to give
colored labor a square deal and an
equal opportunity in the industrial
field with other working men in the
coccurred and of a resolution or dec session could represent only those tak-

laration purponted to have been ing part in it, but could not by any argreed to, beginning with the words, stretch of truth be regarded as the "We urge," etc.

When this was showed to Reinzi A confirmation of the Ben Davis

Chales E. Hall, Census Bureau, Carey presiding. Rienzi B. Lemus, President, Brothand Dr. Jarves Bowens, Director Hygiene and Welfare, American Chain Company, Norfolk, were members, recommended that the Railroad Trainmen for the moral support always given Negroes in railroad dining car service, mem-

"The report was vigorously con-League. When I concluded, the in a masterly editorial the Negro laborers' right and duty to organize, submitted a resolution to sub-Mr. Davis's resolution, which neither was condemnatory nor praiseworthy, was adopted as the report of the Committee on Industrial Relations by the conferees in open meeting at the New Liberty Hotel, Thursday evening, November 12th.

"Mr. Davis's 'Committee report' did not include the name of an individual or corporation; and if such

report contains such names or any resolution specifies persons, names or groups, it was adopted subsequent to the meeting with President Coolidge and when many of, conferees had left.

(Signed) RIENZI B. LEMUS."

action of the conference.

Lemus, President of the Brotherhood resolution was obtained by wire from of Diving Car Employees, who was a Mr. Davis when it was found too difmember of the particular committee, ficult to obtain a view of the minutes he became very indignant, and at of the now scattered conference. In once dictated the following statement addition to these men's testimony, it with an offer to put it into affidavit may be added that the Tribune was November, 16, 1925

The Committee of Industrial Relations of the recent conference called by Melvin Chicken. Of which called by Melvin Chigum, of which Karl Philips, Conciliator, U. S. Labor Department, was claiman and the dinner table with Bishop A. J.

erhood of Dining Car Employees, been sent broadcast to the waiting Just why this altered report has public by a service whose head sat. not only in the full sessions, but was one of the select few who was apparconferees endorse the work of the formal or otherwise, is rather hard to National Urban League in suc-determine. It is not difficult to feel, cessfully impressing the American however, a surge of indignation at Federation of Labor with the ne-the rank imposition upon Negro jourcessity of giving the Negro a man's nalism and upon the millions of Negro chance in organized labor ranks, readers who depend upon such press releases for their information of what the Race is doing or trying to do.

Nor can one avoid feeling a sense of bers of the Brotherhood of Dining ing leaders who lent their time and working conditions and reasonable ference in good faith, sincerely believing that in so doing they were demned and both the Federation been imposed upon, and for some sinof Labor and Urban League disister reason have been made to appear credited. I defended the committed to have sanctioned something of which they were in total ignorance.

Hon. Benjamin Jefferson Davis bought and paid for this delivery of the NEGRO PRESS? What funds paid for this rank imposition upon honest men? and Why was it necesstitute for the committee report sary to resort to broadcasting untruths about any part of the conference and the visit to the President of the country by some of its citizens?

Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes Is Older Pullman Men Recognized by Railroad Labor Board As

Representative of Southern Rv. Employes Looks—Waiters Body, under culy accredited and property

Pres. R. B. Lemus, Wins ployed on the Southern Railway.

Members Employed

fully established its right, in a manner lantic Coast Line "Back-Pay Case," prescribed by the Railread Labor Board. cocks and waiters in efforts to get reasideration by the Board.

sonally wages and pay for overime services. W VODE CITY MIRROV

The Brotherhood after a year hard
fight, succeeded last May in bringing

A "Negro Labor Congre ation of the basic 8-hour work-day, ar-1921, and wage increases of approximately \$20,000 annually.

Impressed by the organization's vic

Labor Board. The Board ordered a

January 22, and the count revealed that his unwillingness to listen. every ballot not voided account of improper marking was east for the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees as the

This means that, as soon as the Rail road Labor Board has efficially received Recognition In Behalf of and noted the results, the railroad company shall meet with organization reon presentatives in effort to reach agree-ment on wage increases and rules changes and, failing that, the case goes Southern Railway System back, to the Laber Board for final de-

Three times has the Brotherhood won Washington, D. C. The Frotherhood decision from the Labor Bard, "Suof Dining Car Employees, national labor preme Court" of all wage and rules dismion organization of railroad dining carputes among railroad management and cocks—waiters, which has worked so employees: In the "New Haven" Rail-effectively as to add more than \$200,000 road wage-disputes; in the Atlantic to the wages and overtime payment of Coast Line wages and rules disputes: that class of railroad employes during and the case aforementioned. There is the past four years, recently defeated now pending before the Labor Board the great Southern Railway System and for heaving and decision the \$40,000 Arto represent the Southern's dining carwhich has been docketed for early con-

Oppose Unionization

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.— Opposition among Pyllman porters to the mich among pyllman porters to the mich among syonsored by Phillip Randolph, of the Messenger, took define for yesterday Many of the older men in the employ of the company are opposed to the plan.

J. D. Banniste of few York, a
"twent for tear man" has prepared
a letter in which he sets forth that

the men do not want anybody not employed by the Pullman Company to interfere with our pleasant and agreeable employment. We have a plan known as the employes representation plan which is functioning nincely at present.

sands of hours of work yearly, which mean a couple of million dollars saving for the company. They must submit to the practice of "doubling out"; child-like treatment by conductors; insults and humiliation by office boys and clerks, without protest. And because of this we are sorry that we did not start our advocacy earlier. We know that this is a maladjustment; that, with the opening up of the various trade unions to Negroes, the Pullman Company is facing a crisis. Men who have gone North with some trade knowledge and entered the Pullman service are now leaving the company's employment to enter the trade unions, thus forcing the company to face an economic crisis. We know that the company does not desire to face an added burden. Therefore. we are taking advantage of the situation by advocating a plan of "Unionizing Pullman Porters."

Union Growing Rapidly

Tuesday night, September 29th in hoods, who assured the porters of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, the Bos-their support. ton Local of the Brotherhodo of Sleeping Car Porters was started. An ent they need have no worries about their thusiastic audience greeted A. Philip monies because their funds are de-Randolph, the general organizer, posited in the Locomotive Engineers' and Mr. Roy Lancaster, secretary- Bank in New York City, that a certreasurer of the B. of S. C. P.

who was a former secretary of cy and that the men who handle the the Grievan e Committee of the Penn-money are being bonded. Thus their sylvania Section of the Employee money is safe. He very emphatically Plan showed how he say the futility assured them that they could have of the plan as a means of adjusting absolute faith in their leadership for the grievances of porters, introduced he would not desert them for all of Mr. Randolph who elleved with a the millions of the Pullman Company. comprehensive survey of the prob
He answered Mr. Bannister of Phil-

lems of the porters.

ceive for their labor, but on the con-dolph said to our reporter that the

trary they get the wage which they are able to demand as a result of their power, and that power was the result of organization." He said, "That the engineers are the highest paid workers on the railroads because they are well organized." Continued Mr. Randolph, "That the union was begun in New York, August the 25th, and is now engaged in a nation-wide organization campaign."

Boston is the second stop since Mr. Randolph and Mr. Lancaster left New York. Their first stop was in Washington, D. C. There they were assitsed by the Big Four Brother-

Mr. Randolph assured the men that tified public accountant is handling After introduction, Mr. Lancaster, their books which guarantees accura-

adelphia who recently attacked the "All of the other workers on the movement. He showed that the porrailroads are organized except the ers could only be organized by per-

Pullman Porters not a cent more ty and forty years in the service are ought to have. Said he, "Workers organization campaign and made a don't get the wage they ought to re-loan of \$35.00 to the work." Mr. Ran-

A "Negro Labor Congress" is called to meet in Washabout agreement with the Atlantic Coastington on October 25. William Green, head of the Amer-Line Railread, which resulted in restor-ican Federation of Labor, warns negro trade unionists bitrarily abolished by that carrier ir NOT to attend the congress. He says it is only a Communist scheme to make Bolshevists of the negro workmen. If THAT'S it, it won't go far. The colored citizen tory against persistent and stubborn op does not present good soil for Communist propaganda.

He believes in owning his own property if he can get to recognize its cook water organiz it, and in living peaceably if the rest of the world will and the case to the United States Railroac APOLOGIES TO THE PULLMAN COMPANY

Immediately following our issue of the Twelfth instant, it was Conductors are organized and as a pany. Labor Board. The Board ordered a screet-ballon electron to determine the screen-ballon electron to determine the screen electron to screen electron to the ballon to the screen-ballon electron to the ballon to the screen-ballon electron to the ballon to the screen-ballon electron to the ballon to the screen electron to the ballon to the screen electron to the ballon electron to the ball

Pullman Porters—twelve thousands in number—are over-ner better orking conditions than joining. "One porter," said Mr. Ran-worked and inadequately paid. They give to the company thou-the porters themselves feel that they dolph, "has contibuted \$50.00 to the

couragingly.

His aim is to get fifty-one per cent, ganized. so as, according to the rules and reg- Mr. Randolph was the first speakulations of the Railroad Labor Board er. He outlined the plans and pur-

the Pullman Porters.

that the Brotherhod of Sleeping Car ters by not having an organization Porters is not affiliated with any other of their own were losing in dollars rederation of Labor, recently held at organization. It is entirely independent and the Pullman Company services was saving approximately \$12,000, was saving approximately \$12,000, was saving approximately \$12,000, but he remains the whole organization the union will affiliate with whenever they see fit but he advises the portation would bring, he condended: "We are charged with an element of the Ohio State Annual Convention of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, recently held at the property of the advises the portation would bring, he condended: "We are charged with an element of the Ohio State Annual Convention of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, recently held at the property of the advises the portation of the Ohio State Annual Convention of the Ohio State Ohio, President John P. Francisco Federation of Labor, recently held at the property of the advises the property of the Annual Convention of the Ohio State Ohio, President John P. Francisco Federation of Labor, recently held at the property of the Annual Convention of the Ohio State Ohio, President John P. Francisco Federation of Labor, recently held at the Ohio, President John P. Francisco Federation of Labor, recently held at the Ohio State Ohio, President John P. Francisco Federation of Labor, recently held at the Ohio State Ohio, President John P. Francisco Federation of Labor, recently held at the Ohio, President John P. Francisco Federation of Labor, recently held at the Ohio State Ohio, President John P. Francisco Federation of Labor, recently held at the Ohio State Ohio, President John P. Francisco Federation of Labor, recently held at the Ohio State Ohio S

Pullman Employees Urged to their master's voice." Pay

BIG 4 BROTHERHOODS BEHIND MOVEMENT

Shorter Hours, And Pay For porters that an organization of their **Among Demands**

meeting held last Thursday night er of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters who was discharged by at John Wesley A. M. E. Church, the Pullman Company for his ac-Fourteenth and Carotte Streets, the company organization and urged urged to join the Brotherhood of joining.
Sleeping Car Porters, which is now He exby A. Philip Randolph of New York.

Brotherhoods of Railway Employees resentatives. and Rienzi Lemus, president of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, were present and told the porters that they were the only group

to become the lawful spokesman of poses of the organization. He the Pullman Porters me Pullman Porters.

Mr. Randolph emphasized the fact omic one and that the Pullman por
Press Bureau.) At the Forty-second

Their Master's Voice

of the local branch of the Nationalany institution in the United States.' Association for the Advancement of Colored Pecple; Arthur J. Lovell. vice president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and Mr. Eagan representing the American Federation of Labor.

Rienzi Lemus told the Pullman own could be put over just as he had put over the fifth brotherhood Overtime Included of railway employees in organizing dining car employees. He also told of the advantages that would accrue as a result of organization.

Need 51 Per Cent

After Mr. Lemus had spoken, Roy Washington, D. C., Sept .- At a Lancaster, acting secretary-treasurtivities, told of his experiences with Pullman porters were the porters present to show that they were with the movement by

He explained that it is necessary for the ne worganization to obtain a membership of 51 per cent of the Pullman porters in order that its officials would be recognized by the Representatives of the Big Four Railroad Labor Board as their rep-

Boston porters have responded en- or employees in the railway trans- Organized Colored couragingly. Workers Loyal

Annual Convention of the Ohio State will determine what organization the union will affiliate with whenever they see fit, but he advises the porters not discuss the question of affiliation until they are thoroughly organized. Mr. Randolph is quite gratified with the splendid moral support the press, white and colored is giving the movement. He says that this movement is the biggest single economic effort ever started among Negroes and that the eyes of the world are on the race.

Better Wages

Unionization would bring, he condedated: "We are charged with entended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored in the provent starts and the repeated by a prevent colored mentended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored "W are charged with entended, better wages, shorter hours, deavoring to prevent colored "W are charged in the foundation of colored and it is put into t would be rejected by not receiving whose ideals and ambitions are the an affirmative vote of 51 per cent same as our own. I have been faof the Pullman porters and its offi-miliar with organized wage-earners, cers would not be recognized by the and I want to say to you that not only Railroad Labor Board as their rep- in the conduct of their organization, but in every other particular, I know The Pullman porters beneficial association also came in for its share of criticism. Mr. Randolph declared that this association and the Em. they occupy as American citizens. Ployees Representation Plan are de-They are as welcome a part of our ployees representation of the pullman porters beneficial association also came in for its share the representatives of that race. I know something about the situation occupy as American citizens. signed to prevent the porters from Trade Union Movement as any other. organizing. The directors of the as- If there is a movement in this country sociation, he said, are paid by the which has done something more than Pullman Company, and "they listen all others to bring about the true To Organize For

Better

to their master's voice."

Other speakers were H. E. Wills spirit of Americanization, it is this of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trade Movement of ours. We have Engineers; W. M. Clark, vice president consideration as entitled to the same ductors: Nevel H. Thomas, president consideration as any other consideration as any other consideration. ductors; Nevel H. Thomas, president consideration as any other man than

Unions, Strikes, etc.

VEW YORK CITY TIMES

Labor Federation to Include Them in Extension Campaign.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- In a wide campaign for further organization of labor about to be launched by the American Federation of Labor attention is to be given to the amalgamation of groups of negro workers.

At a conference held here today at Federation headquarters, T. Arnold Hill, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League of New York City, presented the attitude of negro workers toward labor organizations to the Federation's Executive Council. Mr. Hill told the council that negroes were anxious to organize, believing they should receive the same wages as white workers.

wages as white workers.

The council announced that telegrams had been received from the South, West and East offering assistance in the work

of organizing all trades.

The conference of labor leaders entrusted with deciding on the form of a memorial for Samuel Gompers seems to favor a monument in this city.

Negro (Worker Heads N. Y.

Negro worker, is of Local 132 international Ladies' Garment Westers' Union. The local is Cloak Litton Workers. The strike called by the union is fructically over since most of the shops settled. The trade is not large

PULLMAN COMPANY BARS In Answer To Queries, Calls TRIBUNE FROM QUARTERS

Because of the fact that the If ibune has given editorial encouagement to the Pullman Porters in the Porters' effort to organize a union of their own, the paper has already felt the heavy hand of cor-

porate chastisement.

For a number of years The Washington Tribune has been on the Commissary located in the Washington, D. C. terminal yard. Our railroad friends seemed to find pleasure in reading the columns of the Dribune, and gave expression to that fart by increased business at that particular stand.

. Within forty eight hours after the appearance of the American September 5th, containing an officing headed "Unionizing Pulman Porters" the alegnation of Lambor loss of the American Newson that particular stand.

The American Englands of the Workers (Communist) Raffy to meet in Chicago, October 23.

"The American Englands of the bor loss not said will not a gray of such congress of the neithfor the benefit of the Negro, but to instill into the lives of that race, the most permicious doctrine of race hatred.

"Glittering phrases are used to stir the colored men, one of them being:

paper there. While the monetary loss is

slight to us, the violation of the freedom of the press principal is great. The coercion upon the Negrorailway employee that is indicated needs be met; and we have met it. You will find the Tribune nt Graves' Cafe, 16 G ,Street Northwest and at Wood's Cafe 33 H street, Northeast on premises not dominated by the company. At these places you may read with freedom from fear of domineering influences.

.. In addition to the news of your particular activities, you will find the Tribune filled with general news, theatricals and sports written as we know you like to have

A paper whose editors have passed through several industrial battles, and participated in the World War, never quit at first reverse. When we are right ,and know that we are right-we will never quit.

Negro Labor Congress A nize Body.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10 .-A. F. L. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

"During the past few days, I (William Green, President of the American

the colored men, one of them being: "Negroes did not come into the world with saddles on their backs nor the

whites with spurs on their heels." Originated by Communists

the dark races of the world are in for his standing with reference to rebellion against the whites and that this proposed movement. He is willall that they need to do is to form an ing to stand abuse, calumny and mis-

conduct a number of Communist organizations with interlocking directhis kind. tories that work under direction of Moscow, Russia.

Sees Deceit.

is called the American Negro Labor point of attack, and a he worked as Congress, behind the purpose of its a Pullman porter, be communicated originators is to mislead the colored with the company, and asked if he men into believing that all their griev- could be of any service in awakenances will be remedied by overturn-ing and in pointing out to members ing the government of the United of the race the conditions that con-States, and establishing a Soviet re- fronted them. That is the sole basis public-otherwise, the dictatorship of of his employment to issue a word the proletarint. Race hatred will be of warning against false and de-encouraged to bring about this end. structive leadership.

colored men have been deceived into cause of the race, at the unselfish sending delegates. They have been led to believe they will attend a conheavies odds and dangers laboring vention of Negroes.

was called by men who are not mem-their interest. bers of trade unions, or if they are. The end of progress of our group they do not attend the unions of which in this country is not far in the disthey are members. The organied labor tance, if we decide to obey orders movement is expelling communists as sent from Moscow, and this question rapidly as they are found out.

Trap. Refuses To Recog- than a few hundred communists in years. the country, they give an impression because of their noise that there are millions.

"I wish to warn all Negro members of trade unions that they are being led into traps that will eventually be their undoing.

Perry Howard Replies To Randolph

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22-Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General, who is in Chicago this week, when advised that A. Phillip Randolph, the socialist organizer of the proposed Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, had crit-

icized his connections and utterances in the matter, sail that he has nei-"The Negroes are led to believe that ther apologies nor excuses to offer American Labor Congress and all so-cial, political and economic discrim-ination will be wiped out.

"The originators of the Congress have headquarters in Chicago They conduct a number of Communist or-

Mr. Howard says that from his position in Washington he became aware of the patien wide movement to involve the colored working men "Communism in America is com of America in the meshes of socialparable to the boll-weevil in the cotton fields. Both are importations and equally injurious.

"While the convention to be held "While the convention to be held to be beld to be beld to be beld to be warded as the Pullman Company was the first and to be made to be provided as the provi

"A number of unions composed of the sacrifices he has nade for the for his people, fully justify him in "The fact is that the convention speaking out in any cause affecting

is fraught with more danger than 'Although there cannot be more any other that has come up in recent

THE RED HAND OF MOSCOW

Soviet Agents' Activities in Bulgaria Are in Line and Marxism, of conspiratory terrorism With Avowed Communist Policy, Says

One Four Years in Russia

1 am not at all in sympathy with the the Congress of the Eastern Peoples held aims and purposes nor the methods of Baku. The "comintern" agents are the Tsankoff Government in Bulgaria, at work in all the colonies and among which, as is well known has come into all national movements, endeavoring not

which, as is well know, has come into an national movements, endeavoing hot power or approing reactionary, "Bolshevik" usurpatory and terrorist tagtics tive in upsetting all the established EuNevertheless, as one who has been ropean Governments.

closely associated with the Communist Similar tactics are pursued by the
International in Moscow during the Communist International Internationa International (in Moscow during the Communist International an regard to nearly four years of my stay in Soviet the peasant movement. It is to be made

Russia, whence I returned to America the utmost use of for creating trouble, in December, 1924. I should like to make for plunging Europe into a civil war, a few remarks concerning the Bul-eventually into a communist revolution.

&c. Since 1921, after the disastrous joy and exultation.

tionally. Russian experience taught the that it was in the Balkans that the whom the Communist regime has methave made progress in rebuilding the poor generally to employ helpers, but Communists the necessity of the work-flame of the World War broke out. The and overcome. In glass relying on the support of the next war must also originate in the Balkans that the whom the Communists regime has methave made progress in rebuilding the poor generally to employ helpers, but shall be and overcome. In any same property of the continent by the next war must also originate in the Balkans that the whom the Communists regime has methave made progress in rebuilding the poor generally to employ helpers, but shall be and overcome. In any same property of the poor generally to employ helpers, but any overcome. In any same property of the continent by the next war must also originate in the Balkans and then the world revolution!

But obviously the leaders at Moscovopposite of Moscow's nightmare economic tion over the restriction. tial aspirations, can be made use of for and the money of Sokolnikoff that are class and weakening the structure of present in Bulgaria.

dividual expropriations. It was not in the program, but it was carried on by sanction of the Central Committee.

Bolshevism is a mixture of Blanquism

Government was responsible for the plowing up of the arsenal in Rumania in the Autumn of 1923, causing the death of many innocent people, mostly of the working class employed in the ammunition factories?' But I do know definitely that the destruction of the Rumanian Arsenal was the work of the Soviet Government's agents I know intimately the man who personally di rected the diabolic work in Rumania

HARD FACTS FOR THE SOVIETS.

Boris Savinkoff, who killed himself athe key industries remain in Government [Copyright: 1925: By The Chicago Tribune.] few days ago in a Moscow prison, washands, and it is on this point that we RIGA, Latvia, May 14.—Creation of In Bulgaria the present situation is the the last militant opponent of the Sovietstill need more light as to the signification new soviet republics in central of the Communist International has as outgrowth of a very complex state of régime. For many years under the cance of Trotzky's return. Is the crea-Asia is a big problem being considered of the constant of the cancer of the cancer of the significance of the significan its avowed aim the organization of a affairs. Tsankoff's regime is un-Czars he was one of the leading spiritstor of the Red Army to be entrusted by congress of the union of soviets world revolution. In the beginning the doubtedly a reactionary Government.

Communist International intended to ac-Still, at the bottom of the whole complish its aim at one dash, by a tragedy today in Bulgaria, is the red stroke of an offensive of the Red hand of Moscow. I was in Moscow at but apparently not strong enough to im-break-down beyond any man's saving? tural autonomy to the eastern peoples and ultimately to draw Chinese Turkes. Army, accompanied simultaneously by the time when Tsankoff took control of pose his will upon his chieff It will That is what we wait to see. uprisings in the central countries of Bulgaria. In the ranks of the Com- always be an interesting historical spec- One still encounters the statement that soviet union. Mongolia has almost Europe, such as Germany, Hungary munist International there was oper ulation how events would have moved inRussia must be brought back within the been absorbed by the soviet union al-&c. Since 1921, after the disastrous joy and exultation.

failure of the attack of the Red Army "Tsankoff's reaction will bring about Russia if the Kerensky Government had European fold because the Continent ready.

The bolsheviki are now supporting on Warsaw, the grand stroke idea in the a violent revolution, and then our employed against the Bolshevist leaderscannot recover without Russia. Events the Lhama of Mongolia to strengthen world revolution tactics was abandoned, chance will come!" said Kollaroff, Gen-something of the ruthlessness by whichare fast proving the contrary to be true their influence, but are planning to w Instead, simultaneous with the internal change in the economic policy of Soviet Russia, came an external change in the Power of the Communist International.

Russia, came an external change in the power. For a number of years Savin-the way to recovery has been shown by ence is strong enough.

It was more than anything for the reason of the Communist International.

Son of his affiliation with the Bulgarian KOFF displayed an amazing energy in the other nations. The countries of will be discussed tomorrow. It has a specific to exempt the resistance towestern and Central Europe have got been the soviet law until now that a specific contral Europe have got been the soviet law until now that a specific contral Europe have got been the soviet law until now that a specific contral Europe have got been the soviet law until now that a specific contral Europe have got been the soviet law until now that a specific contral Europe have got been the soviet law until now that a specific contral Europe have got been the soviet law until now that a specific contral entire the contral entires of the contral entire t As Lenin put it, "For Russia the new nationality that Kollaroff was chosen seeking to organize armed resistance to Western and Central Europe have got been the soviet law until now that a economic policy, for the outside world General Secretary of the Communist In the Soviets. Last year he was capturedback to their feet because they have peasant employing even one laborer the United Front."

ternational. His chief secret assistant while on a secret mission in Russia. Hiseschewed the Soviet example. They have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to their feet because they have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved the soviet example. They have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to their feet because they have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to their feet because they have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to their feet because they have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to their feet because they have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to their feet because they have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to the soviet example. They have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to the soviet example. They have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to the soviet example. They have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to the soviet example. They have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to the soviet example. They have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to the soviet example. They have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to the soviet example. They have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to the soviet example. They have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to the soviet example. They have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to the soviet example. They have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to the soviet example. They have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to the soviet example. They have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to the soviet example. They have was classed as an exploiter, was heaved to the soviet example. the experience of Soviet Russia na- can I. W. W. Moscow cannot forget Moscow for a sermon on the enemies revolution and the class struggle, and gresses. The peasants have been took been

International is aiming to gain for the Whether Moscow has a direct part in have more serious things to think aboutics. The sufferings of the Russian peoproletariat two allies which, though the bomb outrage or not, I know for cer-Their great experiment has been vicible have operated as a salutary example.

After great opposition this law was a discovered as a salutary example. altogether non-communist in their essent tain that it is the brains of Zinovieff torious by the test of force, but it into the rest of Europe. The recovery of disapproved by the communist party, English and the second state of the recovery of the recovery of disapproved by the communist party, English and the second state of the recovery of the recovery of disapproved by the communist party, English and the second state of the recovery of the recovery of disapproved by the communist party, English and the recovery of the strengthening the power of the working accompilshing most of the mischlef at crumbling before the remorseless onse Europe is now the outstanding indict although it involves the abandonment of an impersonal enemy-hard factsment against the régime of force and of one of the last remaining principles

Those two allies. In the event of a triumphant uprising For assurance of permanent victory thefailure at Moscov which the Communist International is against the present reactionary Govern-Communist leaders have looked to two sparing no efforts to draw into its ment, it will not be the Agrarian-Dem-factors—revolution in Western Europe sphere of influence and control, are the ocrats who will find themselves in peasant movement in various parts of power, but the Communists who hold and the successful operation of their copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company positions in the economic system at home. Both hopes By Wireless to The New York Times.

Europe and the national-racial move- the commanding positions in the economic system at home. Both hopes By Wireless to The New York Times. agrarian movement and who have the have been disappointed. It is confessed LONDON, April 24.-A Warsaw dis-To stimulate the peasant movement powerful (financial and military) back-now that the world revolution has gone patch to The London Post says that at

of Moscow, a special so-called Peasants' The claim of Moscow that she is not glimmering. Events in Bulgaria and ence a representative of the American International has been established, with responsible for the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been established. International has been established, with responsible for the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of HINDENBURG have been negroes requested the assembly to conhecation of the struggle in Bulgaria the election of the stru ball of Poland and Radich of Croatia. not officially recognized by Bolshevism. German Communists to come to an unments. they are directed by Moscow the program of the Communist parties, derstanding with the Socialists, whom through special agents of the Com- but we know how Lenin before the rev-but recently they denounced as lackeys nunist International and Executive olution stimulated in the ranks of the of capitalism. The celebrated Third In-Committees elected at congresses, like Bolsheviki the movement toward international as the lever of world revolu-

tion has proved a flasco. The second REDS PLAN NEW return of TROTZKY to Moscow is a sufficient verdict on ZINOVIEFF of the Third International, whom TROTZKY has so bitterly criticized as a marplot.

Communist economics within Russia has moved on toward bankruptcy. The peasant has been virtually recognized as owner of the land he tills and has recently been permitted to take on the rôle of employer of hired labor. In other words, the peasant is as much a "capitalist" as he ever was. In the towns Russia to Repeal Law to are still being made to trade and industry. Factories are going back to their original owners on nominal leases, and here, too, the employment of labor for wages has been sanctioned. Only [Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

Choke Industry.

SOVIETS TO GET

POWER IN EAST

tan and part of Afghanistan into the

and there has been great dissatisfac- 2 to

Abandon Soviet Principle.

of communism.

The party has recommended the re- co peal of the law to the congress of soviets, which will approve the repeal. tomorrow.

The party has also recommended that the congress change the constitution of the soviet federation, which now theoretically permits any republic to 2 leave the federation at any time it? chooses.

The clause will read: "Members of the Russian federation and also members of the soviet union"; which will? make it impossible for the republics to detach themselves.

The election of Leon Trotzky to the soviet presidium yesterday was a great surprise. Although allowed to return from exile in Soukhoum, M. Trotzky was not permitted to participate in the

at. Zinovieff of wanting to play M. Protzky's picturesque rôle and 2hope to play M. Trotzky against them.

Harriman Deal Delayed.

MOSCOW, May 14.—[A. P.]—Negotiations between the Harriman combine and the soviet government for the Chiatura manganese concession in the republic of Georgia have been temporarily interrupted.

The president of the supreme concessions committee, M. Piakov, said the point upon which difficulty arose was the condition that although the concessionaires were granted the right to dissolve the contract if they found it disadvantageous from a commercial viewpoint they were required to pay \$4,000,000 for reconstruction of railways and plants in the Chiatura mining district, which they refused to do.

Britain May Bar Reds.

LONDON, May 14.—[A. P.]—Alarm over the growth of communism in Great Britain which has been voiced widely through the press recently seems to have invaded the British cabinet. It is understood that it is considering the advisability of refusing all foreign communists permission to enter this country for the annual conference of British communists, which opens at Glasgow, Scotland, May 31.

It is understood that the question of barring foreign radicals from the affairs of English communists was brought before the cabinet some weeks ago as the result of a home office investigation which led to the discovery of an alleged plot against the life of Foreign Secretary Chamberlain.

Mexico Fears "Students."

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

Mexico City, May 14.—It is reported today officially from the Russian head-quarters here that forty-five Russian "students are on their way to Mexico to study the petroleum situation." As the soviet agents have been making an intensive communist propaganda campaign in the oil camps, it is feared that the "students" will do more work for the Red cause than the petroleum business.

Labor 1925

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Pullman Porters Organize

No movement to organize definite units of Negro labor has attracted as wide attention and aroused as much concern as the izers of the Pullman Porters and those who are attemptrecent efforts of A. Philip Randolph of the Messenger magazine to organize the Pullman porters of the country into the Brother-hood of Sleeping Car Porters. Although for years the strongest unions in the country have been those of railroad employes, the unions in the country have been those of railroad employes, the with Randolph who is attempting to organize them.

WE DUNG BELIEVE Inautule Fullstrand to see to it that they do not form an organization, is waxing hotter every minute. Perry Howard, supposedly in intention and arouse of management ting to see to it that they do not form an organization, is waxing hotter every minute. Perry Howard, supposedly in intention and arouse of management ting to see to it that they do not form an organization, is waxing hotter every minute. Perry Howard, supposedly in intention and arouse of management to see to it that they do not form an organization, is waxing hotter every minute. Perry Howard, supposedly in intention and arouse of management ting to see to it that they do not form an organization, is waxing hotter every minute. Perry Howard, supposedly in intention and arouse of management to see to it that they do not form an organization, is waxing hotter every minute. Perry Howard, supposedly in intention and arouse of management to see to it that they do not form an organization, is waxing hotter every minute. Perry Howard, supposedly in intention and arouse of management to see to it that they do not form an organization, is waxing hotter every minute. Perry Howard, supposedly in intention and provide and the second organization and the second organiza porters have remained without effective organization and con-standers say that Howard is in the pay of the Pullman formed and the time involved in doing sequently have received the least consideration from their em- Company and that Randolph is in the employ of the La- that work. All other railroad workers sequently have received the least consideration from their employers. They world the dongest hours, receive the least pay and ployers. They world the dongest hours, receive the least pay and which is arousing more than an ordinary amount of interwhich is arousing more than an ordinary amount of interbor Unions. Evidently both are well into the contest which is arousing more than an ordinary amount of interbrotherhoods and unions and are among

Such being the condition, the need is evident of a strong organization, not necessarily to fight the Pullman company, but to had a case which should be aired before some court. protect the porters against unfair exploitation on the part of the whether that of public opinion or some other court simi- workers in America. company. It unions have been beneficial to other railroad lar to those which all of the troubles of other organized workers there is certainly no reason why the porters can not it is of the same opinion now that more has been heard splendid working conditions enjoyed by

profit by organization. The argument advanced by Perry Howard and his coho that organization of the Pullman porters will mean the loss of predicated upon the demand for concerted action. And the race's only labor monoply is mere drivel and reveals its evidently, it is a thing to which the Pullman Company has proponents as venal or ignorant of basic economic laws. The become accustomed in all of the years that its conduct- fore, we do not see how the Pullman Pullman company does not hire Negro porters out of sentiment. ors have had their union perfected. Why then, should porter will come into his own until he The company hires Negroes because they have proved to be the most efficient workers at the least cost. That is to say, the com- accused of pandering to the influences of Communism and controlled by him and affiliated with pany has been able to make more money—its only aim—out of when they were quoted a few weeks ago as disdaining in no the employment of Negroes as porters than out of the employ- uncertain terms, the proposals made, during the convenment of any other group. If at any time the company discovers tion to which Saklatvala was bidden but could not come? that brown Filipinos or yellow Chinese or white Britishers render And too, can there be any more reason for the feeling that better service for less cost than do black Americans, the black their organization as well as those other trades and Americans will forwith be displaced. This is economic law.

Perhaps Perry Howard should not be too harshly judged, true for a long time that there were many in America who for many well meaning but ill informed Negroes believe that wondered why Negroes in larger numbers were not admittwhite people employ them because of some personal regard for their welfare. Except in an occasional case of personal service this is a gross misconception. A corporation is an impersonal nents of the movement than the danger that this particumoney making organization. It has no loves; it hates only those lar union would be bad for the men whose membership in who stand in its way of making money,—and more money. If it is solicited. But all of their argument is altogether the corporation can pocket more for every dollar it pays black different from that which is commonly heard to the effect labor than it can for a similar dollar paid to white labor, then Colored labor will be employed. The Negro should get rid of the idea that he owes the white man something for the labor he renders to enrich white people. White capital more than doubles its return on every dollar it pays black labor.

The Pullman porters have an opportunity to organize for Pullman porters should form an ortheir common welfare. They ought to think twice before they permit themselves to misled by any hirelings of the company.

MORE ABOUT THE PULLMAN PORTERS

According to all reports, the fight between the organ- with little difficulty.

The Express stated several weeks ago that the porters from the supporters of both sides.

Organization is a thing which always pays if it is dental; nor do they antedate the unionit be much an unthinkable thing for the porters? Suppose, the Unions are sponsoring it? Can they be successfully has an effective organization, supported these Negro men could not successfully handle the affairs of avocations which are organized? And has it not been ed to Unions? It would seem from a casual view of the situation that there was "something radically wrong in Denmark" and that there was more in the minds of oppothat" in union there is strength." Why?

PULLMAN PORTERS

THE QUESTION as to whether the ganization independent of the Pullman Company, with the ultimate aim of securing better working conditions and increased pay, is one to be decided by the workers themselves. This body of

workers numbers in its group many men of more than average intelligence, who should be able to decide the question

WE DO NOT BELIEVE that the Pullthe highest paid skilled and unskilled

other railroad workers were not acciization of the railroad workers. Thereother railroad brotherhoods.

Opposition to Organization of Pullman **Porters More Strenuous Than Ever**

Fees Attached

well as an agreement between In regard to wages, these porthe Pullman Company and ers take the view that the same the porters providing for the failure of the adjustment board to settling of any disputes that reach a decision, would hear dismay be between light. I putes with respect to wages under Randolph's plan. That agency are Pullman Porters' Benefit is the Railroad Labor Board, or control by an act of Corposes. Association was organized in 1915. Created by an act of Congress.

It began by the organization of These older employees declare that the salary that Randolph is

mote the welfare, social activities of sleeping car fares. and fraternal spirit of the mem. The latest person to issue a bers. It will hold its next annual warning against the proposed or session, a delegated convention, in ganization is J. Finley Wilson, Chicago, November 24, next. paid 386 death benefits totaling der of Elks of the World. In a \$330,133.11 to beneficiaries of de proclamation just issued, he says: ceased members; 7,733 sick and

\$524,474.88 in benefits.

are Perry Parker, Cincinnati; T. M. Blanton, Philadelphia; J. M. who are sworn to tear down that Sexton, New Orleans; R. L. Wil which we are sworn to uphold. liams, San Francisco, I. F. Smith, oppose organization of colored rail-

upon Mr. Randolph, who is a Socialist, and Mr. Lancaster, a former porter who was discharged,

According to these older men in

the present plan is less costly, as the payment of no joining fee or Officers of P. P. B. A. Tellmonthly dues is required as is being required for membership in Their Side of Story—Or-the proposed organization. In fact, these porters are wanting to ganized in 1915 — Noknow why it should require \$5 each from 12,000 of them or a total of \$60,000 to organize.

The employees' representation plan is in conformity with the La-WASHINGTON, D. C bor Board Act creating the Rail-Nov. 16.—In the opinion offer the arbitration of disputes. many of the other Pullmaninclude sleeping car companies, portrar collaboration necessity and employees with the duty of settling disputes in conformal and This act charges carriers, which tling disputes in conference, and for further aganization. They this plan was agreed upon by the point out that there is al-Pullman Company and its porters ready in existence in organi-any differences that might arise inzation of Poliman porters, asvolving grievances, rules or work-

zone associations. It now has telling the porters he will obtain more than 8,000 members. It for them if they will join his promaintains local lodges in the prin-posed organization is impossible, cipal cities. Its object is to pro- for the reason that it would neces-

Grand Exalted Ruler of the Im-Since 1921 the association has proved Benevolent Protective Or-

accident benefits totaling \$194, any body of men to organize for 341.77 have been paid to members, any body of men to organize for making a total disbursement of their own welfare, we take this occasion to warn brothers every-The officers of this association where of the menace to th where of the menace to our Ches-Chicago; S. J. Freeman, New York, froad men, as that would be be-These porters look with askance wond our sphere. But we submit that alliance with forces of another government to the detriment of our own is not appropriin their attempt to form another Should we organize Elks in Moscow, we should expect them to be the service, the employees' repre- ico, Cuba and the Islands are loyal to Moscow, as those in Mexsentation plan, which is in opera- loyal to their respective governtion, affords them all the benefits ments. Let colored men organize organization. Besides, they say tion. But as for revolution, this everywhere for their own evoluadministration does not function!

OTHER PAPERS SAY

"BOLSHEVIZING" THE NEGROES

Those who are attached to the payrolls of organizations dedicated to the business of maintaining watch over the integrity of our American institu-tions never run out of scare material. If it is not an antitovalist ours that threatens all materials our government, it is his wife. If it is not our un-assimilated aliens it is our thoroughly assimilated Negroes. Anything is grist for the mill of the scare manuacturers. Their business is a keep the American people sufficiently nervous over the satbility of their government to make them shell out a sufficient sum every year to pay the salaries of the pro-fessional fright-mongers in order that these may continue roldling sew scares and thus maintain in-deficiely their parasitiv existence.

Recently the business of causing the patriots to shake in their shoes has suffered a slump. It is no longer possible to get a national kick out of the menace of radical labor unions. The goose that laid these golden eggs of conservative alarm was killed by the Hon. Harry Daugherty with his mis- in 1917-18," declared Josephus Danuse of the injunction. The old reliable scare over iels, secretary of the navy in Wilthe sovietization of our industrial workers has also son's cabinet, in an address here yeslost much of its pep. Except for occasional antics terday to the annual North Carolina like gagging and barring Karolyis and Saklavalas, the professional republic protectors have been rather put to it to justify their existence.

But, as has been suggested, the scare peddlers never run out of material. If they can't find a thing marks upon a recent news article to for the nation to be scared about they invent some- the effect that the Communists had thing. Strictly in this category of fabricated frights decided that the American negro ofis the sweat that the security leaguers and 101-percenters have worked up over the alleged plan of Soviet Russia to bolshevize American Negro. This fact basis is about that of the late Hughes scare the flat failure of the German plan over Zinoviev's terrible plot to raise the red flag over to stir up sedition during the first the White House.

It is not the first time that we have been invited ply to an apprehensive secret service to shiver over the possibility of American Negroes agent who had called upon him for turned traitor to their government. Back in war days it was suggested that the Negroes might be corrupted by German agents. This solemn thought was promptly laughed out of court by southerners government in America that need like Josephus Daniels. It turned out that there was watching, but they are not to be less pro-Germanism among American Negroes than found among the negro race. They among any other element of the population. At-may employ a few by pay, but they tempts to sovietize the Negro will end in the same are throwing away the money. I complete fizzle.

The national peril sleuths are here on a cold trail. Not only that, but they are actually harming the belt of the South'—I have played cause of domestic tranquillity by throwing social stu- with negro boys-I have been to dents off the right track. The way to make the Ne- their churches and schools. I know of \$ 5 5 gro a better and safer element of our population is them as well as any man can know not to organize fights upon imaginary alien seducers, people. * * I will promise that g but to conduct an intelligent offensive against the there will be no trouble in the South real domestic menaces that embitter the Negro's and that when Uncle Sam calls for One of these menaces is the unspeakable lynching, them the negroes will bear true and practice. Others of these menaces are execuable faithful allegiance." housing conditions, undereducation and grossly un- He cited negro war records in tair discrimination in the matter of parks and play- proof of his assertion and paid a grounds. The list is capable of considerable expan-general tribute to the loyalty of the sion. In these menaces lie the only real danger that negro. the American Negro may become radical. If he

ecomes a radical it will be America's fault-not Russia's. The possible cause and the sure cure for such an infection are under our own control. The antics of our security-leaguers over soviet Negro complets merely serve to detract attention from the real source of danger-ourselves.

Thomas, life, Ga. Enterprise

OCT 30 1925

DECLARES COMMUNISTS CANNOT COUNT ON THE **NEGROES IN AMERICA**

Ralengh, N. C., Oct. 39-"If the Russian Communists are looking to organizing the ngroes to give them support in America, they are destiped to the same rude disappointment that the German junkers experienced conference of the negro Methodist Episcopal Church.

The former secretary based his refered a fertile field for the sowing of radical propaganda. In telling of war days Mr. Daniels quoted his re-

"There are secret enemies of this was born in what is called the 'black s

More than a hundred delegates are

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

ingly concerned with the problems of living together. The procedure differs but little whatever the group or labor fight which has for its ends Railroad Labor Board and the In-The first step is to find those things in which there the purpose. The dependency for all real progress is the embarrassment of capital in the terstate Commerce Commission, and United States and the production of the salaries of all employees—exis community of interest. As we develop the art of education. Development must come from within. Out—chaotic conditions as now obtain incept Pullman porters, were reduced living together and develop those things that consti- side agencies may help, but the only road to self-Russia. title civilization, wide chasms between groups and government and self-discipline is education. By this pullman porter. He has just been crease of aproximately 12 1-2 percent while the Pullman porter. He has just been crease of aproximately 12 1-2 permations tend to disappear. But there must be balanced I mean something more than the formal agencies for retained by the Pullman Company cent.

So the wage earners of study and information, important as they are. I mean as one of its general counsel.

His work for the Pullman company cent.

He work for the Pullman component can be increased again, the polymony be experienced again, the polymony be experienced. all industries and all races have mutual interests and common problems. It is of injudemental comportance that the approach to these problems be intelligent, not emotional; with tolerance of understanding and patience and not prejudice and anagonism.

There are within the United, States wage earners of many nationalities and races. The ideals for which our republic stands require that all these wage earners shall be accorded equal opportunities for self-develop ment and progress. On the geonomic side, the stand ards established by the foremost ranks cannot progress further than they can resist the downward pull of the backward ranks.

The backward ranks have been recent immigrants and those racial groups within our country whose standards are below ours. The American Negroes have been in this class. The Negro wage earners of the United States have made great strides under tremendous handicaps. For historical causes over which Negroes themselves had no control, Negroes were living in the land of a race with which they were not equipped to compete. Despite a generally unfavorable public opinion, Negro workers have proven their ability to make a contribution to the world's work and to achieve positions of responsibility and service.

As Negro workers have increasingly found their way into the industrial world, they have come more or less directly into competition with white wage earners. That competition worked against the best interests of both groups. It vanishes only when the Negro workers raised their standards of life and work, and this can be done only through organization directly. or indirectly. Many Negro workers have assumed the responsibility of industrial workers and have joined the union of their trade.

The forces of industry operate impersonally-irrespective of race, religion or prejudice of any nature. If those forces are to be controlled and directed to conserve the best interests of those employed in production, there must be co-operation and joint counsel Asst. To U. S. Attorney Gent Porters are inspired, directirrespective of any consideration but the welfare of the group determined on a functional basis.

There is need for broad understanding of the mutuality of the welfare of all concerned with production. That there has been prejudice on the part of white workers against Negroes, we cannot deny, but the way to overcome this lies through clearer under-WILL HOLD ON TO HIS ral and Republican Nationstanding and honestly facing the principles of human GOVERNMENT POST TOO a V Committeeman, urged betterment. Nothing permanent is gained by seeking an unfair advantage or exploitation.

The principle of mutuality is essential to all co- Pullman/porters to remain them even some of the luxuries of operative undertakings. Mutuality postulates groups loyal to the company. and intergroup co-operation. The group must study As human progress moves upward men are increas- its own problem and organize for constructive action. He urged them not to allow them portation industry was recently selves to be intrigued into a radical passed upon by the United States that attitude toward the experiences of life that seeks pany, he explained, will not inter-wages of other railroad employees truth without being confused either by personal feel- fere with his duties in the Depart-must be increased. That is the detruth without being confused either by personal rectangular for ment of Justice, where he has been cision of both the United States ing or prejudice on the part of others, and which engaged for more than four years Railroad Labor Board and the Inreasons from facts and principles to logical conclu- in defending railroad suits brought terstate reasons from facts and principles to logical collection in detending railroad sales of sale and wages cannot be increased unsions in making decisions in every day life. Such an against the government. He said And wages cannot be increased unsions in making decisions in every day life. Such an against the government. He said And wages cannot be increased unsions in the carried sales are such as the said and wages cannot be increased unside the said and wages cannot be increased attitude makes every experience a step in the educa- any of his present connections at ings of the railroad companies. Betion of the individual. It is an attitude that brings this time, political or otherwise. sides the public is demandi "It was only after ehe mose care-er transportation in both growing possibilities for richness of life and broad-ful consideration that I accepted the er and freight service. ness of vision as the years are added.

It is my most earnest hope that Negro wage earners fight organization of porters into a leaders of this movement tell the labor union" he said, "and was per-porters they will make and be grantwill not allow themselves to be lured from principles suaded to do so by the larger op-ed would cost the Pullman Comand practices that make for substantial and practical portunity of serving the race which pany \$12,000,000 a year. progress. With you as well as with all mankind your He said that " hope for progress lies in education. Guard well your has no just grievances that in due the net earnings of the company last hope for progress lies in education. Guard well your course will not receive proper con-year only amounted to \$9,000,000. It opportunities for education and self-discipline and see sideration. Machinery for the set-can not be done without bankrupter that your children avail themselves of opportunities, tling of labor disputes between the Guard your educational agencies against propaganda company and its employees as to hours, wages and conditions of emor special interests that would prevent them from the ployment is already set up. The service of truth. Freedom of learning is the heart of porters are given representation and all real freedom-for if the mind is in bondage then by the United States Railroad Laare we hopelessly lost.

The A. F. of L. stands ready to give you the pro- and certainly nothing can be actection of an organized movement. Many of you have complished by any new organizaalready joined, but many more are still on the out- feet and membership and membe side. Our organization has demonstrated its practical value. The struggle is not easy, but you owe to your- wages at this time. In the first selves and to us to join in the movement for the onable pay for the work done and

offer of ehe Pullman Company to "To meet the demands which the

their present organization, approved bor Board, is functioning. I can no need for further organization, fees and membership dues.

"There can be no increase their earnings certainly amount to

more than a living wage can afford

"The question of wages of all persons engaged in the railroad trans-12 1-2 per cent while the Pullman

sides the public is demanding cheap-

ports on file with the Interstate He said that "the Pullman porter Commerce Commission show that

WHITEMAN IGNORED.

Communist Organizer, Frozen Press, Has No Audience. BY R. M. GATES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 .- Negri communist organization disaffected masses of negroes definite shape in this city during the as well as in Chirago, American Communist par-ed a negro labor compress national capital. Lowett Forte White-man, negro delegate to the Third In-ternationale at Moscow, appeared as

American Federation of

received nation-wide denunciation last week by Perry W. Howard, of Mississippi, successor to Henry Lincoln as grand legal advisor of colored Elks. This denunciation called attention of colored people everywhere to dangers incident to association with Communist group.

Howard urged sleeping car porters not to permit themselves to be intrigued into a radical labor fight "having for its ends the embarrassment of capital in the United States." He has been active in Chicago during the entire week pointing out to negro leaders what he terms the dangers of radical programme which Whiteman proposes to sponsor in the negro labor congress.

Company Hires Him To Oppose Organization of Porters Into Union Washington, D. C., (Afro

er al Enters Employ of munists who have no re-Pullman Company

PORTERS RED Bureau.) - Charging that Afforts to organize the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car gard for government, Per-W. Howard, special assistant to the Atty Gene-

Many Reluctant To Join Fearing Pullman Heads Will Discharge Them

By Harry Davis

Organizers who have been seeking that agents of Communism are circuto unionize the Pullman porters have encountered another stumbling block They were confident, however, that they could hide munistic agents are seeking to lead majesty and allay the bitterness with w Aeal. men in the service.

Fear Replacement

scribe who has interviewed porters accessions to the ranks of Communism from all sections, are men who have been with the Pullman Company for years. They have families. Some of them are buying homes, and have groes in the United States cannot be been for years preparing for the edu- fooled into taking part in an advencation of their children. They have seen other men start the same idea before and they have seen these men pass from the service. These older to lose everything, for, even if there men with responsibilities are considering their families and their children first and are reluctant to take any step which will cut off their means of livelihood.

Have Balance of Power

This group of porters outnumbers the men who are using the Pullman and they will not give up what they Company as a means to an end or possess any more readily than the who are merely in the service from the "lure of the road." It is realized that the Pullman Company could replace without any great difficulty, gro revolution in the United States men as fast as they unionized. Thou- will amount to is that the agents of sands of the race stand ready to step in their shoes should the Pullman Company decide to take such an attitude towards those who join the in Moscow furnish. The right of pri-

Those advocating unionization have not been able to move these men from their stand and have this new force to combat along with the century the citizens of African distaste of the A. F. of L. While the descent have made marvelous prog-"organizers" have not admitted total failure it is evident that their plans have miscarried and they face a stone wall of opposition from the old- mobiles, their bank accounts, their er porters who consider family interests first and union last.

Negroes Too Wise for Communism. possessions of other property, their

ve no stand for the poisonous of real value they possess to attain on the political and philosophical political and philosophical to something of only sentimental to son they worth. They have been trying to stir up trouble. The all over the world an questions of are not so foolish. They are not gorace, religion and any other matter ing to exchange an American \$20 gold that offers the opportunity for an out- piece for what would be less than the treak of unreasoning hatred. In equivalent of \$1 in Russian paper (hina, India, Africa and Alsewhere money. the sinis ev hand of discow's agents is seen through end avors to play on any sort of prejudice that exists.

In the United States we are told lating among the negroes of the counecognized and try endeavoring to enlist them in a ombat the oppo- revolutionary undertaking upon the the porters grounds that they are being denied their rights as citizens. The comrecord to prejudice of the the negroes into an uprising as a pro-L., Athing it with a new test against Jim Crow and segregation laws. But they are engaged in a vain undertaking, despite the fact that they have enlisted the support of a few of the radicals among the negro population of the country. Mos-These men, according to an eastern cow gold can account for the few that have been made.

But the great majority of the neture that would be fatal for their race. They stand to win nothing and were any possibility of Communism being established here, the negroes would lose as much as anyone else by its establishment. They possess property and they have holdings that they have worked hard to achieve, white people of the country.

About the only thing that the neit will profit rather handsomely from the money that the deluded fanatics vate property in the United States is sacred for the men of all colors of skin. During the last quarter of a ress for a race emerging from slavery. They have their homes, their auto-

schools and their places of amuseseems as if the desperate leaders ment. And even if there were hope of ommunism in Moscow are willing success in a revolution to abolish Jim ake a chance at anything to es- trow laws it would be a ridiculous

The negroes of the United States

SAME AN AL SALLERIES OCTOBER 27, 1925

THE NEGRO AND COMMUNISM

if the communists succeed to any great extent in winning over a majority America is spurring the communists in this country, through guidance from Moscow, to more sinister moves. They are going after the underdog, the so-called oppressed races, to strengthen their cause. They already have won over a great number of Mohammedans in India and Turkey, through their protestations that, to them, all men are equal.

Now their efforts are directed toward the American negro. The convention of the American Negro Labor congress opened yesterday in Chicago, and no attempt is being made to conceal the fact that it is on open proselyting campaign, to enlist negro sympathy and support for the cause of Bolshevist radicalism. William Z. Foster, labor leader and Communist, is to be one of the speakers; Robert Miner, another radical, will also be on the platform; and there are strong rumors that William Montgomery Brown, recently deposed bishop of the Episcopal church. will deliver an address. Lovett Fort-Whiteman, organizer of the convention, has just returned from Russia, where the present movement was planned, with his orders.

The American Federation of Labor thinks seriously enough of it to issue a warning to affiliated negroes to keep clear of the movement in general, and the Chicago conference in particular. And perhaps the danger is more acute than generally thought. The negro has not yet reached the stage of intelligence, in the mass, where the temptation to revolt can be tossed aside as not worthy of consideration. He still has primitive instincts much more strongly developed than those of the white man who has a longer period of civilization and culture behind bim, to hold him steady. And furthermore, it cannot be denied that the attitude of whites in certain sections of the country is conducive to revolt.

The probability of Red success with the negro is great enough, really. A race war is not the remote possibility it would seem at first glance, despite the evident and great progress being made by leaders of the Negro movement in politics, culture, science, and the arts.

Such an eventuality would bear hardest on the negro, and set him back a century in progress. It would have only one result-a countrywide indignation movement that would return him to his pre-Emancipation status. It would not even take a race war to produce that result; If the communists succeed to any great extent in winning over a majority of negro sentiment at the convention now in progress, antagonism of the whites will start and grow solely from that point.

The American Negro should not waver between a fall toward the left or right, to Americanism or Communism. The advantages he has already gained in libera! American opinion must not be wasted at this stage of his progress, and perhaps he can still be saved from a rash step by the several distinguished leaders he has among his own people.

1-a bor- 1925 Unions, Strikes, etc.

Fought By White Labor

By Melvin J. Chisum.

Probably the most burning question before Black America today is, Should the Pullman Porters be organized into the American Federation of sons why they should not, and following are a few of the twelve thousand:

the organized unions in this country, it me vast tracedy of crocked skulls, ham had spent thousands of dollars in the defense and support of his Colbroken necks and proof stripes, resulting from the organized Colored worker having been used as a cat's paw during periods of strikes, which are always called soon as the Colored brother gets organized.

with hordes of Colored men incarcerated there as the result of strikes which to do so. were called ten, twelve and fifteen years ago, the Colored unionists (new-

Other Southern Atrocities.

For many years, ever since railroads were built in the South, Colored men have worked as flagmen and brakemen on the freight trains and on many foresight or common sense or something else. roads they worked as firemen. These Negro workers were never disturbed in the South by any force whatsoever until 1920 when efforts were introductury of railway transportation. And in every branch of the service, there ed to organize them into unions.

Early in 1921, Preston Banks, who had for ten years worked as a fire-smaller quantity of worse service. man on the M. O. Railroad was handed a letter at his home in West Point, Miss., purporting to be sent by the K. K. K. This lletter threatened Bankscial life; industry every where is dependent upon the railroads and modern with murder if he did not quit his job. Banks sent his letter to the Chicago society depends upon the smooth running of the nation's railroads for its office and kept on firing.

Vory soon after this Dee Allen and Silas Porter, firemen, also of Wes Point, were sent the same sort of ltters, and they followed the same course erating trains, but none should forget that he is important as a servant and which Banks took. The spirit of this movement against Colored men organ izing soon began to manifest itself at Clarksdale and Aberdeen, Miss., and ed society there has ever been a fixed relation existing between master and then in Memphis, Georgia and Louisiana.

And a Brakeman is Killed.

At Lake Cormorant, Miss., Horace Hurd, 27, and married, was shot from the top of a freight train No. 59 while in line of duty on the Yazoo

It would appear that the more practical thing for the porters to do,

Mississippi Valley R. R. A letter wa sfound pinned to Hurd's coat which

would be to seek to win the Pullman Company officials over to the point read, "Mr. Nigger, keep out of the Union." On the night of April 9, 1921, Arthur Tyler, age 27, with wife and children, was shot and instantly killed while on duty, just five miles south of where Hurd was murdered, and the same sort of note pinned to his clothes.

President C. H. Markham Takes a Hand.

Shortly following the killings on the Yazoo and Mississippi they started shooting Colored brakemen and flagmen from the cars of the Illinois Central railroad in the South. First to fall was Henry Hager, a brakeman: Hager was killed at Raines, Tenn., a few miles south of Memphis, on the night of May 6th, 1921. Then Henry Acragem was killed at Burnside. Miss. by being shot from his train while in line of duty on the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad; then at Greenwood, Miss., Demps Jacobs was shot at. but they missed him, because an engineer jerked him back in the cab just in time they misesd him. Then they shot Kit Mitchell, a man who had been Points How Negro Labor Has Been to work and they shot him again; the first time, they shot Mitchell at Glenlong in the service of the Illinois Central. Mitchell got well and returned 47 miles south of Durant. Mitchell was a brakeman for nine years and a fireman for 22 years; James Williams, also a fireman on this same road was shot, at this same water-tank, a few nights after Mitchell was shot. Others who were shot at this point in 1921 were, Buster Clark, brakeman; Ben Tumbolt, brakeman; Gene Smith, fireman; Edgar Stokes, a brakeman on the Atlantic Coast line, was the last man to pay the penalty so far as this writer is informed, because just about this time full reports of special railroad agents had been placed upon the desk of that distinguished southern aristocrat, the Labor. In the opinion of this writer, there are twelve thousand good rea- Hon. C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, and when this red blooded executive threw his lot in with the wronged employees of why they should not, and following are a few of the control with his company, this murder business wa sbroken up, but not until Mr. Mark-

of Mr. Markham the Lord only knows what further carnage would have ways caned soon as the Colored brother gets organized.

Who doubts tthis, may go to the Prison Mines in Kentucky and Alabama been wreaked upon these defenseless men, whose only offense was, they (where the State sells prisoners to mine operators) and acquaint himself were being importuned to "jine" the union and some had been foolish enough

Commerce, Industry and Sociaty.

The demands upon the present day servant are no less than they were botage, etc., only the black men were arrested, only the blackmen, were when these first men went upon the Pullman Palace cars; to encourage serprosecuted and only black men were killed and convicted. eling public which use these cars and pay for servants upon them, is foolish extravagant speculation. And who engages in such an enterprise lacks

Less than two months ago we passed from the first into the second cenis an effort to improve by giving a larger measure of better service, not a

The railroads constitute the strongest branch of the nation's commer-

It has been said, that the Pullman Porter is an important factor in opnot as an executive. It might as well be understood now as later, in civilizman, and the Pullman Company had nothing to do with fixing this definite

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-a 600- 1925 Unions, Strikes, etc

CHISUM ADVISES

Fought By White Labor

By Melvin J. Chisum.

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President C. H. Markham Takes a Hand.

The history of the Colored worker in his efforts to affilliate himself with his company, this murder business was broken up, but not until Mr. Markthe organized unions in this country. In the vast tracedy of crooked skulls, ham had spent thousands of dollars in the defense and support of his Colbroken necks and broken surpes, resulting from the organized Colored work- ored workers. Should the Pullman Porters be organized into the American Federation of had been placed upon the desk of that distinguished southern aristocrat, the Points How Negro Labor Has Been to work and they shot him again; the first time, they shot Mitchell at Glen-Labor. In the opinion of this writer, there are twelve thousand good rea-Hon. C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, and when Probably the most burning question before Black America today is, informed, because just about this time full reports of special railroad agents night of May 6th, 1921. Then Henry Acragem was killed at Burnside, Miss. by being shot from his train while in line of duty on the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad; then at Greenwood, Miss., Demps Jacobs was shot at, who were shot at this point in 1921 were, Buster Clark, brakeman; Ben Tumshot, at this same water-tank, a few nights after Mitchell was shot. Others Hager was killed at Raines, Tenn., a few miles south of Memphis, on the bolt, brakeman; Gene Smith, fireman; Edgar Stokes, a brakeman on the At-47 miles south of Durant. in time they misesd him. Then they shot Kit Mitchell, a man who had been tral railroad in the South. First to fall was Henry Hager, a brakeman; shooting Colored brakemen and flagmen from the cars of the Illinois Cenfireman for 22 years; James Williams, also a fireman on this same road was but they missed him, because an engineer jerked him back in the cab just lantic Coast line, was the last man to pay the penalty so far as this writer is Shortly following the killings on the Yazoo and Mississippi they started Mitchell was a brakeman for nine years and a

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The chief votary in this reorganizing effort migh tthink the above point fact is the more artificial the education of the man the more likely iew with profit. And who is Mr. Randolph? Let none be deceived, to keep his mouth shut and his eye sopen and succeed with his job. Mr. Randolph has one of the best minds in this broad land of ours; he comes

The management of the Pullman Company know this, the porters know of excellent family stock and stands high on his native heath, both socially it and the Public knows it, and that other twelve thousand Colored men who intellectually: he is a brilliant writer and a still more brilliant speaker, are waiting for the call of the Pullman management know it best of all. but not even Mr. Randolph can make a serving man any more than what he

really is, important to the branch wherein he serves. This organization business is probably going to be annoying for quite should they become members of the union. Not that at all, but that they a time, but the men who appreciate their positions, had better listen, for will certainly experience some sort of ill luck this writer has not the slightnone know better than they, that it does not require the knowledge of a college professor to do a Pullman bed and brush a passenger off. literally thousands of serving men of color who have not had the chance to become good porters and they are waiting for the opportunity to try their hand.

No broad learning is necessary for the management of this work.

Finally, the point intended to be made in the narrative of atrocities, is not to suggest that anybody is going to begin shooting Pullman porters will certainly experience some sort of ill luck this writer has not the slightest doubt, and in this case, it will be the bad luck of losing their jobs in wholesale lots.

The Pullman Porters and Their Organizers

MELVIN J. CHISUM WRITES FROM CHICAGO ILLINOIS

most burning question before Black at Clarksdale and Aberdeen, Miss., and wronged employees of his company, this America, is, SHOULD THE PULL- then in Memphis, Georgia and Louisiana myrate Datines was broken up, but not MAN PORTERS be organized into the And A. Brakeman is Killed. until Mr. Markham had spent thousands American Federation of Mabor in the At Lake Cormorant, Miss., Horace of dollars in the defense and support of opinion of this writer, there are twelve Hurd, 27 and married was shot from the his Colored workers. the want teasons why they should top of freight train number 59 while Had it not been for the fine efficiency not, and following are a few of the in line of duty on the Yazoo & Mis- and genuire human sympathy of Mr.

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are always called soon as the colored President C. H. Markham Takes a Hand

brother gets organized.

Who doubts this, may go to the Prison Yazoo & Missisippi they started shoot-Mines in Kentucky and Alabama ing colored brakesmen and flagmen from (where the State sells prisoners to the cars of the Illinois Central railroad mine operators) and acquaint himself in the south. First to fall, was Henry with hordes of colored men incarcerat- Eager, a brakesman; Hager was killed ed there as the result of strikes which at Raines, Tenn., a few miles south of were called, ten, twelve and fifteen Memphis, on the night of May 6th, 1921. years ago and the colored unionists Then Henry Acrager, was killed at (newly inducted into the union) were Burnside, Miss., by being shot from his held responsible for the mine riots, train while in line of duty on the Gulf, sabotage et cetera, only the black men Mobile & Northern Railroad; then at were arrested, only the black men were Greenwood, Miss., Demps Jacobs was prosecuted and only black men were shot at, but they missed him, because his killed and convicted.

Other Southern Atrocites

were built in the South, colored men in the service of the Illinois Central. have worked as flagmen and breakemen and they shot him again; the first time, on the freight trains and on many roads they shot Mitchell at Glenwise, Miss., on they worked as firence. These Negro July 17th, 1921, and the second time at

Early in 1921, Preston Banks, who had for tem years worked as a fireman water-tank, a few nights after Mitchell was shot. Others who were shot at this a letter at his home in West Point, same point in 1921 were, Butler Clark, Miss., purporting to be sent by the K. Brakeman; Ben Tumbolt, brakeman; K. K. This letter threatened Banks Gene Smith, fireman; Edgar Stokes, a brakeman on the Atlantic Coast line, was the last man to pay the penalty so Office and kept on firing.

sissippi Valley R. R. A letter was found Markham the Lord only, knows what The history of the colored worker in pinned to Hurd's coat which read, "Mr. jurther carnage would have been his efforts to affiliate himself with the Nigger keep out of the Union." On the wicked upon these defended when organized anions in this country, is night of April 9th, 1921, Arthur Tyler, whose only offense was, they were being one was tragedy of cracked skulls, age 27, with wife and children was importuned to "jine" the union and some

Shortly following the killing on the engineer jerked him back in the cab just in time to save him. Then they shot For many years, ever since railroads Kit Mitchell, a man who had been long workers we've never disturbed in the Sturgeon's water-tank, 47 miles south of South policy force whatsoever until Durant, Mitchell was a brakeman for nine years and a fireman for twenty-two years; James Williams, also a fireman on this same road was shot, at this same

far as this writer is informed, be-

Very soon after this, Dee Allen and cause just about this time full reports Silas Porter, firemen, also of West of special railroad agents had been plac-Point were sent the same sort of letters, ed upon the desk of that distinguished and they followed the same course southern aristocrat, the Hon, C. H. which Banks took. The spirit of this Markham, president of the Illinois Cenmovement against colored men or-tral railroad and when this red blooded Chicago, Ill (Special.) Probably the ganizing soon began to manifest itself executive threw his tot in with the

Labor - 1925 Unions Strikes, etc.,

Reasons The Pullman Porters Why Should Not Organize

Writer Says There Are Twelve Thousand Reasons Why They Should Not Do So. Cites Employment South As One

Probably the most burning question before black America today is, "Should the Pullman Porters be organized into the American Federation of Laber?", In the opinion of this writer the control of this writer the control of the should not do

ganized unions in this country, is one vast sagody of cracked Stulls, broken necks and prison stripes resulting from the organized to forcular having been used as a cat's paw during periods of strikes, which are always called soon as the colored brother gets organized.

Who doubts may go to the Prison mines in Kentucky and Alabama (where the State sells prisoners to mine operators) and acquaint himself with hordes of colored men incarcerated there as the result of strikes which were called, ten, twelve and fifteen years ago and the colored unionists (newly inducted into the Union) were held responsible for the mine riots, sabotage, etcetera, only the black men were arrested, only the black men were prosecuted and only black men were convicted and killed

Other Southern Atrocities

For many years, ever since railroads were built in the South, colored men have worked as flagmen and brakemen on the freight trains and on many roads they worked as firemen. These Negro workers were never disturbed in the South by any force whatsoever until 1920 when efforts were introduced to organize them into unions.

Early in 1921, Preston Banks, who had for ten years worked as a fireman on the M. & O. railroad, was handed a letter at his home in West Point, Miss., purporting to be sent by the K. K. K. This letter threatened

his job. Banks sent his letter to the 17th, 1921, and the second time at Chicago office and kept on firing.

Very soon after this, Dee Allen and Silas Porter, firemen, also of West Point, were sent the same sort of twenty-two years: James Williams, letters, and they followed the same also a fireman on this same road, course which Banks took. The spirit of this movement against colored so, and following are a few of the twelve thousand.

The history of the colored worker in his efforts to affiliate with the organized unions in this country is one

And a Brakeman Is Killed

At Lake Cormorant, Miss., Horace Hurd, 27, and married, was shot from the top of freight train No. 59 while in line of duty on the Yazoo & Misin line of duty on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. A letter was found pinned to Hurd's coat which read, "Mr. Nigger, keep out of the Unions." On the night of April 9th, 1921, Arthur Tyler, age 27, with wife and children, was shot and instantly employees of his company, this murtipled while on duty just five miles der husiness was broken up but not killed while on duty, just five miles der business was broken up, but not to his clothes.

President C. H. Markham Takes

Shortly following the killings on the Yazoo & Mississippi they started shooting colored brakemen and flagmen from the cars of the Illinois Central railroad in the south. First to fall was Henry Hager, a brakeman; Hager was killed at Raines, Tenn., a few miles south of Memphis, on the night of May 6th, 1921. Then on the night of May 6th, 1921. Then The demands upon the present day Gulf, Mobile & Northern railroad; age servants in the belief that they then at Greenwood, Miss., Demps are to change their relations toward Jacobs was shot at, but they missed him, because his engineer jerked him the traveling public which use these back in the cab just in time. Then cars and pay for servants to waitcentury of railway transportation, they shot Kit Mitchell, a man who upon them, is foolish—extravagant And in every branch of the service, and returned to work and they shot common sense or something tlse.

Illinois Central. Mitchell got well such an enterprise lacks foresight or ing a larger measure of better service, and returned to work and they shot common sense or something tlse.

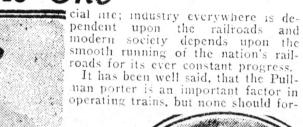
Less than two months ago we vice.

The railroads constitute the strongest branch of the nation's commer-set branch of the set branch of the set

Sturgeon's water tank, 47 miles south of Durant. Mitchell was a brakeman for nine years and a fireman for twenty-two years; James Williams, was shot at this same water tank a few nights after Mitchell was shot. Others shot at this same point in 1921, were, Buster Clark, brakeman; Ben Tumbolt, brakeman; Gene Smith, fireman; Edgar Stokes, a brakeman on the Atlantic Coast Line, as the last man to pay the penalty so far as this writer is informed, because just about this time full reports of special railroad agents had been placed upon the desk of that dissouth of where Hurd was murdered until Mr. Markham had spent thouand the same sort of note left pinned sands of dollars in the defense and support of his colored workers. Had it not been for the efficiency

and genuine human sympathy of Mr.

Henry Acragem was killed at Burn-servant are no less today than they





Brakeman on the Y. & M. V. Shot to death at Banks, Miss. Had been in service for eleven

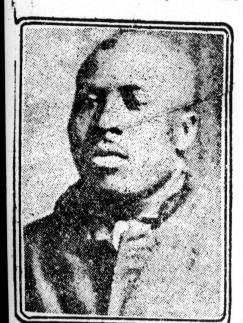
Horace Hurd

Brakeman on the Y. & M. V.

get, that he is important as a servant and not as executive. It might as well side, Miss., by being shot from his were when these men first went upon train while in line of duty on the the Pullman Palace cars; to encourgulf, Mobile & Northern railroad; age servants in the belief that they Demos are to change their felations toward.

where they may be promoted into Finally, the point intended in the branches of the Company service, to suggest that anybody is going to

The chief votary in this organizing luck this writer has not the slightest effort night think about the above doubt, and in this case, it will be the point of view with profit. And who is bad luck of losing their jobs. Mr. Randolph? Let none be deceived.
Mr. Randolph has one of the best
minds in this broad land of ours; he omes of excellent family stock and



Edgar Stokes

Brakeman on the Atlantic Coast Line. Mutilated body found on tracks by school children. He had been shot twice.

stands high on his native heath, both socially and intellectually; he is a brilliant writer and a still more brilliant speaker, but not even Mr. Randolph can make a serving man any more than what he really is, important to the branch wherein he serves.

This organization business is probably going to be annoying for quite a time, but the men who appreciate their positions, had better listen, for none know better than they, that it does not require the knowledge of a college professor to do a Pullman. bed and brush a pjassenger off. There are literally thousands of serving men of color who have not had the chance to become good porters and they are waiting for the opportunity to try their hand.

No broad learning is necessary for the management of this job. The fact is the more artificial the education of the man the more likely he is to keep his mouth shut and his eyes open and succeed with his job.

The management of the Pullman Company know this, the porters know it and the public knows, and the other twelve thousand colored men who are waiting for the call of the Pullman management know it best of all.

branches of the Company service, to suggest that anybody is going to where the work will change the begin shooting Pullman porters status of the man, but to make of a should they become members of the serving porter, a directing executive, union. Not that at all, but that they will certainly have some sort of ill



Labor - 1925 Unions, Strikes, etc., Editorials

protest. They would, for example, fight racial they do not have the jobs. prejudice, Jim Crowism, unequal pay for black and The Red white workers, lynching, discriminations in labor Herring unions, and bring about a united working class able tradition" by their recent gesture at organization; his colleagues on the committee being Mr. Perry Parkbe led astray by a jack o' lantern. They are like led astray by a jack o' lantern.

zations of the country. And so it happened that ganization is in no sense unanimous. The active among the American Federation of Labor, when out of a heavy and persistent silence came ones point to their part of \$67.50 a nouth the unbut that great body kicked the communists the tremulous voice of organized labor, at least paid overtime, the long hours. Others are content two suspicions became current: (1) that an impor- in their role of the perennial George, butler of the now turning their attention to Negro labor, will cite the fact, that every companytant motive back of the warning might be found in road. The positions are the same as of yore, and that same attitude of self-interest which had already the Pullman Company, known a state type of Ne-super swift, kick.

The positions are the same as of yore, and and unless we totally misunderstand the Ne-schosen official of the P. P. B. A. with the same attitude of self-interest which had already the Pullman Company, known another swift, kick. been resented in the unions; and (2) that the groes it wants for them, counters with a Company another swift kick. prompt and unbridled credulity of the press was union, and employs a Negro atterney to discourage a tacit recognition of the fact that the harrassed independent organization. This is the issue, and not Negro workers were fit subjects for most any brand the weird and wearisome hallucinations about Mosof propaganda, so long as it promised relief. It cow, in what this Negro attorney is indulging. cannot be denied that there has been agreement Durham Warald among the Negroes with all of the grievances as expressed by the Negro Labor Congress, but an equal OCT 31 1925 indifference to the ultimate measures of relief proposed.

Communism, either as a political or economic program, is no more adequately comprehended by Negro than by white workers. If there has been any sentiment toward the group it has been one of sympathy rather than fealty, pity rather than homage. For here was a group, whatever its beliefs, which, like themselves, was not an especially favored class in America. It has seemed peculiar that they should be urged to keep away from a working group that asked merely to call them "brother" by another group which in so many instances spurned that opportunity.

both to Negro labor and to the labor unions. The if possible by communism, and that the com- of the Union adds much to its Negro Labor and Communism

When American Federation workers who have sought a structure for collective munists of Russia were seeking and hoping to strength.

Asshies the fate of American federation workers who have asked to share the fate of American feet a foothold in America through this gath. of Labor impatiently issued his warnings to Negroes workers in their own organizations. And the reagainst the exhortations of the Chicago Labor Congress, he gave official recognition to a movement which, by its nature, could scarcely have survived long, and to an alleged Communist menace that had not disturbed more than a handful of Negroes, the other hand, the American Federation of Labor, the were a menace to the welfare of the retery-treasurer is being kept, very against the exhortations of the Chicago Labor Con- fusals, the quibbling about jurisdiction, separate lo-Whiteman with an astute sense for news channels under President Green, has shown more concern the weight and he was, he is a menace to the retary-treasurer, is being kept very than has been its wont, and some of the unions, welfare of the American government. It is busy. A significant feature that in its grip (whether to the glory or shame of the Negro working manys psychology) was no more secure than that of many steel astral enthusiasms which yearly die aborning. It was too much of a panacea, Meanwhile, the Negro workers continue their age will look upon him very much as the house deposited in the Brotherhood of Locoa relief too simple and immediate to tempt the full old double struggle to break the vicious circle of bishops, and others who know him, looked motive Engineers Trust company in faith of Negro workers. There were no new or unfamiliar grievances, or anything that had not in one on the one hand because they are not members o seriously, he becomes a menace to our govform or another at some time stirred Negroes to the union, and keeps them out of the union because ernmental and social structures.

Surely there is nothing subversive in this. They tion. They represent a group of Negroes who shade going to remain loyal to their country and of his activity, DesVerney said, "I would rally the Negro races of the world against off from the confirmed personal servants of a peimperialism,—a pardonable even if futile hope. But into a newe and more agreesive curvation of porpeared something that looked dangerously like a ters, fairly well in ormed on the progress of labor. The Russian communists sought a foothold real case against a great many of the labor organiant of the confirmed personal servants of a peimperialism,—a pardonable even if futile hope. But riod when this service drew the clite of this calling, into a newe and more agreesive curvation of portion into a newe and more agreesive curvation of portions of the swamps and bogs of communistic and impossible ideals.

The Russian communists sought a foothold efficient instrument operating in the conditions of the Pullman Co. When the service drew the clite of this calling, into a new carried when this service drew the clite of this calling, their people, and stay upon the solid foundation now existing rather than stray off into their people, and stay upon the solid foundation now existing rather than stray off into their people, and stay upon the solid foundation now existing rather than stray off into their people, and stay upon the solid foundation now existing rather than stray off into their people, and stay upon the solid foundation now existing rather than stray off into their people, and stay upon the solid foundation now existing rather than stray off into their people, and stay upon the solid foundation now existing rather than stray off into their people, and stay upon the solid foundation now existing rather than stray off into their people, and stay upon the solid foundation now existing rather than stray off into their people, and stay upon the solid foundation now existing rather than stray off into their people, and stay upon the solid foundation now existing rather than stray off into their people, and stay upon the solid foundation now existing rather than stray off into their people, and stay upon the solid foundat

DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

Since reading the type of doctrine preached by William Montgomery Brown, we don't wonder that he was deposed as an Episcopal bishop. Brown was tried and convicted at the recent gathering of the official body of the Episcopal church in the United States, and was declared unfit to be a leader in that great church's work. That was only a week or two ago. This week he addressed the American Negro labor congress in Chicago, and preached communism and racial equality.

Warning was sent out some time ago that The issues, prematurely born, have been unfair the Negro labor gathering would be dominated the men as being actear thinker of the Negro labor gathering would be dominated real responsibility. His open espousal

But, the Negroes of America are not going four chosen to work out the plan for

but that great body kicked the communists shall become known, it will prove my out into the cold. Failing there, they are statement; for the present however, I and unless we totally misunderstand the Ne- chosen official of the P. P. B. A. with

The Pullman Porters Continue to Organize

50 per cent. of Kansas City District. Reported to have Joined Brotherhood

The Pullman Porters continue their work of organizing the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and the opposition to their efforts seems to have. either been moderated, or to have. taken on a less spectacular aspect.

W. H. DesVerney's resignation from the service of the company after 37 years of unspotted record to assume the executive place in the Union as its head is perhaps the outstanding accomplishment of the Brotherhood for N. Desverney is a mon of the elderly group of conservatives in the company's employ; and a man who has long enjoyed a reputation with

rength. Ashley Totten, the Porter chairman of a district committe who was denied a place in the Employees' Rep-

Mr. DesVerney was very active in laying the foundation of the P. P. B. A. He was one of the committee of the true record of the organization the company. Of course, like my three colleagues who founded the organization, I was approached too, but decided to serve the best interest of the porters and not accept any offer from the Pullman Company which called for a negation of my principles and my manhood.

"Like so many other porters, I have given the best years of my life to the Pullman Company, and like a great majority of the porters, I feel that the Company is taking a decidedly unfair attitude in opposing the organization of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. When it is considered that every other group of workers on the raliroads is organized, including the Pullman conductors, one is inclined to believe that, the Pullman Company is opposing the Pullman porters, because, they are Negroes. If organization is good enough for the white sailroad workers, why shouldn't it be good for the porters also?

"As I said before, I have been a

part of the company's union since its been reported during past-years. The employee of a railroad, a possible organization, and I am thoroughly ac-quainted with the many shady methods employed by the company to sew restrict the negro's field of labor, compell him to get out of the government or the Pullman company. up the hopes and aspirations of the Pullman porters and make them be-whatever may have been the feeling in knowingly countenance any such lieve that all's well with them. I the relatively weak white labor unions unethical conduct on the part of shall on Wednesday night, tell the whole inside story to the porters, so of that section. The slavery regime that they may see that there is only put the Southern labor field in the one way out of their prsent misery hands of the blacks and later they attorney general, as special assistand mistreatment, and that is, through a powerful union of, for and by them- remained very largely in possession

"In resigning from the service" concluded DesVerney. "I am making a tre- gration. In consequence for more than mendous sacrifice. I have forfeited half a century past the observer of my rights of seniority, my claim to a pension, as well as the free insurance Southern industrial operations could given by the Company and I will have have reported that the majority of cal to pay 50 per cent, more than other porters pay in order to remain in the penters bricklasers and other workers P. P. B. A. without even a voice or a were of the negro race. vote in it. But I make the sacrifice gladly for the great cause of emancipating the Pullman porters. I leave the service without bitterness nor malice toward anyone. I am simply being true to myself and to the best interest of the Pullman porters with whom I have toiled for 37 years."

HAGERSTOWN MD. MAIL NOVEMBER 7, 1925

Pure Assumption

Referring skeptically to the announcement of a Chicago conference n negro labor under Communist auspices, the Philadelphia Evening Buletin says that "the negro worker is no more likely to become Communist han his white fellow"-and further: 'It is true that in the South there was Pullman company seems to have for many years discrimination against hit the movement for a Pullman the negro worker. He was barred started a lively row between northfrom labor unions. He was shut out ern and southern negro leaders. A. from opportunity to qualify for occu-pations requiring technical knowledge lished in New York, is leading the and skill. But these days are pass-advocates of the brotherhood, and ing."

This is mere assumption based on pi, the antis. the supposition that if the South would Randolph, general organizer of the brotherhood of sleeping car restrict the negro vote and resort to porters, has protested to President lynch law under excitement caused by Howard, who is a special assistant shocking crime, it would also handicap to the attorney general.
"To oppose the porters in their the negro in the matter of labor. If struggle for a living wage, the Pullman company has hired Per-"North" were substituted for "South"ry W. Howard, special assistant to the United States Department of in the Bulletin's statement, it wouldJustice," be much nearer the truth, for many in against this. We think it is unstances of the shutting out of negroesest of the taxpayers for a servant

of it owing to the lack of white immi-

. Asheville, N. C.

Protests Against How ard Serving for Railroad Interests

(By H. E. C. BRYANT)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman of Mississip-

Coolidge against the activities of

Randolph told the President. "We wish to protest from the Northern libor unions have of the government, employed to see fit: No

litigant against the government. one of your appointees."

Howard, it was explained by the Department of Justice, was not appointed by the President but by the ant, on certain assignments. He asked for leave of absence, and while off worked for the Pullman company.

Howard maintains a law office here, and when not engaged by the Department of Justice serves his clients. He insists that he had a right to accept employment from the Pullman company.

Anti-Lynching

Negro leaders here have launched a campaign for Legislation at the coming session of Congress. They demiand an anti-lynching law, to obtain this they favor the Dawes Plan for modifying the rules of the Senate, an industrial commission to study negro problems, provision for a monument to negro soldiers, public bathing facilities in the District of Columbia with the white people and federalization of Howard University.

Representative L. C. Dyer, of Missouri, who has a large number ot negroes in his district, will reintroduce his anti-lynching bill. which passed the house two years ago but failed of a vote in the senate. This measure will be opposed by southern Senators who assert that it is aimed at the South. Negro advocates of this measure admitted today that they do not expect it to pass unless the "ule of the Senate are changed to m cloture easy.

Pullman Toilers Protest & copy given to the press." Howard's Interference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The following resolution unanimously adopted at an overflow mass meeting of Pullman porters, at the Imperial Elks' Hall, 160 W. 129th street, condemns the activities of Perry Howard, United States, assistant attorns to the Pullman company, who has been interfering with the attempts of the Illman porters to organize a montant calls upon the government to remove these on the government to remove these

"Wher we, the Pulman porters of the Eastern district in conjunction with Pullman porters thruout the United States are organizing a union of, for and by ourselves, known as the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, for the purpose of improving our wages, our working conditions and restoring our self respect, and

"Whereas, our inalienable right to organize, as granted by the statute of congress and sustained by decisions of the United States supreme court, is being met with unusual and illegal efforts to interrupt, obstruct and hinder our organizing, by parties prominent in our race, and whose prominence and influenc come from the political and economic values of the great masses of Negro workers,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we go on record vigorously protesting against such illegal efforts to obstruct us in our legitimate right to organ-

"And, be it further resolved that the recent activities of United States Assistant Attorney General, Perry W. Howard, be called to the attention of the department of justice, with a view toward curbing this Negro from using the prestige of his high office to serve the interest of the Pullman company.
We urge every delegate in congress We urge every delegate in congress to inquire into the relationships existing between said United States Assist ing between said United States Assist-

ant Attorney General and the Pulliman company.

"And, in conclusion, we appeal to every liberty loving American who be lieves in justice for all men regardless of race, color or great terms." lieves in justice for all men regard-less of race, color or creed to rally to the support of the 12,000 Pullman porters of the nation, fighting for a chance to exercise their god-given right to life, liberty and happiness.

"Resolved, that a copy of this re-solution be sent to United States At

"Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to United States Attorney-General Sargeant, the New York City delegation in congress, and copy given to the press."

If C PEPAID TRIPING DECEMBER 22, 1925

100 Per Cent Alien

Mr. Benjamin Gitlow, in addressing a meeting of 2,500 Communists on what can be done before a revolution can be started here, advocated porters, at the Imperial Elks' Hall, "an international labor defense, comprising hun-

fails to understand the American people, the hindrances and allow the Negro prospect of a revolution, industrial or violent, is so remote as to be negligible. The hundreds of

the Communist party and looki own interests far better than Nook out for them.

The 11,000,000 Negroes are wany revolutionary spirit and an unrest as are the vast major

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ard Serving for Railroad Interests How

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Mr. Benjamin Gitlow, in addressing a meeting

100 Per Cent Alien

ers to organize in any union see fit: with the attempts of the limbour could be conceived only by a man who totally fails to understand the American received the limbour could be conceived to a man who totally fails to understand the American received the limbour could be conceived only by a man who totally States, assistant attorned and will include the 11,000,000 Negro inhabitants of also on the party of the Pullman the continent." on the governmen NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The follow- of 2,500 Communists on what can be done being resolution unanimously adopted at fore a revolution can be started here, advocated 160 W. 129th street, condemns the ac- dreds of thousands of members and a powerful, tivities of Perry Howard Dilaited organized disciplined Communist narty which porters, at the Imperial Elks' Hall, an overflow mass meeting of Pullman (Special to The Daily Worker) t to remove the se of the Pullman the continent." prospect of a revolution, industrial or violent, fails to understand the American people, the so remote as to be negligible. The hundreds of "an international labor defense, comprising hun-

restoring our self respect, and of, for and by ourselves, known as wages, our working conditions and ters, for the purpose of improving our the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Por-United States are organizing a union tion with Pullman porters thruout the of the Eastern district "Wher Lastwe, the Pullman porters in conjunc-

hinder our the political and economic values of prominence and influenc come from prominent in our race, and gal efforts to interrupt, obstruct and of the United States supreme court, congress and sustained by decisions organize, as granted by the statute of is being met with unusual and ille-"Whereas, our inalienable right to organizing, by parties whose

us in our legitimate right to orgango on record "Therefore, be it resolved, that we against such illegal efforts to obstruct vigorously protesting

man company. ant Attorney General and the Pulling between said United States Assistto inquire into the relationships exist-We urge every delegate in congress the interest of the Pullman company. the prestige of his high office to serve the department of justice, with a view Assistant Attorney General, Perry W. the recent activities of United States toward curbing this Negro from using Howard, be called to the attention of "And, be it further resolved that

"Resolved, that a copy of this reporters of the nation, fighting for a chance to exercise their god-given to the support of the 12,000 Pullman less of race, color or creed to rally every liberty loving American who believes in justice for all men regard-"And, in conclusion, we appeal to

A & C HEBYID LBIBLING solution be sent to United States Attorney-General Sargeant, the New DECEMBER 22, 1925 laborers to are fighting their own ba Communist party and looking of interests far better than Mr. own battles

own interests far better than Mr. Gitlow could look out for them.

The 11,000,000 Negroes are wholly lacking in any revolutionary spirit and are as free from unrest as are the vast majority of thinking Americans, who are satisfied with their country and their government and have no desire to change either. Mr. Gitlow is a 100 per cent alien, speaking to a 100 per cent alien audience. As the members of his audience gain a little better acquaintance with the country of their adoption most of them will become Americans and commost of them will become Americans and communism will interest them no longer.

Unions, Strikes, etc. THE TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR ORGANIZING NEGROES

in its resistless rush, many of the accumulated beliefs permitted to enter the unions the following practices were and attitudes long hold by a large a special and attitudes long held by a large portion of organized perpertrated upon him; first he had to have a special labor in regard to the Newscantillabor in regard to the Newscantillabor. labor in regard to the Negro worker. This sweeping tide is also washing away the myth that this is a classless country in which every man has a chance to become

less country in which every man has a chance to become a ban's president, an oil magnate, a coal baron, a landlord, or a railroad dzay.

Having been, upon his landing in America, soldered as it were to the soil for over 250 years, while around and about him was growing up the industrial system which has now spread (houghout he langth and dreadth of the land, the Negro worker was for many years looked upon by organized labor as being outside the pale of its concern.

The general opinion was that he—the Negro—was definitely and for all time to do ho more than hew wood and draw water, consequently, no worthwhile efforts were

and draw water, consequently, no worthwhile efforts were made to reach him with the message of unionism, because, the early trade unionists held the common belief that, due to certain physiological and psychological distinctions the Negro would never be able mentally to "fit in" to the growing and complicated industrial system; that the natural habitat of the Negro, in chattel slavery or out of it, was the farm. Be that as it may, it is now a fact that with ever increasing rapidity the Negro is being introduced into industry both as a skilled and unskilled worker and as a result of this fact, two other facts stand out as clear as a noon-day sun.

1. In almost every important strike lost by organized labor within the last fifteen or twenty years, the Negro worker has played a conspicuous role in its outcome and he is destined to play a still more important role in the future. In the collapse of the workers fight in the great steel strike of 1918, the Negro strike breaker was very much in evidence; in the stock yard fiasco of 1922 the unorganized Negro worker was found on the side of the great packing interest; in the railroad strike of 1920 the Negro worker was on the side of the railroad owners. It is even claimed that Negroes helped to defeat the printers in their "rump strike" two years ago in New York City.

2. The gradual realization on the part of organized labor that its own existence, its own best interest was at stake and that unless the Negro workers are organized as well as the white workers are, the strikes won by union labor in this country would become fewer and fewer with the passing of years; because of these facts we have seen from time to time some feeble efforts made to get Negro workers organized; these efforts have not always brought the desired results, of course there is a reason, which I do not desire here to discuss, but will do so in a future article on "labor and the color line."

Nevertheless, to expect that the accumulated ideas and impressions made upon the minds of the white people of this country through 250 years of chattel slavery, would be suddenly changed by the simple process of a worker joining a labor union, is to expect entirely too much. And so, after white trade unionists, lashed by the whip of self-interest were forced in many instances to admit the Negro worker, we find the left-over ideas and impressions from chattel slavery moulding the unions' attitude toward the Negro worker. For instance, where he was

in distinct contrast to the white locals, and incidentally the members of the white locals were usually less unemployed than were the members of the Negro locals;

men's jobs"; the Negro also found in many cases that whenever there were jobs to be had his white brother job only when all the whites were employed; when the "lay-off" period set in the Negro was the first to get that most unwelcome ultimatum; as a result of these experiences the Negro worker reacted by becoming suspicious of all unions and all union organizers.

However, the present stringent immigration laws which cut off the supply of European and other foreign labor, together with the rapid urbanization of the population of the United States resulting in thousands of workers leaving the farms every year for the industrial centers. the farms themselves becoming highly industrialized with the aid of modern farming instruments, are among some of the factors that have forced white labor to search itself and assume some concern about the Negro worker.

About a year ago a group of Negro and white trade unionists and their friends met at the Civic Club for an exchange of ideas on the question of the Negro worker and his relations to organized labor. At this gathering were present many whose records in the worker's fight for economic justice are well established, such men as Dr. Norman Thomas, Dr. Harry Laidler, Cedric Long, Thomas J. Curtis, Max Danish and such women as Mrs. Gertrude E. McDougald, Mrs. Kenneth Walzer and others too numerous to mention. There were also present some who apparently did not fully understand the question and the principles under discussion and whose attitude seemed rather opposed to organized labor because of the latter's past neglect of the Negro worker, nevertheless, out of speed the day of emancipation from economic slavery of that gathering was organized a committee consisting of all who usefully work whether by hand or by brain. the following: Thomas J. Curtis, General Manager Com-E. McDougald, Teachers Union.

their intentions to be present were unavoidably kept away, ers.

The principal address was made by Mr. Hugh Frayne, New York representative of the A. F. of L. He spoke in very interesting and sympathetic terms of the Negro worker, and pledged the full support of the A. F. of L. to whatever constructive effort the Conference would decide upon. Mr. Frayne's enthusiastic address was a true reflection of the general spirit of the delegates who where he was taken into a white local, he quickly realized seemed clearly to realize the tremendous size and seriousthat his main function there was to pay dues; from ness of the task facing them. The determination everycertain official positions in the union he was barred where was that never again must organized labor lose whether these were elective or appointive, these positions another strike in New York City through the activities being considered "white men's jobs"; the higher the salary of unorganized Negro workers. The Conference voted and the greater the privileges attached to these positions to create a permanent organization to be known as the the stronger was the conviction that they were "white "Trade Union Committee for Organizing Negro Workers," whereupon Mr. Thomas J. Curtis, President of the International Union of Tunnel Workers and Manager of would invariably get them, while he would be sent to a the Compensation Bureau of the Building Trades was elected Chairman and Treasurer. Mrs. Gertrude E. Mc-Dougald, Assistant Principal of Public School No. 89, and representing the Teachers Union, was chosen vice-chairman; Frank R. Crosswaith and A. August Marquis were elected executive secretary and assistant secretary respec-

> An executive committee was also chosen, its membership besides those above named, is as follows: Ernst Bohm, Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union; Ed. Brown, Jr., Elevator Operators and Starters Union: Eugene J. Cohan, Teamsters Union; Samuel A. Irving, Carpenters Union; L. Rosenthal, Laundry Workers International Union; James J. Cunningham, Carpenters Union and Joseph Kesten, International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

> Headquarters have now been opened at 2380 7th Avenue, Room 504, and within a short time the organization will begin to make its presence felt in the economic life of the Negro workers of New York City. Too long has it been a truism that the Negro is the last to be hired and the first to be fired. Too long has the Negro worker's dinner pail been almost empty while the dinner pail of the other workers has been comparatively full. The future of the Negro is inextricably bound up with that of labor and consequently, the sooner this fact is realized by both black and white workers the faster will

"The Trade Union Committee for Organizing Negro pensation Bureau of the Building Trades; Samuel A. Workers" will adopt as its slogan, "Union hours, Union Irving, Carpenters Union, Secretary; Frank R. Cross- wages and Union conditions for every Negro worker in waith, Union Organizer; Max Danish, Editor of Justice, the City of New York." The task the Committee faces the organ of the I. L. G. W. Union and Mrs. Gertrude is by no means an easy one, it must do both educational and organizing work; it must organize the unorganized Mrs. Walzer was elected chairman of the committee workers and it must aid in education both Negro and and its consequent success is due in large measure to white workers toward a realization of their common her industry and her untiring devotion to the task as- economic interest. It must not alone get Negro workers signed her. After a period of many months spent in as- into the unions of their trades, but it must also stand certaining the attitude of the unions toward the matter, by them in the fight for justice inside of their unions; a conference was decided upon. This conference met it will serve the Negro workers as the Woman's Trade at Arlington Hall, May 23, 1925; over 25 local and inter- Union League serves the women Trade Unionists as the national unions were represented by delegates, many "United Hebrew Trades" serves the Jewish workers and which had shown interest in the matter and signified as the Italian Chamber of Labor serves the Italian work-

This Committee ought to receive the instant and genuine support of the far-seeing men and women of the race. It must be plain to all that in strengthening the earning capacity of the workers of our race, we are directly strengthening the entire race; for when the Negro worker's dinner pail is full, when his pay envelope is fuller, it is then that the professional men of the race, the fraternal organizations of the race, the churches and other institutions of the race will be greatly benefitted and not want from those whose selfish interests are protected by having the Negro workers unorganized where they can be more effectively abused and exploited. It does not want and it cannot get, financial support from the enemies of organized labor. It is to organized labor and to the sympathizers of organized labor that it must look for support; every race-conscious and class-conscious Negro in particular, ought to come forward now and aid in this the worthiest of all attempts to bring relief to the hard pressed and brutally exploited toilers of our

Checks and money orders should be made out to the treasurer, Thomas J. Curtis and addressed to the Trade Union Committee for Organizing Negro Workers, 2380 7th Avenue, New York City, Room 504.

All Negro workers desiring to join the union of their trade should come to our headquarters and consult the secretary.

Pullman Porters and Sleeping Car Porters Generally, Attention!

You are tired of being treated like children instead of men; You think you should, work, shorter hours; You think your wages should be larger; You are tired of doubling back; You are sick of Company tyranny; You have a backbone instead of a wish-

Fill out this blank and mail it immediately to A. PHILIP RANDOLPH. General Organizer, BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS, 2311 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Act today, don't delay.

LAST-MINUTE NEWS

PERRY HOWARD CHALLENGES A. P. RANDOLPH

their permanent prosperity more assured, to say nothing of the social and educational improvements which will come to the group, and lastly, "the Committee" needs financial support; this support it will not get and does not want from those whose selfish interests are protected.

"Hon. A. Philip Randolph,

Community Centre,

points. Watch for the notices.

bounds.

Chicago III.

I herem extend you a challenge for a joint debate of the issues involved in the proposed new organization of Pullman Porters and will show highest respect for your literary attempts and oratorical powers. You name the date and place.

SIGN UP!

Perry W. Howard. Vincennes Hotel."

Spread the Good News. Membership is growing by leaps and

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Note-At the first big mass meeting held in New York City on August 25, 1925, attended by 500 enthusiastic Pullman porters, it was agreed that the name of no member of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters would be divulged until over 51% of the porters in the employ of the Pullman Company had been organized, the requirement of the U.S. Railway Labor Board. This protects you from Pullman Company tyranny until the union is strong enough. We want to get this number (51%) in the next 60 days. Big Meetings will soon be held at important terminal

There are still a few copies of the July and August numbers of The Messenger containing the famous articles on the Pullman porters. They are fifteen cents a copy; seventeen cents by mail. Send for them.

Gentlemen:

Please send me immediately an application blank for membership in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and all literature dealing with the movement to organize the porters into a strong union for, of, and by themselves.

Name Street

PORTERS JOIN UNION RANDOLPH'S **ADDRESS FIRES HUGE MEETING**

Monday night, October 19th, about four hyndred Pullman Porters med at the Metropolitan Community Central Hayles 3e20 falles Ave., to effect organization of a amon. The speaker of the evening was A. Phu ip Randolph, general organizer of the Union and co-editor of the Messenger Magazine of New York City. A.P. Randolph pointed out the many at many a few mineral controls and the write yorkers on the railroad have organized. The engineers organized in 1863; today they neers organized in 1863; today they have 11 banks and millions of dol-lars on deposit. Said Randolph: "Pullman Porters cannot pay rein in Chicago, New York and such cities on \$67.00 per month. They need more wages. A man's wages are his life. With wages he puichases his food, clothing and shelter, so when you deprive him of wages you have taken his life. The porters are the only group of railway workers who are not paid for overtime."

The meeing was very enhusiasi and a the end about one hundred men paid in their \$5.00 initiation fees and signed up their Union appli-cation blanks. Meetings will be held

every day during the week at the Community Centre, 3120 Giles Ave.. where addresses will be delivered by able speakers. All Pullman Porters

(By The Associated Negro Press)

New York, N. Y., Oct. 14.-Commentng on arguments advanced by A. Philup Randolph with regard to organizing the Pullman Porters into a union at distance of the American Federal on a Lagor George Louis Ford, of the West One Hundred and Fortleth West One Hundred and Fortleth Street, a veteral in the Pullman Sovice, Attached Pennsylvania Terminal District, asserted to The New York Ase that the portes did not want the assistance of the A. F. of L. in adjusting any difference that might trise between them and the Pullman Company.

Mr. Ford declared that there is no employing company in the country that is more of a friend to its Negro employes than the Pullman Company, and he stated also that he knew personally and well the late George M. Pullman, founder of the company, and that Mr. Pullman himself was decidedly loyal and friendly to the Ne-

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Ford, the Pullman Company offers greater and more desirable opportunities to the colored workers than any other company in the United States contrary to belief in some quarters, there are a number of colored men employed as clerks, doing the same kind of work as do other clerical workers, and the company gives employment to many craftsmen, including electricians, machinists, carpenters, and other me-

"If I had a young son, it would be my advice to him to connect himself with the Pullman Company for the advantages which are afforded by that service and which he could get in no other way. Besides the advantage of wide and varied travel, there is a contact with the very best element of the citizenry which he could get in no other way, and this contact and association is of a benefit almost imUnions, Strikes etc.

than most other lines of employment minded of a friend who returned from

Pullman Company, who worked during he complained that there was too the summer to partie way through much sunshine. There will probably school. His mother told me that he be some folks who will find something had saved \$300 during one summer, to complain about after they reach Another young student told the that heaven." he had been able to save \$1,000 during one year as a Pullman Porter.

Continuing, Mr. Ford said that there station, and they leave the car and Porters' Union. station at the same time as does the conductor.

"Mr. Randolph is also misleading as to what the A. F. of L. can do for the colored man," said Mr. Ford. "I was a waiter some years ago in a Kohlwaiters were organized into a union by agents of the A. F. of L. In attemptwaiters walked out. But white girls walked in, and they are there yet."

that there are many of the younger men who are not worth even what condition of their cars and their lockers. "The larger corporations have this system is based, as a rule, on the needs and requirements of the for a change in the pay roll are usually ineffective unless backed up by a not in a position to attempt enforcing demands for increased pay by means of a strike.

"The Pullman Company experienced one of the worst strikes in the counby the shop men, who were backed by the A. F. of L., and it was not settled until federal troops patrolled Chicago streets."

"Of course, there are some who are dissatisfied with the present conditions, but that is to be expected in

measurable. The pay is good, better any group of human beings. I am reopen to the Negro worker California, and while he praised the "I put young student with the wonderful climate and verdant land,

PULLMAN PORTERS' UNION

Just why there should be any objection to the moveis a misapprehension as to the por ment on foot to perfect a union of Pullman porters is not very corrected. While there are occasional instances in which a porter is spirit of thion, when properly directed, has been responsidoubled out after a long trip for which ble for the preservation of the interests of men and women he is always paid extra, that is a since the states formed a union. The unfortunate part about condition that obtains in almost any the matter is that the Negro has not had the privileges of business, when emergency calls make affiliating with the unions and the idea has not been suffiovertime hours necessary, most of the ciently cheouraged thong the darker race, resulting in a porters are glad to do this extra work lack of racognition being accorded in thousands of instances. because of the extra pay. But there We are willing to hear arguments from both sides, but at the when their car reaches the terminal present time we fail to see the harm of perfecting a Pullman

PORTERS ON QUICKSAND

and flaunting with the Pullman Porters and we also observe that saat's restaurant in Chicago, and the the Porters are turning a listening ear. Over twelve thousand members of the black race are working for the Pullma Company and ing to enforce union demands, the it is quite a natural thing for the labor organization to a waken to the fact that black men are being employed by common carriers Mr. Ford decried the statement that and railroads, even the they are barred in ulmost every instance porters are underpaid, and charged from the unions. We have no faith in the American Federation of Labor. It seems to us to be nothing thort of plutogracy. Its executhey are getting, to judge from the tive heads secure fancy salaries, maintain elaborate offices and conduct its affairs along the same lines that capitalism employs, but et system of paying their employes and poses as a foe to capital and a friend to labor. The Federation harbors and breeds racial prejudice, race listingtion, class autocracy business," said Mr. Ford. "Appeals and a system of intolerance for the rights of others. If the Pullman porters affiliate themselves with the American Federation of Labor against the capitalistic government of the United States. strike. And the Pullman porters are they will turn themselves over to their enemies and destroy the opportunity to work out their own salvation.

Engineers, of Trainmen, of Machinists, of Electricians, of Plumbers," try's history during the Cleveland ad- in fact the individual unions have inserted in their constitution that ministration based on demands made "white men only" may join. The American Federation of Labor has in every possible manner checkmated the success of the trained artisan and skilled mechanic of black skin. The great economic problems of the day have not been solved by either the American Feder- hands of the Muscovite potters? ation, or by any of the other labor unions. Lenine and Trotsky failed

because of the fundamental desire and urge of private ownership found in the bosom of all mankind. It is also proverbially true that the "psychology of the proletariat changes when he becomes a capitalist." The American Federation of Labor has not changed the psychology of mankind one whit and a laborer wno has acquired wealth has protected it with all of the finesse and skill of the great captains and magnates of industry. It appears that the porters are engaging themselves in a dangerous and foolish task by harkening to the words of advisers who have never given them a chance nor even a hope to lessen their burdens.

The railroads put many black men to work during the great strike of a few years back and many of these men are still on the job in spite of the protest of the Labor Unions. The Unions ried to perfect the role of "dog in 'he manger"—that of not wanting their jobs and daring anybody else to secure them. The Pullman Porters should bear all of these ramifications in mind. They should also take a dip in speculative philosophy and figure out what would be the attitude of railroad "brotherhoods" in case they should decide to strike. We do not believe that the engineers, the conductors nor the mechanics would sustain them. We do not believe that labor unions among native born American whites, Protestant and "one hundred per cent Americans" are free of the Kleagles and Goblins of the Ku Klux We notice that the American Federation of Labor is firting Klan. The Pullman Porters are treading on quicksand. Men who have proved "Ne'er Do Wells" and who have shifted their positions whenever a dollar was in sight, or a chance for lotoriety, are now agitating the Porters. They should think carefully when the bearer of gifts comes smiling along with bombastic words and illusory promises.

CAL ARELOA GULAG MAME NOVEMBER 3, 1925

COMMUNISM AND THE

AMERICAN NEGRO.

Negroes assembled in the American Negro Labor Congress at Chicago are reported to have cheered speakers who enunciated communistic political doctrines. It is strange that this gathering excited so little attention, and perhaps stranger still that the government allowed it to go on without interrupion. The congress revived rumors that the third internationale has a well-laid plan to win American negroes over to communism, and through them bring about revolt

The rumor is not without plausibility. It suggests nothing Moscow would scruple to undertake if the chances of success were considered worth the effort. From the soviet perspective, the colored No black men are wanted in the "Brotherhood of Conductors, of American's grievances against his white compatriot are apt to appear exaggerated. It is natural that communism's master propagandists should picture the negro as smarting under the political, social and economic despotism of white rule, and as eager to hasten the great leveling process of revolt. The soviet strategists have seen, moreover, the negro exploited politically and economically by those who profess to have his welfare at heart, but who give him nothing in return for his support. Why, then, should he not be clay in the

This appears to present the only phase of the case that needs to be seriously considered, or that appears to present any danger of communistic infiltration among the colored population. Intellectually and temperamentally the negro is the poorest possible material for the radical agitator. By nature loyal and peace loving, he asks nothing better than a chance to work out his own destiny in his own way. Those who feel any qualms of uneasiness over the negro's patriotism should reflect that 400,000 of them wore the American uniform during the world war.

TRENTON V I TIME NOVE 11, 1725

OLDEN IS APPRECIATIVE

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir-Through your valued paper, I desire to express my hearty appreciaand the election.

I trust, I may merit the confidence and good will of those who voted for

> Very truly yours. WALTER H. OLDEN.

NEGROES NOT COMMUNISTS

Sir-According to press reports, the country seems much disturbed by Communists' activities among colored people, and Washington has taken official notice of it. The source of alarm is the program which some mission), now is a boardwalk chairsort of a gathering now in Chicago announced shall be vigorously pushmoter and director general is a na- in such organizations as the Urban tive-born colored man, graduate of League, which gets us jobs where we an American university, who has never were previously employed, obspent some time in (wherever that is) with the Soviets in great numbers, systematically (wherever that is) with the said to be in great numbers, systematically (whoever they are). He is said to be teaches us how to care for our young an avowed Communist (whatever and ourselves, impresses the necesthat is), and his organization is called sity for thrift and economy, and re-

constrained to believe the negro Labor to give us a man's chance in masses should afford a fertile field organized-labor ranks. We support for propagating the pernicious dog- and depend upon the National Assotrines of the preachers of discontent ciation for the Advancement of Colorspeaks for itself. It is none the less ed People, seeking, and successfully true, however, that but for wide pub- so, to prevent further encroachment licity given the proper official warn- upon our civic privileges, to get us ing to the colored members of the our day in court when accused, to American Federation of Labor by stop lynchings and burning of our their president to beware of the Red men and women at the stake. Negro Labor Congress two-thirds of

The average mass colored man's, like the average mass white man's, knowledge of the origin and purport of Communism is closely akin to Malarkey's conception of our Federal Government's functions. And Malar- President Grand Council of the key refused to support his party nominee for re-election as President of the United States simply because his friend Downey, a Navy Yard em- ATTSFIFID WASS TVF FAGIR ploye, could not get off for Downey's brother-in-law's funeral. Asked about Trotzky a colored chauffeur said that he was the best detective in San Francisco, because nobody "kin steal your car round him.'

We mass negroes have been the victims of our own "professional race-problem hustlers," both directly and indirectly, until the latter-day group hasn't a chance. From forty

years back, until the last seven or eight years. Boston was the El Dorado for the "solicitors" of colleges and universities in the Southern States. black belts which existed only in a clever brain whose possessor avoided crop, so familiar to Harleto until a trated by the funds it furnished to work. These were succeeded by the tion, and many, many thanks to all year or so ago, preaching "Socialism." who belped me during my campaign anything and everything to avoid its natural elements—the truck, the Moscow where they are given a docks, the shovel, the Street Cleaning course in communism by competent Why Pullman Porters Should Or- will give 25 or 35 cents each time, Department, the Pullman car, the waiter's tray, the elevator. We failed to be impressed with Socialism, and technical school in this country. the corner advocates thereof became patent-médicine hawkers, magicians, real estate agents-without capital or clientele-perhaps Communists, and which will be among people of their what not, for anybody, against every body, according to the wherewithal

game had been exposed in Boston, became a "panhandle-broker" (dircetor of others to soft pickings on compusher at one of the Atlantic Coast resorts. We do not believe in isms as "flesh is heir to." We are interested Moscow tains shelter when we suddenly come the American Negro Labor Congress. Sity for thirt and economy, and re-The fact that this country may be ing upon the American Federation of

Frankly, the Communists have no us mass negroes otherwise never more chance with and among us than would have known about the gather- Lester Walton and I have to get an orchestra seat at a first-class downtown theatre at Washington, the national capital, where Communists and others who come whence they do are perfectly welcome.

RIENZI B. LEMUS.

Brotherhood of Dining-Car Em-

NOYEMBER 27, 1925 COMMUNISM

The communist party makes no mistake in advising its American friends that the policies are to be formulated in Moscow no matter what

ideas American members Lave as to the best way to advance the cause.

William Z. Foster, for some time been deposed and a direct-actionst is Labor. to take his place. Mr. Foster is in instance shows the force which seeks ten by Mr. Chisum. take over control of the United

European communism is thorough as well as autocratic. This is illussend Negroes, men and women, to teachers, much as a boy is sent to a

These Negroes will return to the United States trained for their work

certain disciples of the cult.

Communism is frank. It is for the this theory be allowed to visit here done quietly and behind closed doors, rives at his home station.

dom of the home. It is the same dom of the home. It is the same passengers are more liberal when ganized) go 1,400 miles and get three indulging than when sobriety reigns. hours' sleep. republic we have no right to give Tips generally depend upon the tem-

fable showing the consequences of althe tent.

THE PULLMAN PORTER.

Some weeks ago this paper carried a lengthy article from the pen of head of the party in the United A. Philip Randolph, giving reasons why Pullman car porters should form States, has found this out. He has a union and become allied if possible with the American Federation of

or.
This week we are carrying an article from the pen of Melvins. Chisum Moscow endeavoring to regain his on why they should not be organized into the Americant pleration of labor. power, but even if he succeeds this We hope readers of this paper will read carefully this striking article

Pullman Porters Average Tip Is 25c Per Passenger

N. Y. World

Preston News Service

charges, war prices, etc., the public road. On one train in particular Despite such examples as these it in general averaged a 25 cent tip for the porter is required to report for

this theory be allowed to visit here in any capacity?

As matters stand the United States are republic and so long as we remain so people who would destroy it have no rights here. In the family have no rights here. In the family have no rights here. In the free-viously intended giving the state of the part of the par

ed for Chicago will have services Porters operating between New 5 of the porter from New York to Chi- York and Philadelphia make two pay for his meals, buy his own pol- ized make one found trip each day.

for a half hour's service of a waiter ganze. By Heywood Braun in pays half the price for his food that and very often more. The porter the passenger pays; the waiter pays nothing.

"There are some trains that porters are not allowed to eat on at "Before high railroad fares, sur- all, and they are not in the South; some are on the Pennsylvania Rail-One tough old bird, who, when his astonishing how many well-mean a berth and a dime for a parlor work at 5 o'clock and he is without hot food until the next day on arrivage a "panhandle-broker" (direction of the line people deplore the policy of the dities went up. but the tip remaindities went up, but the tip remain- Of course on Southern trains he is administration in denying entrance to ed the same or, if anything de-called to the diner to dinner at 4 Prohibited likewise affected tipnearly starved. He is given coffee and rolls before the passengers come p. m., and at midnight, but he is ed among colored Americans, par-panaceas for the many undue ills our byerthrow of all government except-ping. There is probably as much, if into the diner, and very often he ticularly in the South. The chief proing the autocracy of its own leaders, not more, drinking on the trains now does not get a hot meal, because of Ing the autocracy of its own leaders, not have, driving of the trains in the large number of passengers or On what ground should teachers of than before Prohibition, but it is lateness of the trains, until he are

we do not allow an enemy the free viously intended giving (organized) go 400 miles and get the same "Experience teaches us also, that four hours' sleep, and popters (unor-

Porters operating between New opportunities to its enemies to "bore perament, physical and mental, of York and Washington, report at o from within" any more than we have therefore, is largely dependent on about 3 a. m., report at Washington to countenance those who openly as how his passenger feels as to wheth ton same night at 7 p. m.; relieved er the family of the porter will have er the family of the porter will have in New York about 8:30 a. m.: rebacon with their eggs the next day, port same night 7:30 p. m., relieved of Senator Borah takes a long chance The passenger who has a grduch or in Washington, 9 a. m.: report at a pastritis or dyspensia more than when he would allow these confested likely will give a dime, whereas, if any one at the office wants to ask communists the privilege of entering he felt physically fit or mentally him about a pair of slippers or a the United States. Remember the happy he would probably give a night shirt or something of the kind. which the passenger thinks he has "There is, lately, system to the left, he is again held up. He is table showing the consequences tipping game. For instance, a pasthen permitted to stay home until lowing the camel to get its nose under tipping game. For instance, a pasthen permitted to stay home until senger leaving New York on the the next evening, 7:30 p. m., when Broadway Twentieth Century Limit- he reports again for the same trick.

cago for twenty hours and at the round trips or four ways one day end of the trip give the porter 50 and two ways or one round trip the cents. The porter in question, must next, while trainmen who are organ-

shoes, make his bed, keep the car ters for the porters which are quite comfortable, stand watch and guard a convenience for the company, as him and his personal property dur- it always knows where to put its ing the night and be at the beck hands on a man for service. There and call for twenty hours. The same are some runs classed as preferenpassenger will go into the dining car tial runs. In the way of promotion and

Unions, Strikes, etc. Negroes in the Unions

It is generally thought by both Negroes and whites that Negroes are the chief-strikebreakers in the United States. This is far from the truth. The Negro workers' part in strikes has been dramatized by virtue of the striking contrast of race which invariably provoked race riots. But the fact is that there are many more scabs among the white than black, workers, partially because there are numerous industries in which Negroes are not permitted to work, which, too, are by no means 100% organized. Out of 30 or more millions of workers in the United States, less than five million are organized. Note the potential scabs! The great majority of strikes in this country are broken by white scabs. This is due to the fact that the great majority of strikes in America have been in industries of Newscaper, a negro periodical published where not a Country are broken at 2311 Seventh avenue, appounced where appounced where appounced where not a Country to the former into the tunion at the former into the tunion of the lack and white trade unionists at Arlington Hall, Young Workers Ledgue, for their antities city, on May 23, 1925. Mr. Hugh Frayne, New imperialist work.

York representative of the American finderation of Labor, was the principal species. The conference printed and will be widely distributed, represented delegates from over 30 local and international unions affiliated grith the American district. The part the lellets of the Negro worker and organized labor, with a reads:

Negro Workers! where not a sufficient number of Notro workers at 2311 Seventh avenue, announced view toward getting the former into the union of could be moralized to break them. Besides there are many more Negroes in the organized labor tion purposes in Elks' Auditorium, at movement than is usually imagined. In New York 160 West 129th street. Members of the Negro Worker and organized labor, with a view toward getting the former into the union of vesterday that he had arranged a mass his trade. Out of the conference emerged The Frade union Committee for Organizing Negro Workers, the purposes in Elks' Auditorium, at which has just opened permanent headquarters at movement than is usually imagined. In New York 160 West 129th street. Members of the 2380 Seventh Avenue, Room 504, and in a very short there are thousands of Negroes in the teamsters' "Big Four" brotherhoods will speak. time will begin actually to make its presence felt in long shoremen's, foundation workers' needle trades' and building trades', unions. Of course, not as many as there should be that the face is given credit to the number of determined at the face is given credit to the number of determined at the face is given credit to the following trades, the headquarters in Chicago, but the economic life of the Negro workers in this city. The officers are Mr. Thomas J. Curtis, General Randolph contends it is run by officials Manager of the Compensation Bureau of the Building of the railroad companies. He has congiven credit to the number of determined at the face is given credit to the number of determined at the constant principal P. S. 89, and member of the constant principal P. S. 8 Negro workers in the amons in New York is true of the Negro in every big city in the country. Conable and tragic plight," he stated. "His tive secretary, and A. August Marquis of the Cigar A special appeal trary to the general opinion of the Southern Negro wages are low. His hours of work are Makers' Union, assistant secretary. being more backward, he is the more forward in long. He has no effective voice in the organizing his labor power. In some cities of the regulation of the conditions of his Unionists (black and white) representing as many discrimination is also contained in the South, one of which is Jacksonville, Florida, they job.

"The handicaps under which the worthy results in the task of directing Negro work leaflet. control the district council of the building trades. Forters are now laboring are due to ers into the unions of their trade, thereby securing Comrades Minor and Whiteman will The task of the future, however, is to carry for- the fact that there are too many Uncle for them higher wages and better working conditions, speak for the Workers Party. Comward with greater efficiency and determination the Toms in the service. With their slave It must be plain to all that in strengthening the rade Cline and a young Negro worker work of bringing the Negroes into the trade union psychology they bow and lick the earning capacity of the workers of our race, we are will speak for the Young Workers movement. We need also to send our young men either pity or despise them." boots of the company officials who directly strengthening the entire race; for when the League. Admission is free.

Negro worker's dinner pail is full, when his pay and women to trade union schools in order that The average Pullman porter's salary envelope is fuller, it is then that the professional they may get the fundamentals and technique of is only \$60 a month, Randolph de- men of the race, the fraternal organizations of the labor organization. We need organizers with a clares. This, he said, is increased only race, the churches and other institutions of the race labor psychology, who are willing to make the slightly each year for a certain period. will be greatly benefited and aided in becoming organizing of labor their life's work. The imperative need is for workers to be trained systematically to lead the workers. To this end James Weldon Johnson and the writer have been working with a view to securing admission of some young men and women of color into the Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, New York. In truth, Mr. Johnson reports that he has been successful in getting the American Fund for Public Service to give scholarships of \$500 each to two Negroes. A splendid by E. L. Doty will try again to get achievement this for the education of black and interior. Plumbers to a United white labor.

Doty and other plumbers have are received their city licenses and

AUGUST 20, 1.23

Pay Is \$60 a Month.

A group of Negro plumbers headen

As the A. F. of L. campaign to organize the Negro workers, the American Negro Labor Congress will watch with interest what action is taken in the case of Mr. Doty and his group.

Negro Trade Unions

To the Editor of The Amsterdam News,

In reference to "The Cameraman's" editorial the American Negro Labor Congress, which appear today's issue of your valuable paper, I desire call your attention and the attention of the readers of The Amsterdam News to the fact that there is Editor Says Their Average Workers Well- Law Committee for Organization, viz., The Trade Union Committee for Organizing Negro

This organization was formed at a conference of check and white trade unionists at Arlington Hall, Young Workers League, for their anti-

The executive committee consists of 10 Trade against war and all forms of youth firmer and more lasting-to say nothing of the social and educational improvements which will come to the group.

Our committee has not the remotest connections with the American Negro Labor Jongress. We are endorsed by The Central Trades and Labor Council, The Building Trades Council, as well as by most of the local and international unions located in this city, and we expect soon to receive the endorsement of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Yours sincerely, FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, Executive Secretary.

July 15, 1925.

Mass Meetings to Rall Negro Workers Against Imperialism

Three consecutive nights of open air ralles, culminating in a huge mass meeting at the South Side Communthis organization was formed at a conference of ches of the Workers Party and the

Negro Workers! Smash Imperialism Abroad! Africa for the Africans. China for the Chinese. Haiti for the Haitians. The world for the Workers. Fight oppression at home! Down with Jim Crowism.

Down with Negro economic and so-

For a united struggle of all workers

A special appeal to the Negro youth to join the Y. W. L. in its struggle

Pullman Porters Plan Union to Abolish Tips

Organizers Declare Only "Uncle Toms" of Service Want to Stick to Old Dusting-off Methods

the talk of working porters at the their family life." headquarters of the newly organized Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at No. 2311 Seventh Avenue, in the heart of Harlem, is concerned with tales of affronts offered them by officlais of the Pullman Company, influential passengers and railroad offl-

"The Pullman porter is always wrong, the company and the passenger are always right," said S. E. Grain, field secretary and a former porter. "The present system of employee representation is a fake."

A group of men who had just joined the union, some of them porters on crack trains running out of New York, were profuse in their illustrations of Grain's charge.

Young Men Bitter Against "Uncle Toms"

But the bitterest complaints are reserved for the veteran porters, the "Uncle Toms," who counsel the younger men against organizing to get higher wages and who, it is charged, passengers and submitting to unjust working conditions."

"Uncle Tom has become a lieutenunion. "He is being used by the employers to keep the men disorganized and to make the public think that a Pullman porter is an aristo- on a train out of Albany who lived said. 'The longer a man works for the

higher wages alone, but for decent The passenger told the porter not to the better class of Negroes by Pullworking conditions so that they can touch the bag and refused to move man agents working through churches

Company, where mere boys call them on the passenger. The Pullman Com-scrutinized." 'George' and make them stand up pany settled for \$500 and fired the The union plans to enroll 15 per

their family affairs.

\$67.50 a month be increased to a mini- fare workers come into their private Saturday and are penalized. The sys-

Physical Examinations Cause of Protest

of physical examination of the men. New York.

an employee of the company, and his brushes. decision is final. You can get certifi- "Under the present system of emcates of health from other doctors, ployment, the Pullman Company as-

of the company doctor.

charged."

Members of the union declared that have to do it to make a living.' uphold the practice of making up for the hearings on complaints against Pension Found porters were always decided in favor Dissatisfies of passengers and the company. One worker he didn't smile.

Another told of a Pullman porter mium. damage suits filed by passengers who its officials may visit upon him. "The porters are not asking for "accidentally" tripped on luggage. "Pullman porters are recduited from preserve their respect and their man- it himself. When the porter finally and schools," Lancaster said. "Each reached for the bag the passenger candidate must furnish four or five "They resent the treatment they knocked him down twice. The porter references, including the names of receive in the offices of the Pullman then went into action and polished ministers, and his past is closely

porter, according to the story.

Lay-Off Costly To the Porters

make all the regular runs during the meetings are scheduled for the prinmonth and \$5 more with each year's cipal railroad centres. The list of service. If they make more than members is known only to Randolph. 11,000 miles a month, or about 400 Pullman Company officials refused hours, an impossibly high figure, they to make any statement on the comget extra pay at the rate of 60 cents pany's attitude toward the attempt to for every hundred miles," Randolph unionize the porters, said. "At the present time the porters want wages, not tips; time, be called into the office and on regular runs have the worst work-rights, not stripes."

questioned about their work, their ing conditions of any class of railroad. This is the form that the private lives, their associates and labor. They are not paid for the preparatory time of three or four rising self-respect of the Negro takes "The porters do not want to be hours spent in the yards getting in the present Nation-wide attempt to treated as children. They do not like their cars ready for the trip. Their unionize 12,000 Pullman car porters. to have welfare workers, always in pay begins when they leave the stawhile the porters' protest against the pay of the company, organizing tion. They are at the mercy of as-field days, baseball teams, picnics, signment men in the yards. Men working conditions is focused on the quartets and choruses to keep them sometimes report for work in vain demand that the present base wage of contented. They resent having wel- from Monday to Friday, stay away mum of \$155 a month, more than half homes to investigate their habits and tem of letting the assignment man pick the porters leads to favoritism. to say the least.

"Porters are paid 60 cents a hun-Roy Lancaster, Secretary-Treasurer dred miles for 'doubling back' on their of the union, formerly Secretary of run. For example, a porter on the the Employees' Grievance Committee Twentieth Century is told on arrival under the "employee representation in Chicago to work a car on the next plan," and former Chairman of the train back to New York. He gets local committee of the Pullman Por- \$5.38 extra for doing this, but the ters' Benevolent Association, inter- company gets this money back by letrupted to describe the alleged method ting him lay over an extra day in

"It is worse than the physical ex- "Company rules require porters to aminations in the army and navy," shine shoes of all passengers; forbid he said. "Three times a year, the asking for tips-yet the porter must men must be examined by one doctor, furnish his own cleaner, polish and

but they are no good against the word sumes that the porter must make half his wages in tips, and, in fact, en-"These examinations are most hu- courages him to do so. Porters don't miliating to the men. We will pro- like to 'dust down' passengers at the test against unfair treatment, where- end of the trip any more than the by an old employee can be dis- passengers like to have them do it, but, under present conditions, they

Randolph attacked the provisions of porter told of a fellow-worker on a the pension fund whereby a porter Southern run who was transferred be- loses all voice in the handling of the ant of Simon Legree," said A. Philip cause an influential passenger wrote fund when he leaves the service of the to the company to say that while the company and, at the same time, is porter was an efficient and willing forced to pay 50 per cent. more pre-

crat of labor. The Uncle Toms are up to Pullman regulations by request- company the stronger hold it has on put before the men at conventions and ing a passenger to remove his bag him. He posts his own money as a before the public in the press as ex-amples of how easy it is to make a pany had issued the order to avoic justice or indignity the company or

cent. of the porters of the country within two months. Leaflets and word-of-mouth propaganda are being circulated by the grapevine route over "Porters are paid \$67.50 if they all the railroad lines, and organization

Unions, Strikes, etc.

[In order that our readers who do not see the workings of the Communist party may study the doctrines that by word and picture are being preached to millions of people, blacks as well as whites, of every nationality in America, we reproduce the following "May Day Proclamation" from the "Daily Worker" of Chicago and on the following pages exact reproductions of the horrible pictures which were used to emphasize the teachings of that "proclamation." Comment seems almost superfluous.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

From

DAILY WORKER

of Chicago.

MAY DAY PROCLAMATION

May Day, 1925, finds American imperialism rapidly becoming the dominant force in world affairs. Even Great Britain, once financially supreme, is negotiating a \$250,000,000 loan in Wall Street,

The Dawes plan has tied Germany to the House of Morgan and France is strangled by Morgan mortgages.

In every nook and corner of the capitalist world the agents of American imperialism are extending the rule of their

In the Pacific the largest floot of war ever assembled engages in war maneuvers preparatory to a tour of intimidation to the ports of the Far East. War is in the air.

As a symbol of what imperialism has in store for the workers, two private soldiers, Crouch and Trumbull, are sentenced to 40 and 26 years, respectively, in Hawaii. Their crime is that they formed a Communist League and expressed their solidarity with the workers and peasants of Russia.

In the United States the coal barons and textile capitalists are making war on the miners and textile workers. The coal barons have announced that they will not be bound by the agreement with the union; the textile kings are slashing 2 the wages of their employes.

The Coolidge government is the instrument of the industrial lords.

Criminal syndicalism laws are on the statute books of 28 states. In Michigan, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California and New York workers are jailed and indicted under criminal syndicalism and deportation laws. The persecution of the foreign-born workers continues, with an army of spies preying upon them. Hangings, burnings at the stake, beatings and denial of the few privileges extended to other citizens are the lot of the negro masses.

In Europe the murder regimes—the military governments supported by allied finance and bayonets—slaughter workers by the wholesale as in Bulgaria, Esthonia, Lithuania, Finland, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

In the colonial countries the masses groun under the oppressions of imperialism.

Everywhere rages the war on the working class except in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, where capitalism and the capitalists have been beaten and a workers' and farmers' government exists.

The Workers (Communist) party of America calls on the workers and exploited farmers of America to celebrate this May Day, the international mass holiday, in the spirit of Leninism—to organize for the fight against wage cuts, against any lowering of their living standard, against the robbery by the bankers and capitalists, against the persecution of revolutionary workers.

It calls upon the masses to fight the Dawes plan and its scheme of international slavery. To fight the white terror against the struggling workers and farmers of Europe, Africa and Asia. To fight against the enslavement of Mexico, the Philippines and Latin America to Wall Street. To fight for the release of Crouch and Trumbull,

To work for world trade union unity with the Russian and British workers.

To join the ranks of the millions of workers and farmers who are struggling for freedom from world capitalism under the leadership of the Communist International.

It urges the workers and farmers to join the Workers (Communist) party—the revolutionary section of the American working class.

THE PLIGHT OF THE PULLMAN PORTERS

Despite the fact that, according to the statement of A. Philip Randol h of Messenger fame, a certain section of the agreement which is supposed to regulate the contracts of the Pullman and the affirm of Regro men which it employs to care for the comfort of the passengers who use its accompodations states that there shall be no discrimi nation by the company on account of the membership of its employees in an fraternal society or union, the Company is protesting against the formation of a union of its porters to combat the unfair conditions under which they work. According to the letter of Mr. Randolph, the Pullman conductors all of whom are white have had an organization since 1918 and every other group on the railroads is organized but the porters. Likewise, it follows that to a certain extent, every other has had its working conditions bettered with the exception of the Pullman porters. They are forced to make 11,000 miles as the basis for their monthly wage of \$67.50. This demand is directly responsible for the fact that the majority of porters are forced to work nearly 400 hours a month, none of which time includes the time for making ready before leaving the stations.

The porters want assignments of 240 monthly hours as regular time with compensation for overtime as well as pay for the "making ready" time. They also desire to have some agreement made by which the "doubling out" evil, which causes so much physical wear and tear, may be done away with. Coupled with all of the other demands is that of more courteous treatment from all of those with whom they come in contact. But none of these things can be discussed at regular meetings of the organization of the por ters, according to the letter of Mr R.andolph. He proves his statements by recalling the fact that the porters were warned not to attend a meeting recently at which the organizer of the locomotive engineers was scheduled to speak.

Some of the porters however are disregarding the warnings of the company and are flocking to the organization. And The Express hastens to commend the courage and good sense of those who are willing to brave the dangers of discharge for the sake of attempting to better their conditions. There can be no doubt but that the conditions under which they work are shameful. When measured by the returns which directly result from their labors, all of which returns are collected from the travelling public, they are the most poorly paid of all of the servants on public carriers. An organization which contained all of the strength of the 12,-000 who serve the Pullman Company could get improvements of its condition. And it is likely that without or ganization, there will be no improvement in the immediate future. It is also true that any or all of those men, so employed, could obtain as lucrative employment in other endeavors where there would be more opportunity for advancement than they face in that service should it happen that they are forced out of service in their attempts at bettering their lot. The Express is of the opinion that this or

ganization should be carried through to completion and that the bettered conditions which could be expected from the actions of such an organization would be well worth the danger of the loss of position entailed. As the case now stands, the plight of the Pullman porters is rather sad. The conditions under which they work are bad. But if they have not enough belief in the rightness of the case which they have to brave the dangers of discharge, they are not worthy of receiving the improvements which, after all, are only the rights of every man who serves and must live.

Pullman Porters Have Grievances

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

Sir: Kindly permit me to bring to the attention of your thoughtful featers, the fact that he Pullman Company has broken its agreement with the Pulman porters. According to Article 6, Section C, "There shall be no discrimination by the company or briany of its employees in account of membership or non-membership in any fraternal society or union." This agreement, known as the Pullman Company Han of Employee Representation for District Employees recame effective on October 1, 1920, and its stationerative.

Since the movement began to organize the porters through a series of articles in the Messenger, the men have been repeatedly called into the office and questioned as to what interest they have in the movement. When a mass meeting was arranged at the Elks' Auditorium, in New York City, Tuesday evening, August 25, at which Mr. W. J. Orr, special organizer of the Locomotive Engineers, spoke, the men were threatened with discharge if they attended.

The company of course, wants to intimidate the men, so as to prevent them from forming an organization for, of, and by themselves. This is downright discrimination against Negro employees of the company, for the Pullman car conductors, who are white are organized, and have been since 1918. Every other group of workers on the railroad is organized except the porters. The men are organizing to demand more wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions. They now receive \$67.50 a month, a wage sadly inadequate to insure a decent American standard of living. And they are required to make 11,000 miles as a basis of this monthly wage. This causes a porter's hours to trench hard upon the inhuman work-period burden of nearly 400 hours a month.

They want 240 hours or less in regular assignment as a basis of their monthly pay, with compensation for overtime. They also want pay for "preparatory time," that is, the work they put in making ready the car to receive the passengers before the train leaves the terminal station. Now, though a porter may report to the yard at 3 p. m. and work until 7 p. m. making ready his car to receive passengers so as to leave at 7 p. m., his pay does not begin until 7 p. m.

They also want to abolish the doubling-out evil, or the practice of compelling a man who has been on the road two or three days and nights without the proper sleep, needing food and properly to cleanse himself, to go right back out for perhaps another two or three nights' journey, thereby undermining the porter's health and preventing him from giving efficient service to the public, for which it pays the Pullman Company. And not the least among their demands is that of being treated like men and not like children. As it is, porters with self-respect and pride dread going into the district offices lest they be hailed as "George" by some sixteen-year-old whippersnapper, though the porter insulted may have been in the service some forty

years or more and be old enough to have great-grandchildren older than the messenger boy humiliating him.

New York, September 3

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,

Editor of the Messenger and General Organizer of the

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

[The last annual report of the Pullman Company, made public since the above letter was written, shows the largest gross revenue in the corporation's history, amounting to \$83,-927,749. After all deductions this was equivalent to earnings of \$10.20 on each share of \$100 par value.—Editor The NATION.]

RKERS PARTY OF AMERICA DEMAND IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF MARCUS GARVEY AND END TO THE PERSECUTION OF THE U.N.

The Daily Worker Reviews Methods Adopted to Persecute Great Leader products of their toil, a government Britain and France brought about the and Strangle the U. N. I. A.—Says Garvey's Legal Rights Were Flouted Both While on Trial and While Under Bond, and Sees in His Imprisonment an Attempt to Deny an Exploited People the Right of Organization

REFERS TO THE PAINFUL INCIDENT OF A BLACK PRESIDENT OF THE BLACK REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA GIVING U. N. I. A. CON-is the crude belief that this will cause tions of an American diplomatic min-CESSIONS TO A BIG AMERICAN CORPORATION ON ACCOUNT OF HIS "OBLIGATIONS TO THE GREAT POWERS"

(Editor's Note: - we reproduce pe- For four years the United State tion as an "undestrable alien" at the low excerpts from an article which government has been persistently try end of that term. The federal court appeared in The Daily Worker, the The persecution began in 1921 with preme court dispensed with their usual organ of the communist Party of Amer-a series of arrests and prosecution: justom of long-drawn-out delay and ica, on Thursday April 23. In this of the organizers of the association acted with unheard of speed in conarticle an appear is made to white and In 1923 the police agents of the gov lemning this Negro leader where those Negro workers of America to demand ernment suppressed the annual con courts would have been only too genvention of the Universal Negro Im ile in finding loop-holes for a big the immediate release of the Hon provement Association by methods o riminal of the ruling class and the Marcus Garvey from Atlanta Peniten-terrorization, including the arrest of 30-called "superior race." tiary and the stopping of the persecu-the president of the organization, who Defend Negro Right to Organize tion of the Universal Negro Improve-was held in prison without bail dur- The Workers (Communist) Party ing the period of the proposed conment Association -4-27 vention.

While appreciating the action of Again in August, 1924, the govern-both white workers and the Negro The Daily Worker in raising its voice ment tried to disrupt and disperse the workers everywhere, to join together in behalf of an oppressed and strug- "Congress of the Negro Peoples of protests and demonstrations against gling race, we desire it to be known the World" in New York City by means Improvement Association and against that between Garveyism and Com- of arresting the president of the Unitersal Negro Improvement Association and against munism there is a great gulf. And no versal Negro Improvement Association and Garvey. We demand Garvey's immediate release admission, halting or otherwise, of the tion which had called the congress, from the capitalist prison, and the inestimable service to his race, which and by direct efforts of federal officers from the capitalist prison, and the the Han Manual Carvey have added to the congress. the Hon. Marcus Garvey has rendered to terrorize the delegates on the floor stopping of all persecutions against can bridge this gulf.) can bridge this gulf.)

From The Daily Worker Negro Workers of America! White Workers of America!

Comrades! The Workers (Com. ment to it to disband. munist) Party of America calls you. The president of the Universal Ne-ism against his leadership and we in-struggle within this country, but also We demand that "Liberty Hall" g attention to the persecutions which gro Improvement Association, Marcus tend to continue to do so. attention to the persecutions which gro Improvement Association, Marcus But the imprisonment of Marcus ist struggles of the millions of West Negro association.

The United States government is in Garvey, is in the federal penitentiary But the imprisonment of Marcus ist struggles of the millions of West Negro association.

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The United States government is in Garvey, is in the federal penitentiary But the imprisonment of Marcus ist struggles of the millions of West Negro association. tion of Negroes, the Universal Negrosentence and the prospect of deporta-nothing to do with the personal de-natives of Africa. and the awakening Improvement Association

ficiencies of the man. The brutal

manner in which this Negro leader 320,000,000 of India. ernment against the Negro masses trend. whom the government fears and hates. This newly awakened interest of It must be made a lesson to the Ne-American Negroes in international afgro people, that the capitalist gov-fairs, which found confused but earnest sernment which suppresses their ef-expression among the rank and file of

Negro population is composed almost Porto Rico and Virgin Islands, etc. entirely of wage workers and the most The Workers (Communist) party, often landless. In addition to the white workers, and standing for the ceeds in dividing and weakening the the right of organization.

destined to play a tremendous part. ment Association. The epoch of the world revolution We demand the immediate release of which opened with the Russian revo-Marcus Garvey. the organization.

In fighting the imprisonment of An effort is now being made in the courts to take away from the organization its New York meeting place leadership of Mr. Garvey. Many times "Liberty Hall," as a further induce—we have directed the severest critic—we have directed the severest critic—we have directed the severest critic—ered not only in the light of the class We demand that Marcus Garve; got the darker races, and the two form shall not be deported.

We demand that Marcus Garve; got the darker races, and the two form shall not be deported.

We demand an end to the looting of the Universal Negro Improvement of the Universal

was treated upon the occasion of his The widespread awakening of inarrest, the flouting of his "legal" rights terest among American Negroes in inboth while on trial and while under ternational questions, as shown in the cond, as well as the fact of his im-desire to take part in the strengthenprisonment, are intended as an insulting of the Airican Negro republic of and injury to the 12 million Negro Liberia and the winning of indepenworkers and farmers of America. This dence for the natives of Africa gen- w is a direct attack by a capitalist gov-erally is a guarantee of this historical

forts at organization is the bitterest the Universal Negro Improvement As-5 enemy of the Negro people and of the sociation, was one of the causes of the government's brutal attack upon the A government which exists for the Negro organization. The diplomatic purpose of robbing the masses of the ministers of the United States, Great of run by thieves for the benefit of a outlawing of the Universal Negro Imthieving class and even headed at provement Association from Africano present by the thieves of Teapot Dome, soil. The president of the Liberian cannot persuade us that it has become republic has publicly admitted the "obthe protector of the masses from rob-ligations to the great powers" had bery. If Garvey has swindled his something to do with the exclusion of people, it is for his people to judge, the Negro association from all activiand not for the capitalist government ties in Liberia. A concession for rub-which is the enemy of the Negro ber lands, claimed by the Negro asso-The real reason for the arrest of ciation, was withdrawn and given to o The real reason for the arrest of a big American corporation (the Fire- a the preside t of the Negro association stone Tire Co.), through the machinaister at the same moment that the Importance of Organization of Negroes United States government made its The Workers (Communist) party final assault to break up the Negro takes this occasion to point out to association. Here we see the sharps white workers as well as Negro work-fangs of American imperialism deterers the importance of erganization of mined to enter and ravage the Africang the Negro masses of this country. The continent just as it ravages Haiti,

severely exploited class of farmers, composed of Negro workers as well as ordinary forms of exploitation and solidarity and emancipation of the persecution under which the white working class on terms of equality of workers and farmers suffer, the Negroes all races, cannot stand idly by while have to endure the terrible burden the capitalist dictatorship attempts to of race persecution by which the capi-destroy a mass organization of the extalist class intensifies its class ex-ploited Negro people. We cannot conploitation of the Negroes and also suc-sent that the Negro should be denied

The Workers (Communist) party In America and internationally, in calls upon the workers, both Negrod the world-struggle against capitalistand white, to protest against the perseimperialism, the Negro movement is cution of the Universal Negro Improve-

in connection with the anti-imperial-shall not be taken away from the

Central Executive Committee Workers (Communist) party of America. **ALL SET FOR**

Equal Wages, Industrial and League.
Residential Discrimina- from West African Seamen's Union,
Liverpool.
Liverpool.
JACK EDWARDS, Representative
Negro Pullman Car Workers, Chi-Be Discussed.

vett Fort-Whiteman, nation-

abolition of industrial dis-patch.

respondent of "Afro-American," Bal-

timore, Md. WILLIAM SCARVILLE of the Pittsburgh-American. CHARLES HENRY, Representative

of Unorganized Negro Steel Workers, OTTO HALL, Waiters' and Cooks'

Association, Chicago.

LOUIS HUNTER, Longshoremen's Protective and Benevolent Union, New Orleans, La.

OTTO HUISWOOD, African Blood

Brotherhood, New York City.
LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN, Organizer of Congress.
AARON DAVIS, Neighborhood Pro-

tective Association, Toomsuba, Miss.

JOHN OWENS, Organizer of Negro Agricultural Workers, Ripley, Cal. ROSINA DAVIS, Secretary of Chi-ago Negro Women's Household

cago.
SAHIR KARENJI Fraternal Delegate from Natal Agricultural Workers. South Africa.

OF THE REDS?

Torganizer of the American Very Early Education Congress, has anounced that a man moch convention will be held her some latures as have considered it, the National League of R. M. Whitney, an undisputed and unquestioned authority on time during the summer. The Women Voters in convention at Richmond recently endorsed communism, who in his book, "Reds in America," says: exact date has not yet been set, by the Amendment and a proposal for a Federal Department "The American Civil Liberties Union is definitely linked

the life of the race in America. Muscle Shoals as a national asset through legislation which At the same time we shall en-will provide wide and economical distribution of electrical Of the Foreign Policy Association, Whitney says, in "La deavor to establish something of power, production of chemicals and agricultural fertilizers, Follette-Socialism—Communism": an international viewpoint in the power, production of chemicals and agricultural fertilizers, an international viewpoint in the power, production of chemicals and agreemental fertilizers, congress and there will be a num and serve the people's interest and safeguard their perpeture. "The Foreign Policy Association, formerly the League of Free Nations Association, is a parent body, with education of production of protection of working women before public opinion as one of its chief objects. Its rule has gone 2

crimination in factories, mills, Unfortunately, the greatly abbreviated press dispatches, mines, on the railroads, in all places where labor is employed, omit details of the discussion, if any, of the Child La and residential segregation will be Amendment. From knowledge of the ways of the Sov. sponsorship of this Amendment, however, one almost (The provisional committee for hear the emotional and sentimental appeals voiced throu anizing the labor congress in-the Reds' "dupes," as the Reds call their respectable mou WILLIAM BRYANT, Business Man-pieces and sympathizers, and the base and groundless fa ager of Asphalt Workers' Union, Mil-hoods broadcast in support of the measure. The wick waukee, Wis.

nationalization, or Russianization, of American children to which the Amendment and its supplementary legislation form the direct road. By hook or by crook, the Communists of the world, inspired by the Soviets of Russia, are determined to lay their destroying hands on the childhood of the free United States. It is all very fine that Miss Julia Lathrop "protested against 'the counsel of despair, which taught that we could not trust our own government," as a dispatch in the New York Herald Tribune relates, but fails to interpret Miss Lathrop's emotional and apparently tearful words, Properly administered, we can "trust" our form of government, but we could not trust a government, or a government department, in the hands of such Communist "dupes" and sympathizers as experience shows would be placed in charge of such paternalistic government agencies.

Indeed, the National League of Woman Voters is far from free from influences which association indicates are intimately sympathetic with Red movements. Almost offhand one notes the name of Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, who as \$ Mrs. Mabel C. Costigan is listed also as a member of the notorious American Civil Liberties Union and of the People's 2 HICAGO, Ill., April 9.— DO THESE WOMEN KNOW THEY ARE "DUPES" appelled in the Bookle's Legislative Service. Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser likewise is test Fort-Whiteman notice. enrolled in the People's Legislative Service, and Miss Ruth Morgan is a member, too, of the Foreign Policy Association 3

The composition of the con- of Education, thus paving the way for that nationalization, with communism through the system of interlocking directors will be that of delegated from or Russianization, of American children which the Amend-torates, so successfully used by the Communist party of the various independent. Negro ment and its complementary legislation are avowedly defauted in penetrating into every possible organization with a view to getting control, so that when the time comes for a view to getting control, so that when the time comes for a view to getting control, so that when the time comes for a view to getting control, so that when the various for a view to getting control, so that when the various for a view to getting control, so that when the various for a view to getting control, so that when the various for a view to getting control, so that when the various for a view to getting control, so that when the various for a view to getting control, so that when the various for a view to getting control, so that when the various for a view to getting control, so that when the various for a view to getting control, so that when the various for a view to getting control, so that when the various for a view to getting control, so that when the various for a view to getting control as vie the various independent Negro mixed and black). The congress will bring up for the Regro working clay the congress will bring up for the congress will bring up the congress will be the congress will be the congress will bring up the congress will be the congress with the congress will be the congress with the congress will be the congress standing social evil weighing on equalization of educational opportunity; development of a time, successfully to keep the United States from entering the life of the race in America Muscle Sheels as a national agent through logislation which the war."

At the congress such problems as fore and after childbirth, and support of legislation giving out through all the states and its leaders to organizations of the payment of equal wages for enlarged appropriations to the Bureau of Home Economics every description. Its unusual mailing list carries 'teach of the payment of equal wages for enlarged appropriations to the Bureau of Home Economics every description. Its unusual mailing list carries 'teach of the payment of equal wages for enlarged appropriations to the Bureau of Home Economics every description. work, regardless of rece or for research work—all this in the language of the news disliefs, of all walks of life."

Among other references to the People's Legislative Service,

"Robert M. La Follette serves as chairman of the executive committee of the People's Legislative Service. Their slogan is 'On Guard for the People.' The fundamental purpose on which about 100 men and women (composing the executive committee and the national council) are united is stated: 'To drive out special privilege from control of the Government and restore it to the people.

"One of the 18 deeds accomplished, as stated by a brilliant-EDWARD L. DOTY, Organizer of deception of such fine women by soulless anarchists is more ly decorated piece of publicity, is the prevention of enactive egro Plumpers, Chicago.

than pitiful—it is tragic. than pitiful—it is tragic.

H. V. PHILLIPS, Organizer of Neo Working Class Youth, Chicago.

Almost equally vicious as the Child Labor Amendment facts 'at the point of greatest leverage—the Congress of the Chicago Negro Women's HouseChicago Negro Women's HouseTollication which may be described as a determ to that tion, it appropries that it assisted materially in preventing Service claims to promote general public interest by applying 5 facts 'at the point of greatest leverage—the Congress of the EVERETE GREENE, Chicago Cor
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Central Executive Committee Workers

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OF THE REDS?

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DO THESE WOMEN KNOW THEY ARE "DUPES" enrolled in the People's Legislative Service, and Miss Ruth Morgan is a member, too, of the Foreign Policy Association and the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association. Very probably, there are others. Mrs. Mabel C. Costigan is listed also as a member of the anotorious American Civil Liberties Union and of the People's Legislative Service. Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser likewise is enrolled in the People's Legislative Service, and Miss Ruth one notes the name of Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, who as mately sympathetic with Red movements. free from influences which association indicates are inti-Indeed, the National League of Woman Voters is far from Almost offhand

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The communism through the system of interlocking definitely interested the system of the convention and declined to the overly possible organization with the convention. Also, though it gas that dose, the convention aligned with them. The party has several members in the case according to a New York Times news dispatch, favored the American Civil Liberties Union, and the constant activities well-benefit the cause rederal aid to states, under the plant school system, for the Communists.

The American Civil Liberties which were presumably financed by the cause rederal aid to states, under the plant school system. For the Communists.

The American Civil Liberties Union, with communist the convex definitely of the bodies definitely of the convex d "enough to vote intelligently" on Muscle Shoals, yet the con-Between the influences of radicalism in its ranks and thevention went on record in regard to that vital topic

tional League of Woman Voters undoubtedly was susceptible In no country in the world have women ever had the into pleas in behalf of the Child Labor Amendment and Gov-fluence that the women of America have enjoyed for many ernment control of American children. The membership inyears. Through the recognition of their "equal rights" with time will learn the indescribable evils of both propositions. man, this influence now has become aggressive. The women The longest debate in the convention, says the Herald of the nation, and especially those enrolled in such organiza-

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Almost equally vicious as the Child Labor Amendment Service claims to promote general public interest by applying ricing Class Youth, Chicago.

Almost equally vicious as the Child Labor Amendment facts at the point of greatest leverage—the Congress of the facts at the point of greatest leverage—the Congress of the Aberth Griffin, President however, is the proposition for a Federal Department of United States. In keeping with this aim of the organization which may be described as a defour to that tion, it announces that it assisted materially in preventing "Robert M. La Follette serves as chairman of the executive committee of the People's Legislative Service. Their slogan is 'On Guard for the People.' The fundamental pur-Government and restore it to the people." pose on which about 100 men and women (composing the executive committee and the national council) are united is "One of the 18 deeds accomplished, as stated by a brilliant, y decorated piece of publicity, is the prevention of enactment of the Anti-Sedition bill. The People's Legislative 'To drive out special privilege from control of the Senate. emotional appeals of Red sympathizers and dupes, the Na-blithesome nonchalance.

stated:

Tribune story, centered around the proposal to include Muscletion as the National League of Woman Voters, owe it as a Shoals "as a national asset" in the program for legislation. solemn duty to their country and to themselves to act with Shoals "as a national asset" in the program for legislation. Second day to the state of the second second with the program for legislation. Second day to the second secon "Ten hands were raised," says the news article. According to the New York Times, the report of the credentials committee showed a total of 378 delegates and 100

think.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,
FORCING THE PULLMAN COMPANY

In the course of his remarks at Union Memorial Church, A. Phillip Randolph said that if the porters would join his union, he would force the Pullman Company to raise their wages. This statement of the course in the statement of the company would not fire a man for joining the union. By the very nature of things, it hardly looks reasonable that Mr. Randolph is able to dictate to the Pullman Company who it shall hire, who it shall hire or what wages it shall pay those whom it will employ.

Mr. Randolph also said that he was suspicious of, and had no faith in a Negro newspaper, which opposed his movement, and that a would be dangerous for anyone to get in the way of his organization, if hey did not wish to get run over. These statements sound like those of one who is desperate—one who is in desperate circumstances. So rarely do we see one whose zeal for the other fellow is so desperate that the thoughtful people will immediately turn their suspicion toward him. They will wonder if it is love for the porters or if he has his eyes upon the glittering gold to the amount of \$60,000 that he hopes to get by organizing 12,000 porters at \$5.00 per head. Of course, we all do not think alike; nor even our editors. But the fellow who seems so anxious to get hold of a few dollars that he becomes desperate, and fights everything and charges everybody else but those who pay off, with dishonesty, will at least make his own position look suspicious to those who

We are not opposed to men organizing. If we thought for one moment, that the pullman porters would help themselves by foliowing Mr. Randolph and Mr. Totten, we would be the first to say, "go to it." But in this case, under the present circumstances, we believe the risk is too great, and the odds are too much against the men.

Let each one reason for himself. To begin with, everybody knows that all, nor half of the men, are going to join the proposed new organization. If a stike is called to force others to join, it could not possibly succeed because there are too many men, young men, who are longing, ready and waiting fo a chance. We are told that in nearly every Pullman company's office, especially in the large cities, there is a waiting list that would equal five to one of those employed. Then, why should the men who are now employed on the job, jeopardize their jobs just because some one tells them to do so, without any means, or otherwise, able to indemnify them for the loss they may sustain by following such advice?

STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN

Railroad men have the right to organize into any group that can secure a state or national chafter. Organization is to be urged, not deplored. If it bases its existence on the suffrage of a constituency of Pulman Porters at should be an organization in which the race takes pride.

For a long time Pullman porters have had an organization developed by the company to meet the porters' need. Has that organization functioned? If not, the question arises, have the porters endeavored to make it function? At present we have not the record showing how the Employees Association among porters has functioned. But we did not hear or porter grievances until somebody got fired.

The Pullman Company has the right to fire malcontents among its employees. It does so with the full understanding of the consequences. No porter can expect to be insubordinate and still remain a porter. But the Pullman Company can be arrogant and remain the Pullman Company. It relies not at all on the colored traveling public for its growth and expansion. And if Pullman porters are not satisfied, any uproar which they make will be met by the demand from a white riding public for service—more brown skin service.

If such service does not appear, the public protests to the company, and service is secured. The insubordinate and arrogant porter is dismissed as an individual. If he joins a bumptious organization, every member thereof is dismissed, and the riding public, which detests bumptiousness, is gratified. There should be among Pullman porters an organization that functions effectively between employer and employee. It should not function by all porters speaking at once, but by accredited representatives. Where representatives fail to function, they should be removed by the porters, and others elected.

It makes no difference if this organization be called union or brotherhood. The principal question is, can it function? To Perry Howard must be given credit for calling attention of Pullman porters to dangers in organization that, because of the red menace, can never function effectively, and can only work disaster.

However Pickens, Randolph and others may berate Perry Howard, there is no gainsaying the fact that he has laid his finger on gangrene and said to porters, Beware!

What is this gangrene?

Howard makes out a case when he demonstrates that A. Phillip Randolph, porter organizer, and editor of the Messenger, has on his editorial staff Lovett Forte Whiteman, black delegate to Moscow's Internationale. Our esteemed head of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Cooks and Waiters, Rienzi B. Lemus, through the Washington Post, points out that Bagnall is on the staff also, and Pickens, too, and says there is no more reason to declare Randolph red than to declare Bagnall and Pickens red because associated with Lovett Forte Whiteman.

Proper contention holds that Bagnall et al should either get off the Messenger staff, or get Whiteman off, lest the National Association for Advancement of Colored People be seriously embarrassed. Lemus has gone further than anyone else—even further than Howard, to make out a case against Randolph as a porter organizer, but against important N. A. A. C. P. officials.

Whiteman has betrayed the connection as allied with Muscovite influences. It may be that there is no connection between Whiteman's movement and Randolph's or Bagnall's. We dare say there is none. But there is danger of Pullman porters, connected or not with the reds, to lose their portership because of apparent connection. Whiteman is an embarrassment that Randolph and Lancaster cannot overcome. Randolph is sufficiently handicapped by being a Socialist.

Porters, for many years, have been regular fellows. The Republican party is regular. The Democratic party is regular in the North and solid in the South. The Prohibition party is.

Presents, is most irregular. When Randolph, Bagnall and a associate with men who are not regular, a reasonable on arises.

Unionism Not Entirely New **Among Negroes**

but Substantial Industrial **Organizations**

The agitation for and against Negro Unionism that is occupying much spire in the public prints is, at first, lighted to lead to the belief that Unionism is something entirely new armong Colored people in this country. Such is most emphatically not the case. There are many thousands of case. There are many thousands of Negroes in organized labor as part years who looks younger, and, a man and parcel of the existing Internationals of the suit and cloak trades, when one hears the deep throated barting thousands of the suit and cloak trades, when one hears the deep throated barting the suit and cloak trades. the musicians, the dress goods lines, the meat industries, the Longshore meat industries, the Longshore meas. Union and in the coal mining of the interpretable that the coal mining some important posts are field by Negroes, one being that of vice-president of the interpretable. of the international.

Insofar as independent organizations that function with sole responsibility to their own members, and are in no wise identified other than in the similarity of purpose and the harmony of spirit with the Federation, we have several of these.

The Colored Actors Union is entirely free from azy alliances save that of comity with kindred organizations. This, too, is true of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, a steadily functioning body that enjoys the respect and friendship of the other Transportation Brotherhoods without any contracted allegiance.

The Pullman Porters' effort at organization has brought many arguments for and against it, based upon claims that it is first inspired from Moscow, and then because it is the creation of the A. F. of L. That neither statement is of necessity true is demonstrated by the history of Lemus and the Dining Car Brohterhood, an organizatoin that is fully recognized by the labor board, and the following railway companies; The New Haven, Boston and Maine, Boston and Albany, New York Central Lines, Pennsylvania Lines East, Lackawana, Erie, Atlantic Coast Lines, Norfolk and Western, Seaboard Air Line, and Southern R. R. with negotiations pending involving recognition by the Pennsylvania Lines West, the B. and O., to say nothing of requests from several western roads for the assumption of jurisdiction over their men to insure consolidated handling of their dining car employee problems.

The Dining Car Brotherhood is a conservatively conducte dorganization with headquarters in Washington where its President, the only salaried and fulltime officer centres his activi-

ties at 47 Massachusetts Avenue, Organizer of One of the Quiet, Northwest. Here too, is the office of the secretary-treasurer. Six vicepresidents serve to maintain intimate executive contact with the 2500 mem-

He is a mild appearing fellow of 45 itone voice send forth a phrase or sentence. He was born in Richmond and has had but a public school education. This has however been greatly augmented by contacts and the absorption of all that is available to one who for 23 years has been in a service that gave contact with the best minds of American culture and business acumen. His conversation discloses that he has read extensively, and that he thinks logically. Bluntly, the man has a lot of good common

His railroad career began in 1902 when he became a Pullman porter, traveling out of Richmond. In 1905, he graduated into the more complicated dining car work and in the twenty years since then has worked on virtually all of the Eastern roads, leaving each for causes that in the

good clearance. It was while on the New Haven that he became interested in organizing the boys. The cooks and waiters of that system joined hands and in 1919, the Brotherhood was chartered. About the same time the Pennsylvania R. R., Norfolk and Western, The Lehigh and the Lakawana R. R. Dining Car Employees were chartered into a union. The two organizations merged into 1920 retaining the name of the Brotherhood and electing its president to the same post in the enlarged body. Since then the Brother- sorrow many attempts to organize hood has obtained increased wages, them against the interest of the better working conditions, and a fine respect- for its members, all without the loss of a single man's job, and with little noise much less the crea- and the interest of the white people tion of antagonisms with either em- of the south are the same, and that ployers or other workers.

of credit for these peaceful accom- largely for the educational and plishments. J. P. Covington is the other advantages which they have assistant to the president and is re- Not only do they know this, but

6, located in Washington; and is re- sibility and an appreciation of their

time on the Seaboard Airline by keeping the local substantially behind the president. S. A. Truehart is the or-

ganizer and motivating force in local 10 at Buffalo, N.Y., he is a vice-president. Samuel Nicholas, another vicepresident has established a reputation as a dues collector ond for being at all meetings.

Vice-President C. R. Harper has jurisdiction over the Pennsylvania Lines and is a capable and efficient executive. R. C. Ewing is responsible for the Coast Line organization work. S. Munroe Scott is another vice-president originating in local No. 6. He handles the Queen and Crescent where he quite successfully cares for the interests of the white cooks as well as the waiters who are colored.

J. R. L. Johnson of Boston is in charge of the New England lines. He is a competent man of the 'Plugger' type, the Old reliable sort. A. L. Queenan, the veteran chef and president of Local 6, is a big asset. He never falters when stern representation is required.

These men constitute a living, moving demonstration that Negro laborers can organize; and can function as do other craftsmen. They prove that there is no sane reason for objection to the organization of any group a- To which we might add, that such mong us.

WILMINGTON N C STAR QCTOBER 25, 1925 Negro Communism

It is now clearly established that communist agitators backed by Russian bolshevists are endeavoring to organize the colored race of the United States, and especially in the south, as revolutionists. It is gratifying that the American Federation of Labor; through its president, has sounded a warning and has denounced this movement We have no idea that the colored people of the south will give it sufficient encouragement to make it succeed.

They have experienced to their southern whites since slavery, and have learned that their interest To the vice-presidents is due a lot they must depend upon the whites garded as a most valuable asset.

George Statesman, the secretary-treasurer is the founder of local No.

in recent years they have shown an understanding of their responsible. sponsible for the preservation of over- treatment by the southern people.

Of course we all know that there are instances where the colored man has been imposed on, but these are the exceptions and not the rule. Any ambitious program of the Communists to organize the colored man in the south for the purpose of revolutionary movements, will fail. A statement issued by the Communist party in connection with this matter contains the following:

The American Communist party has not yet gained a foothold in the southern provinces of North America, and through the creation of these local committees for the American Negro Labor Congress in the southern provinces, we see the beginning of the extension of the Communist party in those parts. In many of those provinces the negroes are in a majority over the whites, and it is in the south that the negro is most oppressed. Thus, it will mean in this part of America that the overwhelming majority of the communist party will be comprised of the black race.

Communist party, if organized, will be overwhelmingly crushed by the civilization of the south, and those who encourage the same will be the worse for wear after the fight is over.

Labor - 1925. Unions, Strikes, etc., I'O NEGRO WOMEN from \$8 to \$10.

Seven negro women, ranging s from 16 to 20, were returned police headquarters Saturday nig

to police headquarters Saturday night from the city stocking to receive diliberal, sectories as punishment for a strik. Friday at Candler Sviation field, where they were working.

They are: Mary Benton, 18, rear of 45 Williams, street; Lillian Mitchell, 17, of 9 North Boulevard; Nazarine Cennell, 19, of 8 Butler street; Two of the 31 former negro or Mario Alexande 517 Numbutt avecue.

Mario Alexande 517 Numbutt avecue.

Williams street; Effic Nae Garrett, sentenced Wednesday to the stockade Decatur street; Effic Nae Garrett, sentenced Wednesday to the stockade 20, of 494 1-2 Decatur street, and for 30 days each for "striking," unJeadine Jarrett, 13, rear of 308 East der the blanket charge of "disorderly

They will appear before recorder's The other 29 have employed chunsel charges. Most of the women had to appeal their cases and thiwas stated about completed their respective sen-Thursday night to the expect to tences when they struck and refused be free as bold today. The case is now being investigated field, it is said. They were in charge by the officials of the local labor or field, it is said. They were in charge by the officials of the local labor or of Officer J. J. Harris. They are ganization to see whether jith concharged with failing to abide by sentences of the court.

The case is now being unvestigated by the officials of the local labor or ganization to see whether jith concharged with failing to abide by sentences of the court.

At request of the Atlanta Legal Aid At request of the Atlanta Legal Aid At request of the court.

FROM CITY STOCKADE

Following filing of an affidavit with the clerk of the recorder's court by attorneys for the 31 former negro orderlies at Grady hospital, who had been sentenced to the stockade for . thirty days each, the prisoners were returned to police station Saturday afternoon. The affidavit was a noattention. The attidavit was a notice of intention to appeal the case and automatically stayed execution of the sentences. The negrous had occurred being tree under the blanket charge of "disorderly conduct."

Following the return of the prisoners to police station six were released upon the posting of \$100 bonds, two on payment of \$16 fines, each and 19 are held until bonds are arranged Four of the former orderlies already had paid fines of \$16

The case is now being investigated by the officials of the local labor organization to see whether the consti-

ganization to see whether the consti-tutional rights of the men have been violated," it is said.

The negroes are being represented by A. T. Walden, and the law firm of Underwood, Pomeroy and Hang, while the Atlanta Legal Aid society also is investigating the disc.

The orders of the superintendent when the

orders of the superintendent when the superintendent of nuges commanded them to "get to work of go to jail."
They refused, it is the conference arranged the afternoon before with Superintendent Steve R. Johnston. They also claim that they

Negro Orderlies Plan To Appeal

Jeadine Jarrett, 13, rear of 308 East der the blanket charge of "disorderly

society to assistance of Attorney A. T. Walden, and the firm of Underwood. Pomeroy and Hass has been obtained for the 29 imprisoned orderlies. The case will be appealed from the 29-december of the case will be appealed from the 29-december of the case will be appealed from the case will be appealed from the case will be appealed from the case with the case when the case with the case of the waiting at the Grady hospital under orders of their superintendent when the superintendent of nurses commanded them either to "get to work or go to jail." They refused, they say, on the grounds that they were waiting on a conference arranged the afternoon before with Superintendent Steve R. Johnston.

The imprisoned orderlies also claim

that they were not allowed time to

"Within an hour after we were sulted from a request of the orderlies of Labor. for an increase in pay from \$8 to \$10.

AIR FIELD STRIKE were not allowed to consult attorneys or to arrange a defense. TO BRING PENALTY The trouble resulted from a request Pullman Porters of the orderies for increase in pay Atlanta Meet and Discuss Organizing

By GEORGE HULEN ANDREWS

Mr. E. F. Frazier of the Atlanta School of Social Work addressed a group of Pullman porters at the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday night, October 14, on "Unionism." He related to them the development of unionism in America and England and gate them a background and sound reason as to why they mould have by union, eventistiley dra not have the great needs they do have Since the Hallman office Have heard of the union here, they have held series of meetings in Atlanta and have asked the parties to give their views on the union.

As a result of their speeches regarding the company the officials are quoted as saying they did not worry about any union or its effects, for he knew his pen were going to stand by him always." More thoughtful porters have shown a favorable attitude and the movement is gaining headway.

Mr. Jerome Jones, editor of the consult attorneys or to arrange a de- Journal of Labor (white), is giving the organization cooperation and arrested, we were on our way to the assures it of representative memstockade," one of the negroes said bership in the American Federation Thursday afternoon. The affair re-

> Mr. Marquardt, of Solicitor Boykin's office, has endorsed the movement and would have spoken at the meeting but for a meeting of the trades union of which he is president. He is an official of the American Federation of Labor and says that organization will wel-Acome any serious group of colored workers to membership.

> Mr. A. Phillip Randolph, the editor of The Messenger and the national organizer of the porters, is to visit Atlanta as soon as he returns to New York from a visit to Chicago and St. Louis. He is to organize the men.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

The Negro and World Changes

By LOVETT FORT-WHITEMAN

The attention of the National Committee calling the one of the many racial groups re-America. American Negro Labor Congress has been called to an siding in Russia enters into the full editorial appearing in the Chicago Tribune on August II, in currents of the political economic and cultural life of the country. which the writer supports the warning issued by Mr. Wm.
Green, president of the American Federation of Vabous against Negro labor unionists taking part in the American Negro Vettism, but the Negro in this Labor Congress to be field in Chicago beginning October 25.

Mr. Green charges the American Negro Labor Congress
with being supported by the Communist element in this because of its passing.

and cultural life of the country.
Again, we have no definite policy expressing our attitude towards Soverthed towards Soverthem, but the Negro in this country has seen one government overthem (southern confederacy) and he did not suffer by any means (Communist) Party to meet in Chicago being promoted by the Workers' being promoted by the Mosc and the Mosc and

with being supported by the Communist element in this because of its passing. country and constituting a great danger to the Negro The American Negro working class. The Chicago Tribune in substantiating the gress marks the beginning of a new congress. It will not be held to benefit attitude of the head of the American Federation of Labor Negro working class. It shall en- of that race the most pernicious doctrine argues that no greater dis-service could be rendered the race deavor to set the Negro upon a "Glittering phrases are used to stir than the promotion of Soviet doctrines among the Negro new road of political thinking and the colored men, one of them being:

movement of America, who have some degree of prosperity among a

taken a helpful and fraternal atti- small section of Negroes in our

tude towards the work of bringing northern cities. But what about

about the American Negro Labor the great masses of the race resid-

ing in the Southern States, where

people of America. American Negro Labor Congress We of the American Negro La- is actuated by the desire to build bor Congress have not assumed a up in this country a sentiment of definite position in respect to the common interest between white and social situation in Russia at this black workers, to eradicate the time, nor is the American Negro practice of using Negroes as Labor Congress a communist affair, strikebreakers, resulting always in the communist element race riots and the intensifying of throughout America have here and racial antagonism. there proffered their sympathy and The Negro is the most oppressed support for the work of organizing group in our American life and he the congress, but the communist is fast coming to see that the group is only one of those among causes responsible for his degradamany, constituting the most pro- tion are in the social system. It is gressive elements within the labor well enough to say that there is

The Negro working class in they are denied every elemental America suffers all the social right vouchsafed even the most abuses of the working class in gen- undeveloped racial groups in any eral, but plus racial persecution. other section of world society? The We well know that the ruling class Negro is admonished to be loyal in this country, as in all capitalistic and support American institutions. countries, is better able to main Loyalty has no virtue within itself; tain itself through keeping the it all depends upon that to which ranks of the workers divided, either one is loyal. Is there any virtue on caste, racial or religious issues. in the slave being loyal to his mas-

Congress.

In India, with its 320,000,000 peo ter? Lynching is one of America's ple, England is able to hold power institutions. Should the Negro not through ever keeping alive the seek with all means at his hands United States it is white against etc. black.

bune charge that the American Ne preted as a Bolshevik movement to the boll weevil in the cotton fields." gro Labor Congress has for its pol- among Negroes. But we are cermerely a thin shield to protect his sia, and there was no country in propaganda, that there are millions. own skin from the growing reaction the world more afflicted with ra-throughout the labor movement claim roblems then old expendent prothroughout the labor movement cial problems than old czarist Rusthe part of many unions.

there having been removed, the Jew interest.

is no longer confined to the Pale Mr. Green told the negro workers that

world social situations and in un- whites with spurs on their heels.'
"The negroes are led to believe that less of race, color or clime.

President Green of Federation Says Chicago Meeting Aims to Stir Up Race Hatred.

Traces Equality Promises to Moscow —His Stand Against Communism Like That of Gompers.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.-William caste sentiment; in Ireland it is to undermine this institution? Green, President of the American Fed-Catholic against Proestant; in the Likewise, its Jim-crowism, political eration of Labor, in warning negro West Indies, mulattoes against disfranchisement, industrial dis- members of trade unions tonight not to blacks, and here in our own "free" erimination, residential segregation, attend the American Negro Labor Congress called by the Communists to meet The American Negro Labor Con- in Chicago on Oct. 25, characterized their noise-making propaganda, the Mr. Green and the Chicago Tri- ess can by no means be inter- Communism in America as "comparable

icy the intensifying of interracial tainly not ignorant of this fact, a few hundred Communists in the counbitterness. He well knows that that the Jew before the Russian try," said Mr. Green, "they give an imthat is absolutely untrue. It is Revolution was the Negro of Rus- pression, because of their noise-making

against the policy of restriction on sia. But today, seven years after Communist movement and repeatedly The the Bolshevik Revolution, Russian warned the workers of the country against giving sympathetic support to

capitalism having been overthrown the Communists. The outspoken manand the causes of racial problems ner in which Mr. Green endorsed the there having been removed, the Jew policy of Mr. Gompers attracted much

settlements; the Moslems of Tur- the Communists were attempting to stir kestan no longer compelled to ride up race hatred by promising them that in Jim-crow cars and denied educa- all social, political and economic distional facilities; but each and every establishment of a Soviet Republic in back

Oct. 25.
"The American Federation of Labor The American Negro Labor Con- has not and will not approve of such a epoch in the life of the American the negro but to instill into the lives

to bring about a self-orientation on 'Negroes did not come into the world the part of the Negro towards with saddles on their backs nor the

derstanding of a common interest the dark races of the world are in reand a common enemy for the work- bellion against the whites and that all ing class the world over, regard they need to do is to form an American Labor Congress and 'all social, political and economic discrimination' will be and economic discrimination'

The originators of the Congress have headquarters in Chicago. They conduct a number of Communist organizations with interlocking directories that work under the direction of Moscow.

Sees Deceit in Union Appeal.

"Communism in America is comparable to the boll-weevil in the cotton fields. Both are importations and equally injurious.

"While the convention to be held is called the American Negro Labor Connators is to mislead the colored men into believing that all their grievances will CHARGES REBELLION TALK believing that all their given the Government of the United States and establishing a soviet republic—otherwise, the dictatorship of the proletariat. hatred will be encouraged to bring about this end.

"A number of unions composed of colored men have been deceived into sending delegates. They have been led to believe they will attend a convention of union negroes

The fact is that the convention was called by men who are not members of trade unions or if they are they do not attend the unions of which they are members. The organized labor move, ment is expelling Communists as rapidly as they are found out.

"Although there can not be more than few hundred Communists in the cour try, they give an impression, because there are millions.

'I wish to warn all negro members trade unions that they are being linto a trap that will eventually be the undoing.

Clean Labor Organization of Our Wage-Earners Needed

luch discussion has arisen about the go Labor Corgress, advertised to meet program, its tear objects and its financial The areall interesting questions.

siding in Russia enters into the full currents of the political economic and cultural life of the country. In his statement Mr. Green said: American Federation of Labor, has warned Negro members of his organization that he has nothing to do with the proposed Congress, and that he is of the opinion that it is being promoted by American Communists and the Moscow International, and he warns American labor against getting tangled in such alliances, which are creating disturbance of a serious nature among the laborers of all countries, as they are opposed to existing systems of government and industrial-

> Mr. Lovett Fort-Whiteman, speaking for the promoters of the Labor Congress, denies that it has any foreign alliance, and says it is being promoted by those who have only the interests of the Negro workers at heart; but, he admits, the Labor Congress "marks the beginning of a new epoch in the life of the American Negro" and will "endeavor to set the Negro upon a new road of political thinking and to bring about a selfgress, behind the purpose of its origi- orientation on the part of the Negro toward world situations and in understanding of a common interest and a common enemy for the working class the world over, regardless of race, color or clime." This is an ambitious program and could easily carry the American Negro worker just where Mr. Green warns him against going, and where the JOURNAL AND GUIDE does not think it is good or to his advantage for him to go.

What Afro-American labor needs more than anything else is more effective organization of its own, in all of the industries in which it is engaged, and a closer affiliation and working understanding with the existing white organizations, such as the American Federation of Labor. It will not gain anything at this stage by alliances with the Communists groups in the United States or the latter's foreign fountain heads,-the Moscow International and the Russian Soviets,-which seek to overthrow existing

governments and industrial systems. We have not exhausted our efforts to get the best out of those systems as they hedge us about in the United States, and until our government and its industrial system fails us we should be careful how we go on record in a Negro Labor Congress or outside of such, as against our government and its industrial system.

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS REPRESENTS WORKERS; SANHEDRIN REPRESENTED PETTY BOURGEOISIE

25th, marks a new epoch in the history of Negro labor. It will be the first there is a peculiar psychology to every mob. We can see time in world history that a similar body has been formed.

year ago. The Sanledrin was strict mated t ly a petty bourgeois group and its in- masses. terests were with those of the pegro The No would not be fooled by petty bourgeoisie and not with that the hypocritical attitude adopted by of the great Negro prolegariat. This these papers in their willingness to

effectively combat the forces that are ness of its appearance. at work against him. The realization Self preservation has forced the country which is making poor headway in real democracy of this fact by the Negro workers is Negro into his present position, and and has not yet reached the point at which it can do more beginning to be a source of anxiety to no force at the command of the cap than laugh at the efforts of those who belive in "Santa the capitalists and their henchmen italists can keep him from taking his Claus" as revealed by Communism. of the daily press. That this awaken- rightful place among the proletariat ing of the Negro masses is a source of the world. of growing concern among the capialists has been amply demonstrated by articles and editorials of these same capitalist newspapers.

The policies these papers pursue when they do mention the Negro at all (and that is usually to magnify some petty crime than an individual Negro commits as a racial stigma) has been to use a sarcastic and ironic tone, always trying to belittle any attempt on the part of the Negro at self-assertion. These policies will be continued as long as the Negro remains unorganized. But now that he is beginning to learn the proper solution of the problem, that is, organization in the proletarian movement of the world, their concern becomes apparent. These articles also show that they have woefully underesti-

We understand that Bishop Brown, recently unfrocked in New Orleans for his heretical utterances, was one of the principal speakers at the recent meeting of The Negro La-

THE BISHOP WAS BOTH RIGHT AND WRONG

bor Congress which met in Chicago. Accordin to thenews reports, he was enthusiastically cheered when in the course

of his remarks he said, "Long Live Communism. Long live the American Negro on an equal footing with Caucasians in through industrially, bear mically, politically and educationally." Whether those who cheered this speech were particular about what they cheered for or whether or how there would be the deposition to cheer the speech in

not they cheered one part and failed to cheer the other is not clear. It is eight to suppose however, that they cheered it all. If this is so, that audienace stands con-By HAYWOOD HALL

American Negro Labor Service

The American Negro Labor Congress which convenes in Chicago Oct.

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The American Negro Labor Congress which convenes in Chicago Oct. In consideration of the fact that 98 per cent of the Negro group in Amer-regard to the equality of the Negro in things political, ica are wage workers and farm vorkers, this body will be more represent economic, educational and industrial, but we have yet to ative than was the sanhedrin, which met here a little over a see how any sane or sensible crowd anywhere would igence of the Negro cheer any reference to Communism. In the first place it does not exist; cannot exist as long as human nature is what it is. In the second place, all attempts at putting it in practice have failures of the most dismal was shown by the fact that during offer advice. He should see that sort. This is literally true from The Brook Farm Extenthe whole time convened only a small their advice to him to follow their old periment of many years ago to the latest and most disportion of its time was allotted to the leaders is a terrible indictment mal of them all in Red Russia. Bishop Brown, has atimportant question of pegro labor. against these same leaders. There-tracted much attention to himself by his unusual utter-This question should be paramount fore, the only safe policy for the ances. In some of them he has had some who would with any group that professes to have Negro to pursue is that policy which the reference the Negro at heart. Is in direct opposition to this advice. The Negro is beginning to realize We have great cause to doubt the Negro is beginning to realize who have great cause to doubt the who had thought him an apostle of a new thought in rethat organization is the only way to sincerity of this advice by the late-

Unions, Strikes, etc. NEW YORK CITY NEWS

DRIVE TO ENROLL ers and a united working class.

The organizer of the Congress is

abor today announced its plan man is the representative of a synor a nation-wide campaign to

ınionize workers not at present affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. A motion picture and a large corps of speakers will be employed on this new drive, which was determined upon by the executive council of the Ameri-



William Green

workers are anxious to organize, as,

bership set up by some of the unions belonging to the A. F. of L will prevent this proposed drive from taking in all colored workers

The machinists and blac' smiths

jim crowism, discrimination in labor unions, lynching, and to work for equal pay for white and colored work

COLORED TOILER Lovett Forte-Whiteman, contributing of the Messenger magazine who has just returned from an eight Chicago, May 9. Organize months' trip to Russia. Mr. White-

There is a little strange history about the election of colored men to office in this country. Do you know that the first colored man elected was not to the House of Representatives but was elected to the Senate of the United States? You have read quite a little about the election of colored congressmen, but the first man we ever elected was a colored senator, and as strange as it may seem, he was first chosen by a State Legislature where in there was a considerable number of white men. This occurred in Mississippi. This Senator took his seat in the United States Senate or cil of the American Federation of Labor, said and a Democratic member, true to

President William Green. Colored form, urged as a matter of segregaworkers are to receive special at-tion that Senator Revels ought no

workers are to receive special at-tion that Senator Revels ought notention from the organizers, ac-to be allowed to take his seat, and cording to an announcement from the present administration would the A. F. of L. leaders. T. Arnold read the debate that followed, segrethill of Chicago, prominent in the gation would disappear from the exe National Urban league and now cutive departments in Washington. director of the department of industrial relations of that organization, informed the executive countries and the federation that colored workers are anxious to organize as they believe they should receive the ARNOLD HILL PRESENT Restrictions against colored mem ARNOLD HILL PRESENT FOUR TYPEA race. Included the pricials of the asphalt workers union, Negro plumbers, cooks and waiters union, long-

wanted within the ranks of the laborsooner or later no one will. What is men, Pullman car workers and repre-

The machinests and over the court. Actude colored persons.

Trepare for Negro

Labor Congress

Congress

CHICAGO, April 15.—(A. N. P.)

Preparations are progressing here for the Executive Council of the Antional Urban League addressedganized labor congress federation of Labor in Washington on others as they accumulate strength and to be held in this city this summer, Thursday, labor leads with the field, william Green, who succeeded ticipants within labor's ranks.

Values of the Congress Federation of Labor in Washington on others as they accumulate strength and a members of the Congress, and neighborhood beyond the Antional Urban League addressedganized labor congress federation of Labor in Washington on others as they accumulate strength and a Memerican Negro Labor Congress, and to be held in this city this summer, Thursday, labor Therea, who succeeded ticipants within labor's ranks.

Values and white, delegates ship of the Congress and the full member of the Congress and the full memb

apper leaders and a more democratic stand on the part of labor organizations This is one of the main objects of the National Urban League's new Depart ment of Industrial Relations, which Mr Hill heads.

American Negro Labor Congress

An American Negro Labor Congress is to be held in Chicago this summer. The condress will be composed of delegates from the various Negro labor unions, mixed unions (black and white) delegates from groups of unorganized workers in the factories and shops, delegates from inganizations of Negro agricultural workers, and individuals of both races well known for their championship of the cause of the Negro working class. The exact date for the congress has not as yet been set. Further information may be obtained from the Congress Headquarters, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago.

LABOR CONGRESS TO MEET IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—October 25th will mark the opening of one of the great- ternational Musicians Federation, est events in the history of the Ne- has indorsed the American Negro groes in America, the American Negro
Labor congress. There will be represented at this Congress labor unions of the whole country which are made up of Negroes or black and white members, also other bodies of Negro labor organizations and Negro agriculture. labor organizations and Negro agricul- nouncing its full co-operation. tural workers, as well as unorganized Negro workers in the mines, mills, factories and shops. (-27.25 The provisional organizing commit-

tee is headed by Lovett Fort-Whiteman, a Negro writer and organizer and collaborating with him are men and women trade unionsts of his race. Included are officials of the asphalt workers union, Negro plumb

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR GETS INDORSMENT OF CHICAGO MUSICIANS

Local Union No. 208 of the In-

DISPOSSESS NEGRO UNION MINERS



A NEGRO coal miner, member of the United Mine Workers of America, as shown in the above picture just as he was being driven away from his home at Camp 14, north of Croweburg. The Doubleday Coal company bought the Sheridan prophety, and dispossessed all the families of the Negro miners in order to import scabs and put

Claim Labor Congress Only Seeks To Aid Laborers Who Are Unorganized

In a statement made public in a spe-Lovetje Fort-Whiteman, National Organ Joy Li Co. Any ricar Magrid bor Congress, which convenes in Chicago h, fool, exception to the hade by William Green, the American Feddration at widely he ald by the

Mr. Whiteman denied flatly that the American Negro Labor Congress was ism and revolution.

a decoy employed by the Communist "The Labor Congress which is to party of America to entice colored convene in October neither represents ating apart from the Communist press." party, and has no part in its national rogram, except in so far as the party interested and willing to help all laboring peoples.

"We have no intention nor any desire whatever to mislead anybody into the Communist party," said Mr. Whiteman, "for that is not the way the party recruits its supporters.

"Indeed, the American Negro Labor Congress is not a political movement at all, but entirely and essentially an industrial and social one. Our aim is to educate the colored laborer and teach him the immeasurable value of collective bargaining in things industrial. We are doing all we can to foster more friendly relations and a cial interview Wednesday morning, recognition of community of interests between the white and colored laboring classes.

"The officialdom of the A. F. of L., while the titular heads of American labor, do not truthfully represent the sentiments nor opinions of the working man. They are conservative to a point of being reactionary. Wherever progress begins to show its head these reactionaries wave frantically the bloody shirt of 'Communism, radical-

workmen into the party. The organ- nor resents the Communist movezation, according to his statement, is ment. The organization does not fosa separate entity, organized and oper- ter revolution as is stated in the

2,500 MEN JOIN IN NEW YORK

President of Beneficial Association Against Union

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28.—The ing at this point than any other, type of movement and leadership unionizing of the Pullman por- it was felt certain by those in being developed, headed by Perry ters, as attempted by A. Phillip charge of the unionizing that it Parker, president of the Benefing, it was thought would be a fertile field for their at first, as a part of the Ameri- effort, but for some reason the can Federation Land, which me nhere have failed to respond was disavowed, and then as a in any appreciable numbers.
part of the Third International Fifty and sventy-five have been Labor Movement emanating from the average attendance at the two things is true: Either very Russia, has not caught on here meeteings, and the receipts, which few men are joining, or the funds as well as was expected. Since as originally tabulated at \$5 a Chicago is chief for head should have rolled up a nice the Pullman porters of the coun- war fund, have not been coming

tery, more of them head ther not been sympuathetic with the in with much speed.

The Pullman Porter

An effort is now being made to unionize the slaves of the Pullman Sleeping Car company, who make the bunks, and in other ways attend to the discomfort of those who are obliged to perform acrobatic feats in their involuntary contributions to the estate of George Pullman, the chief beneficiary of which is former governor Lowden

No other set of slaves are more in need of organization than the Pullman porters. The company has a "benevolent" organization on the "B and O" plan but it even violates the agreements centered into by its own tools. And this is not strangeline in a

Only when the workers have power will the bosses listen to them or abide by their agreements. Before a Pullman porter is considered entitled to his meager monthly salary of something like \$65.00, he must have covered 11,000 miles in that month. He is not paid for work done in preparing sleepers before starting time. There are many other grievances which an organized body could force the company to redress. Singly the porters are helpless and entirely at the mercy of the employers.

There is one pitfall the porters must avoid. It is depending on the "public" for salvation. A letter sent out by Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, expresses the hope that when the "public" is advised of the inhuman conditions under which the porters work, that it will rise in its wrath and smite the company. This is dangerous nonsense. The porters must depend on their own collective strength, in co-operation with all other categories of railroad workers and with the workers in general. Only in unity with their own class can they find strength. This "public" bunk must be spurned.

> Reports from the East given out by Editor Randolph stated that 2,500 men had joined the new organization in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, and That is, porters say, Boston. about 84 per cent of the men in those districts, and their initiation fees alone would have totalled some \$13,000 which, with a month's dues at \$1, would have created a total fund of some \$15,000. Porters here who have Randolph is sending out appeals for porters to give or loan \$.00 \$10.00 or \$50.00 to the move ment, and contend that one of with great rapidity.

Labor-1925 Unions, Strikes, etc., Pullman Porters' Union Officials Charge Pullman Co. Officers Coerce the Porters

Chicago, Ill.—The movement to

workers, the younger ones seeming to charge that the company officials were matic service," it was learned to-day. Evolution and revolution were chamfavor the union proposition, while the afraid that at the Chicago meeting of "Diplomatic service" is the Russian ploned by the bishop in a spirited atolder workers are averse to taking a the P. P. B. A. Totten would raise the vernacular for communist agitation in tack on capitalism, at whose door step that might result in an interrup-question of hours and wages, which fields deemed by Moscow to offer postion of their present amicable rela- is said to be taboo at the Association sibilities for bolshevism. tions with the Pullman Co.

the new organization in large numbers, is advanced by Organizer Randolph country, meeting at 3118 Glies avenue, and that at least fifty per cent of the that indignation at Totten's discharge is considering the possibility of sendporters who make Chicago their head-resulted in more than fifty men join- ing additional youths to the soviet land quarters will join within the next thir-ing the union inside of four hours. ty days. Opposers of the movement Mr. Randolph is conducting a series refuse to accede to this statement, of membership meetings in Chicago. however, degloring that the number will be considerably less than claimed. Savenage A. Say

Charges of Coercion The charge is being made by Mr. OCT 29 1925 Randolph that the Pullman Co. is ployes who are outspoken in support American negro girls, and seven of the unionizing movement. It is as American negro young men are now using retaliatory measures against emserted that three men have been sep-in Russian schools taking a three arated from the service on alleged year training course for the Ruscharges of violations of company rule sian "diplomatic service." This was charges of violations of company rules, pointed out today at the American but that they were really dismissed Negro Labor Congress, which is because of their activity in connection possibility of sending additional with the Brotherhood.

According to Randolph's statement, Dissatisfaction with the social the first employes to be discharged conditions confronting the race in were Roy Lancaster and S. E. Grain, America and leadership in tackling both now filling offices in the Brother-fications stressed in selecting candidates for soviet schooling, Ford Whiteman, head of the congress, explained. Mr. Whitman representative. The explained at the communist inter-Grain is field representative. The ed radicals at the communist inter-third one to be discharged is Ashley national in Moscow.

The congress is composed of for-L. Totten, who was a Gricvance Com- ty delegates representing radical mittee member on the Employes' Rep- groups in this country. resentation Plan, which was a movement bringing the employes into direct conference with the company representatives. He was also chairman of Local No. 5. Pullman Porters' Benefit Association. Totten was elected a delegate to the P. P. B. A. conven-

sessions when notified of his rischarge.

Say Officials Feared Totten unionize the sleeping car porters em- It is asserted by Totten's associates ployed by the Pullman Go, is attracting the union movement that his military attention in the various centers of the cause of the men had been a thorn in the sides on the company officials. The development was a joint debate It is claimed that for months Totten on the question between A Philip has been trying to secure justice and Randolph, representing the new democracy in the investmentation.

meetings, and that the disiharge was The American Negro labor congress, General Organizer Randolph is peremptorily ordered so that this which is composed of forty delegates ciaiming that the men are coming into might not be done. The further claim representing radical groups in this

Negroes Study In Russia.

but that they were really in connection possibility of sending additional because of their activity in connection possibility of sending additional because of their activity in connection possibility of sending additional because of their activity in connection possibility of sending additional because of their activity in connection possibility of sending additional because of their activity in connection possibility of sending additional because of their activity in connection possibility of sending additional because of their activity in connection possibility of sending additional because of their activity in connection possibility of sending additional because of their activity in connection possibility of sending additional because of their activity in connection possibility of sending additional because of their activity in connection possibility of sending additional because of their activity in connection possibility of sending additional because of their activity in connection possibility of sending additional because of the connection of the connection possibility of sending additional because of the connection of the

CHICAGO ILL.

Randoldly, representing the new democracy in the invetigations when Brotherhood organization, and Perry porters were accused of misdemean-Howard said to have been employed by the Pullman Co. to an agonist the gations are really "star chamber" propagated.

They seems to be considerable disconting, with the company always whom three are from Chicago, are now church for its "reactionary tendencies in Russian schools taking a three-year and its condoning of race prejudice, hood idea among the sleeping car Totten's friends make the additional training course for the Russian "diplo race antagonism and lynching."

Episcopal church, described the way in which he was "Jim Crowed, railroaded and steam-rollered out of the Episcopal church."

Three American Negro girls and "The bishop got a big hand from the gations are really "star chamber" propogated to church."

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Three American Negro girls and "The bishop got a big hand from the gations are really "star chamber" propogated to the considerable disconting the security of the security

for training in the art of agitation.

"Dissatisfaction with the social conditions confronting the race in America and leadership in tackling the Negro question were the qualifications stressed in selecting candidates for Russian schooling, Lovett Fort Whiteman, head of the labor congress, explained to-day. Mr. Fort Whiteman represented radicals at the communist international in Moscow and was given unusual honors by the communist authorities in the course of an extended visit to the soviet republic, at which arrangements were made for the training of a litional rad-

Two Are College Trained. two of the youths who left for Russia three months ago have been to American colleges and the others have had high school or normal school training, but their economic and social outlook was the chief entrance requirement ascertained by the Russian leaders. While most of them will be sent back to the United States to line up their people for communism the "diplomatic service" may assign some of the cadets to propaganda service among the darker peoples in other lands whom Russia hopes to arouse to communism. Most of the students are in Moscow. but some of them have been sent to a communist

school in Tiflis, Georgia, Several communist speakers will address the congress to-night. Miss Corinne Robinson of the Young Communist League of America and Heywood Hall of the communist party of America, both of Chicago, will speak on "The Negro in Politics," and George W. les Parker, also of Chicago, will smale on "The Negro and the Ku-Kla Klan."

The accessity of the colored man dropping his traditional affiliation with the republican party and turning to a radical labor party was the theme of speakers at the meetings to-day.

The meeting place was packed last night as William Montgomery Brown. aged and well-to-do clergyman of Galion, O., whose advocacy of communism and assaults on the theology of the Christian churches cost him his episcopacy at the recent convention of the Episcopal church, described the way in

Brown laid the ills of mankind.

BOLSHEVIZE US? OH, NO!

They are afraid our Race will turn Bolsheviki. All America seems to be upset about it that is, white America. They say that we-15,000,000 of usare ripe for Bolshevizing and that Moscow is now preparing to reap the harvest of a black Communistic America. That's what they say, but they are

There are about 4,000 reasons why we will never turn boltheviki. In every will a merican life we to it and the balls, in the cemeteries and in all places of amusement. We live in a great country—great in natural resources, teeming with opportunities, overflowing with prosperity, producing three-fourths of the world's wealth and dictating the political and economic policies of the universe. We form an integral part of this country; have grown up with a from his infancy, have taking a polight the progress are law contributed our part toward making it what it is. We have tilled its soils, hewn its forests and laid the stones for the foundation of its greatness. We have fought in its wars, showing our utmost devotion in sacrifice. And now they say we would turn against it. They say we would cast our lot with Moscow and sow the seeds of revolution in our virgin country. God forbid!

Why should we want to become Bolsheviks? Are we not satisfied with conditions as they are in this country? Do we not have the rare privileges of witnessing our women abused by white men almost any day in the year? Aren't we entertained with lynchings at the rate of a man or woman a weekand sometimes more-throughout the years as regularly as they come? Don't they provide special traveling accommodations for us on southern trains, where we can, by paying the same fares as whites,

sit in filthy, unsanitary and unsafe compartments for days at a time. Don't many of these cars provide one toilet for men and women, and don't they make it possible for us to listen to funny, though obscence iokes told by white trainmen and certain traveling

salesmen who occupy our car for smoking purposes and gambling?

Our Race turn Bolsheviki when we can remain loyal to our country and enjoy its blessings and these beautiful conditions? We should say not! We are perfectly satisfied to be refused decent seats in theaters because of our color. We are more than pleased when we are arrested because we seek to buy food in an eating place. We are overjoyed at having a mob stone our home because our white neighbors object to our color. We think of Dr. Sweet in Detroit being tried for murder because he defended his own home, and we naturally renew our fealty to the government that tries him and swear eternal allegiance.

We gloat when we read of the Rhinelander case in New York—when we read of this imbecile millionaire youth declaring that he wants to be freed from his wife because she happens to be of Negro extraction. We shout gleefully when we see a beautiful church wrecked by a bomb, because we know that our white Americans did the bombing, and we know that is an ordinary part of our American existence. We encourage the passing of laws against intermarriage because we know that these laws protect white womanhood while exposing our women to the brute passions of white American men who have already filled this country with mulattoes—with people who have no race to which they can rightfully lay claim.

Why should we even consider Bolshevism when we are barred from many of the labor unions and are robbed of a means to earn an honest living? Are we not content to have our government bar us from its buildings—herd us like pigs into prison camps—keep us out of the naval and air forces and our tax-maintained institutions for military training? Don't we have the distinction of being Jim Crowed in our own government buildings where we are employed, in separate toilets and locker rooms, and are we not even herded into separate sections to work?

With these conditions facing us in this country, to which we have grown accustomed and with which we are in perfect accord, is there any chance that we will ever turn to Bolshevism as a solution of our own peculiar problem? No, not one. We are Americans first, last and always. We are with America in all her perversities, and while we look disdainfully at Moscow with her overtures of complete equality and justice, we demand that our country remove these very things set out above, of which we have appeared to boast by our silence and inaction. Ho—hum.

Unions, Strikes, etc. OCTOBER 27, 1925

NOT PHILADELPHIA NEGROES

Announcement that at Chicago a con. The minister of the Second (Colornity or importance in a large way.

statesman of record and a student of Not only are the sky-pilots doing does just that.

It is true that, in the South, there was for many years discrimination against the negro worker. He was barred in skilled trades alongside the white any labor organizations.

practically on an even footing with his white brother. The Chicago powwow may resolve and orate and pronounce. but it will not carry American negro influence or authority. And in Philadelphia the negro worker is no more likely to become a Communist than his white fellow.

BOSSES DRIVE **AGAINST NEGRO CONGRESS FAILS**

Workers Send Delegate Despite Threats

WARREN, Ohio Oct 23—When the Negro workers it the Trambull steel plant circulated a leaflet in the shop telling about the American and the shop telling about the American and the shop telling about the American Abgro La-bor Congress that was to be held in Chicago, starting October 25, at the Metropolitan Unity House, 31st St. and Giles Ave., the bosses threatened any worker who dared to go the congress with immediate discharge Nevertheless, the Negro workers ir

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN the shop got together, elected their delegate and have sent him to Chi-

Clergy Tools of Steel Bosses

ference on Negro Labor will be held ed) baptist church has in all his serunder Communist auspices will hardly mons attacked the American Negro send a ripple of excitement into Phila Labor Congress and told the Negro delphia. The movement seems little workers to stay away from there. The likely to be of greater significance than steel company not trusting one sky-Communism generally, and in America pilot to fool the Negro workers has this brand of political unintelligence had four others sent in. Every night makes headway backwards. Communism meetings are held on High street near the Hippodrome Hall, where these CHURCHES, RADICALISM IN way to command any following of dig ministers are doing their worst to Dec. 1, 1925 CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, himself a the idea of labor organizations.

government, suggests that it has yet to this work, but so are dentists and doc-

Try to Bull-doze Negroes

dozed, attempts are being made to aries were seeking to depose him. The been extremely busy bringing souls to organize a chapter of the National fact of the matter was, whatever may God. I did not know what the church from labor unions. He was shut organize a chapter of the National fact of the matter was, charge against was for, I did not know anything about from opportunity to qualify for an Association for the Advancement of have been the direct compunity and by God. I accepted what somebody told out from opportunity to qualify for ocAssociation for the Advancement of have been the difference and by God. I accepted what somebody told
cupations requiring technical knowledge Colored People, which claims that it him, Brown was a Communist, and by God. I accepted what somebody told cupations requiring technical knowledge will abolish segregation, lynching, Jim act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more about Him act and utterance had placed himself in me, and they knew no more and skill. But those days are passing.

Will abolish segregation, lynching, Jim the group that was seeking to the group that group the group that group the The negro is qualifying as a workman "a fair deal" from the bosses without

In Philadelphia the man of color is Council has a membership of 116 Negro workers.

MEW YORK CITY COMMERCIA DECEMBER 1, 1925

The Searchlight

Data on Subversive Movements Against the American Government, Political and Labor Radicals. Communists and the "Pinks."

Edited by FRED R. MARVIN-

File No. 36

Report No. 23

were competing with each other to have of all human movements. The parasite be demonstrated that there is any advantage in submitting any group of people to the jurisdiction and rule of its most ignorant members. Communism most ignorant members. Communism gress.

this work, but so are dentists and doctors of the city who are agitating as a speaker Bishop William Montgom as a speaker Bishop William Montgom belief that they cannot co-operate with early Brown. His church had filed charges among the workers to keep them from against him, and this gave him a great against him, and this gave him against him against him, and this gave him against him, and this gave him against him again generally that it was a case of "perse-cited about it? A bishop does but cution," and that because Bishop Brown little work. They are too busy to work. In order to keep the Negro bull- was advanced in his ideas the reaction. They are too busy to think. . . . I have the group that was seeking to destroy than I did. I was not a man. I was a

> The local American Negro Labor American Negro Labor Congress at International Labor movement. . . . The Chicago The American Negro Labor International Labor Defense should have Congress is a pure Communist organ- a place for bishops and a place for the ization. It came into existence follow- Darwinian and Marxian schools to ening direct instructions from Moscow. camp. Of course, the churches can be Its leader, Lovett Fort-Williams, went depended to come over to it in time. to Moscow to get instructions from the There is no reason why they should Communist International as to how he not hasten the change by entering them. should proceed. As early as May of They are supporting the capitalists this year the Searchlight called atten- now, but so is the army. There are tion to the organization, its purpose only two ways for the workers to do and its leaders. Just before the con- anything with the situation. One way vention the American Federation of is to fight the army, if you feel like Labor, through the press, denounced it. it, and the other way is to get the Bishop (?) Brown must have known army to support something else. This what it was. Indeed, the character of is equally true of the police. I only The Searchlight has a full copy of that of dealing with the church. They tell address, and reprints certain extracts me that Communists are not content therefrom to indicate this man's posi- with anything; that means, I tell them, tion. His utterances, in a measure, are that you are alive, it means that you munists, would, in fact, deny em- out. . . phatically any such connections, and yet "But capital is practically bankrupt. who are preaching from their pulpits The people of the world are looking along the same strain. The extracts for a classless, massless, raceless, warfrom the address of Bishop (?) Brown less world, and capitalists are always

"You came here this evening in the races." interest of the International Labor De- The whole speech was one that tended primarily in support of the defense and churchman. advancement of human life. . . . The

cause of labor defense then is the cause But a few months ago certain so- of humanity at bottom. It is the called churches in the City of New York greatest of all causes. It is the greatest

On Oct. 27 this same Bishop (?) "The greatest religious movement Brown appeared as a speaker before the that I know anything about is the his address indicated that he did know, want to show you there are two ways those of many others in the ministry, are human; it means that true religion who as yet would not say they are Com- and politics are not in danger of dying

stirring up enmity between nations and

fense." [This is a strictly Communist to produce class feeling and was most organization-Ed.]. "This is the holiest, laudatory of Communism. The thoughts the saintliest cause I know anything expressed by Bishop (?) Brown are beabout, for labor is human life. There ing expressed by ministers who are acis no cause, no institution, no state, no cepting the clever propaganda placed church, no party, no religion which has in their hands as true, and gradually any claim to be called holy unless it is getting the viewpoint of this deposed

START BAMPAIGN TO UNIONIZE BARBERS

The opening of a campaign to orhe nonunion Race barbers

The campaign is a move on the part of the union to abolish the false and far-reaching impression that discrimination or exclusion on account of segregation is universally practiced by union men. The movement is also an invitation from the American Federation of Labor to Race men, the barbers' union being affiliated with the federation

The Journeymen Barbers' International union of America was organized Dec. 5, 1887, and now consists of 900 locals all over the United States, Canada and Cuba, with a membership of 50, 000. Through this union hours of labor have been decreased and Sunday work abolished in 43 states. The barbers' license law, enabling barbers to work under sanitary conditions, has also been placed upon the statute books of 16 states through the instrumentality of this organization.

The international pays a sick benefit of \$10 per week for any 16 weeks in the year. Local No. 548 pays from its treasury \$5 a week extra for 12 weeks in the year, making a total of \$15 per week. A death benefit of from \$100 to \$500, determined on length of continuous membership, is also paid by the international union

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

1, L.A. Acquires \$75,000 Structure From Loftus In Downtown Section

(the National Benefit Life of Wasn- on or about January 1, 1926. ington, D. C.) for \$250,000, which rep- ing the deal were: Freeman Everett,

was founded here several years ago, the officers and members, under the name of the National Longshoremen's Benevolent Association, local No. 872, have just consummated a deal with T. F. Loftus, well-known Houston financier, capitalist and real estate man, whereby the organization acquires lot 8, block 41, south side Buffalo Bayou, known as 409-411 Smith street, just around the corner from the Colored Y. M. C. A. building, the latter being located at Smith and Prairie.

The contract price paid for this twostory brick structure by this organization is \$75,000. Extensive interior and exterior improvements have been and are being made upon the building by Mr. Loftus, who owns virtually half of the property in this entire downtown block. The building measures 50x100 feet, and has been completely renovated from top to bottom; all latest equipment and appurtenances being installed, making the building modern in every detail and respect.

The ground floor will be rented for Some few months ago the members business purposes, according to those of the International Longshoremen's on the inside of the deal, while the upper floor will be used for the head-Association No. 872, Houston, startled quarters of the local and their meeting the country by taking out a group hall. According to the terms of the policy in a colored insurance company sale, the organization will take charge

Those who signed the document clos-

resented the largest policy of its kind ever issue by a colored insurance company to colored policy-holders in the history of the race.

Just a few weeks ago this same local body of dock workers surprised Houston' and the Commanity chest directors and where by subscribing and paying cash 3300 for 1926 organization. The members pay no dues, group at the Turning Basin is placed into the organization's treasury for ized charity, paying same through into the organization's treasury for their president, Fredman Everett, one of the coloredarks workers.

After having rented space for meeting purposes since their organization on Smith Street from Mr. Loftus.

Nansas Colored Miners Solid For Unionism

By J. E. Synder (Pgh American Daily Worker Service)

PITTSBURGH (Kan., May 29.— Down in the Pittsburgh, Kansas, disrict, where they fight industrial court aws, defy officials and reactionary abor leaders alike, the Negro miners have deposit rated, their solidarity for unionism.

A year ago last April the 14 Sher-

A year ago last April the 14 Sheridan mine was shut down and an attempt to force the 1917 acade on the Negroes, working there, was begun. They would not budge, so the "law" was called in and eviction indices were served, but the case was taken to the courts and so it happened that four different polices were served, but the Negroes would not important the company houses.

Negroes Refuse the Balted Hook

Each time a notice came the deputy dropped the hint, that if they would go back, as the company proposed and thus desert the union, they could stay in the houses; otherwise they

would have to move.

Unable to get them moved without causing too much excitement in the mining camps, the Sheridan Company claimed to have sold out to the Doubleday Company and that the houses were sold to a real estatem an by the name of J. Luther Taylor, who, after many threats, came with the "law" and set the Negroes and their families out in the yards of the eighteen of the houses.

Cannot Break Negroes from Union In regard to the Negro families that

In regard to the Negro families that were evicted, they have found refuge with their brothers in the union in Crowberg, Franklin, Pittsburgh, Girard and other towns. They are standing just as solid as before and manage to keep in touch with each other. They say that the company can never force them to break with the union nor the scale that is in their judgement that the mine will stay closed down funtil the owners see fit to sign un

Unions, Str. Kes, etc.,

LONGSHOREMEN END YEAR STRIKE

The Associated Negro Press) A wocacy by this periodical, which is the malgamation of the white and colored cores oremen, who had been on state for the two consumated Sunday when the two organizations invalid the two organizations invalid to the process of the pressure o to join hands in an effort to win better pages and conditions generally. Hereafter the two arganizations will meet as one body, with Harry Keegar, white as president of the Negro longshoremen, as vice-president.

RACES UNITE FOR

NEW ORLEANS, La-Amalgamation of the white and colored long-speremen, who have been on strike for the past two years, was consumated Sunday I when the two organizations by an unammous vote decided to Join hands /in an reffort to win better wages and anditione beffer-Harry Keegan, white, as president, and Mose Johnson, late president of the Negro longshoremen, as vice president.

PULLMAN PORTERS

Every porter employed on Pullman sleepers in Canada, Mexico and the United States with the exception of a few natives of Mexico is of the colored race. There are thousands in the service and it would be hard to find anywhere more efficient men in their time of work. They are well paid, they have been as farale a con-tented polygor employes and they are generally good citizens enjoying the respect of the communities in which they live.

It is not credible that such a body of

men, many of them years in the service of the Pullman company, can be influenced into a course of which inevitably would be to their own detriment.

A vicious Northern publication, whose salacious and immoral columns should deprive it of the use of the mails, has undertaken an agitation aimed at the organization of the porters into a union, which, it tells them, would enable them to dictate terms to the Pullman company and aspire to

TWO and insist on being named to conductorships and other positions in the service. This is in line with the ad-

ligible minority of the porters will take the advice offered them. But if any considerable number did the inevitable result would be to lose them pleasant and profitable empoyment, not only in the South but all over the country. Today these porters are on friendly relations with travelers everywhere. If they followed the advice of the agitating publication referred to they would find every traveler's hand turned against them even if they did not quickly find themselves out of their combfortable berths.

Our advice to the porters is to turn a wooden ear to the mischevious counsel offered, refuse to organize for the purposes suggested and contions will meet as one body, with tinue to live happily and enjoy the good will of the public.

-Editorial from the Daily States

Labor - 1925

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

JACKSON TO REPRESEN UNION IN CHATTANOOG

J. A. Jackson Newspaperman

To Lay Actor's Claims Before Theatrical Own rs

Booking Association

CHOICE OF DELEGATE CONSIDERED WISE MOVE

Millitants May Present Claim

Despite Attitude Of Pacifist Actors

A. (Billboard) Jackson has been appointed to represent the members of the Colored Actors' Union at the biennial meeting of officials of the Theatrical Owners Booking Association to be held early in January in Chattanoogae.

be held early in January in Chattaneogic

Full memorship is expected to attend the neeting at which time the reports of the officers for the fiscal year will be read, and it is expected that a dividend will be declared. The present officers of the association are; Miltin starr, Nashville, president Sam Recvin, Gattanooga, treasurer-managery 18.5. Scales, Winston-Salem, N. C., secretary. The directors are H. J. Hurry, Birminghams C. M. Douglass, Macon; C. K. Talan, St. Louis; A. Barrasso, Menphis; John B. Bruner, Cincinnati; Milton Starr and Sam Reevin.

Harmony Program

Three offices are operated by the r. O. B. A., in Chattanooga, Chicago, and the third under the direction of S. H. Dudley in Washington. It is understood that plans are being formulated to perfect closer cooperation between these offices at the coming meeting.

Jackson Called Competent

The appointment of Jackson as the representative of the actors is considered a master stroke. He is one of the best informed theatrical men in the country, and is of the aggressive type who will present the demands of the union sensibly and forcefully. At the last meeting of the association, Reevin introduced a resolution indicative of the good will of the T. (B. A. for the actors. All rumors of discord have been denied and a threatened fight between the two bodies did not materialize.

Militants May Fight

One of the resolutions introduced at the last meeting expressed recognition of the C. A. A. U., as a body, and another urging the managers to support it. Though some of the more astute members pronounce these resolutions as "mere words" others believe that good may result from them. There is a militant faction among the union officials who threaten to lay the demands of that body squarely before the booking association. The outcome of the coming confab is awaited with much interest. An election of officers is imminent by the Actor's Union, as the terms of the present members have expired. Jules McGarr is president of the union, Telfair Washingington secretary, and S. H. Dudley, also a T. O. B. A. director, treasUnions, Strikes, etc.,

To Discuss Union Status

TLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 23 -Representatives of all colored freight handlers' federal unions will at and the conference arranged between the Broth flood of Railway Clerks, colored ffieght handlers who are asking full membership admission in the Brotherhood and a representative of the American Federation of labor. The advent delegated the colored delegate the co labor. The colored delorates to the 45th annual american regeration of Labor conventions are working for the fullest possible representation of the organizations at this apportant needs which is the held in Kansas City, October 29.

Because of the bitter jurisdictional distribute between the grainway clorks

dispute between the railway clerks and the teamsters, action upon the resolution introduced by the colored delegates was delayed to nearly the close of the convention. The organization committee finally was able to A resolution calling on Negro lawor to arrange for the Kansas City meeting and its action was approved by the convention. At this conference the colored freight handlers will urge that they be given full membership in the Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes with all its duties and privileges. They are now under direct charter from the American Federation of Labor, but all their working conditions are determined by the brotherhood's agreement with employers. The colagreement with employers. The colored workers' grievances go to brotherhood system representatives, whom colored workers help support by their payment of 50 cents per capita to the brotherhood

Colored frieght handlers will have to protect themselves, however, in view of the threat of the clerks that they will leave the American Federation of Labor, says Albert C. Campbell, president Union No. 17,775, Kansas City, one of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention. The colored workers will have to make some proviso in what ever settlement they may make with the clerks that in case the clerks withdraw from the American Federation of Labor the colored freight American Federation of Labor. If the handlers' unions shall revert to the

the 45th convention which gives juris- meetings being held at Union Me-

Negro Freight Handlers
diction over express drivers and help-morial Church, in an enort to the diction over express drivers and help-morial Church, in an enort to the diction over express drivers and help-morial Church, in an enort to the diction over express drivers and help-morial Church, in an enort to the ers to the teamsters, the colored ganize the Pullman Portors workers may ask for a charter as a Mossis. A. Phillip Bandolph and national freight handlers' union.

No specific action was taken by the arranged a series of meetings of convention on the resolution intro-eight nights at Union Memorial to the one of the colored dele-carry on what they call an "Education of the colored delectory on what they call an "Education of the colored delectory on what they call an "Education of the colored delectory on what they call an "Education of the colored delectory on what they call an "Education of the colored delectory on what they call an "Education of the colored delectory on what they call an "Education of the colored delectory on what they call an "Education of the colored delectory on what they call an "Education of the colored delectory on what they call an "Education of the colored delectory on what they call an "Education of the colored delectory on what they call an "Education of the colored delectory on what they call an "Education of the colored delectory of the colored delectory on what they call an "Education of the colored delectory of duced by one of the colored dele-carry on what they call an "Educagates proposing further organization tional Program of Enlightment." In of colored workers, greater attento their preches, an optic stic outlook tion towards having international un has been highered, by ellipse of the ions which bar colored workers charge wonderful success they have had in Nogre's social demands as the de Now York Poeter. Washington, and

Negro's social demands as the de-New York, Boston, Washington and mands of the most abused and ex-Chiago. ploited section of the working peo- Mr. Randolph stated that his moveple." The resolution related "that the ment had no affiliation with the A. most effective and sincere manner by F. of L. nor the Reds in Russia, as which the American Federation of has been reported. He stated that he Labor can ensure a response to its was working to help the men who efforts to organize the Negro work-serve the public, and all he wanted

ers is to take up in an aggressive was to get 51 per cent of the men and the whole-hearted manner the cause and defense of the Negro legal social discrimination and abuses such as lynching, segregation, disfranchisements, etc." was to get 51 per cent of the men in his organization and he would force the Pullman Company to raise their wages, and expected to have the required number within the next 30 or 40 days.

day."

NEGRO LABOR IS URGED TO REJECT REDS' ADVANCES

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24.-[Special.]discountenance all efforts at sowing bolsterism and countenance within it ranks was bassed by the African Methodist Episcopal church district conference in Kirkwood, Mc. today
"We emphasize the value of our

race group of standing squadely back of capital if this country, the reso-lution reclared to the end that we may continue the conomic develop ment set in motion during the last five

Thirteen Mass Meetings Scheduled To Be Held At Union Memorial Church. Little Success Seen To Date, But Organizers Are Not Discouraged.

handlers' unions shall revert to the brotherhood accepts suspension from the American Federation of Labor nesday and Thursday of this week ther than obeying the decision of did not yield the large regular in might large that expected at the mass

or 40 days. After three nights effort, Mr. Totten, who is an ex-Pullman porter, said, "We feel very much encouraged with the attendance under the circumstances. We have barred the Negro officials from our meetings. The men were afraid to attend the meetings and that accounts for the small attendance. But we have quite a number who visits us at the hotel and they are joining. Commencing Saturday, we will hold day meetings at 10:30 a. m. here in this church.

and will continue until next Wednes-

Unions, Strikes, etc.

TWO QUESTIONS TO RANDOLPH

tated in these columns recently that A. Phillip Randolph, handle some of the largest contracts in Kanwho is trying to organize the Pullman Porters, was desperate in sas City. his efforts to get \$60,000 from these men, under the pretext of serving them; that is, he says that if 12,000 men give him \$5.00 each, contrasts as white tuckpointers belonging City exposed a deplorable weakness on the plas one dollar each, or \$72,000, he will assure them life time jobs with the Pullman company, with fat salaries and lovely hours.

This is pure bunk by Randolph, and no one knows it better while the workers of darker complexion the five boroughs. The reasons for the than he, because of he high intelligence. There is but one thing across the street were doing the same work scarcity of Republican votes made so maniuppermostly Randoph's mind, and that is the dollars he hopes at six dollars a day. The same contrast fest at the polls are not far to seek.

to get out of the men.

The hope of Cetting one's hands on \$72,000 by the simple art of working one's jaw bone, is pretty tempting, isn't it? Especially to the fellow who is almost on his "uppers". It might tempt some tinuance of these conditions was obvious the National administration toward the party men to lie, steal, and fight everybody and everything that gets between them and the bag.

It is said of Randolph that he has made a trip to Russia, and that he likes the doorine of the Rods. We warn the porters that cided to admit Negroes to membership in key positions in the there is a slight chance that if he gets hold of the \$72,000, back to This action is looked upon as the forerunner ces offensive partisans held over from the Russia he will go for keeps-See?

Of course, he will fail in this, just as he has always failed in everything he has attempted. His path of failures in the past, is said to be bedecked with "shady deals". Therefore, we would ad- line, there being a large number of skilled cans, who have succeeded in holding or vise the men, that while they may listen, they had better hold their bricklayers of the race in Kansas City, many gaining positions in the public service. hands on their pockets, for he is a sweet talker, superlative in knowledge and wisdom and chartes everybody with being a fool or distributed what does not "lack in when he speaks. In fact, to hear him talk, one would think that he had a corner on all this world's knowledge and wisdom; and all us "little fellows" who do ship on the ground of color, it remains to ignored in the distributing of Federal offices. not agree with him were mere mannikins in the hands of anybody who comes along with a dollar.

Seriously speaking, we admit that Randolph is a pretty smart iellow; but there are others who are just as smart. He says that it is necessary to get fifty-one per cent of the men organized before he can go before the Labor Board. We ask Mr. Randolph assume union membership, they will be Even the Republican Senator from the Emwhether forty per cent, twenty per cent, ten per cent or one per cent of the Pullman Porters can get a hearing before the U.S. Labor Board? And, whether, such per cent of men will have to be organized into a union to get such a hearing? If Mr. Randolph answers these two questions, it may be that some light will be dependent craftsmen at a reduced wage thrown upon his high intelligence.

UNION BARS LOWERED. Only a few weeks ago it was announced that the union lasterers of Kansas City Mo. had lower of the bars to agmit black workers of that trade to member hip. The conditions that brought about this break in the color discrimination that had heretofore ly detailed in a news article in the Chicago numbers. Defender. For the past few years the resiunion men controlled the work in the bus- on the hard road of economic progress. iness part of the town. Recently the former group invaded this district and began to

to the union members. They held a called leaders and voters in this city and the State meeting and after discussing the matter de- at large. The administration has retained cided to admit Negroes to membership, in key positions in the various Federal offiof a movement to admit Negro workers to Democratic regime, who have discriminated of whom learned their trade in the Lincoln; This species of neglect and discrimin-High School.

be seen what practical results are liable to The recommendations of local and State follow if the chief object of the union is to leaders have seemingly carried on no weight maintain the high scale of wages paid to at Washington, so far as bringing about pounion workers. When the colored workers litical recognition of this class of voters. bound by the union scale. The question will arise whether they can retain the positions they have gained in the trade as inscale when they demand the higher rate as union workers. The answer to this question will depend upon several factors in the situation: The condition of the labor market in Kansas City, whether the supply of of cheaper labor is easily obtainable in the plastering line, and finally the genuine character of recognition given these new memprevailed in this particular union were brief-bers by the union, in case they join in large

If the union insists upon a fair deal all dential plastering work had been practically around and gives one in return, this letting controlled by Negro artisans, while the down of the bars may prove another step

REPUBLICAN WEAKNESSES EXPOSED.

to the union receiving thirteen dollars a day, part of the Republican organization in all

union membership in the entire masonry in various ways against those few Republi-

ation has been felt most keenly by the col-With the lowering of the bars to member- ored voters, who have been almost totally

1.1 and secure the appointment

Mnions, Strikes, etc.,
HAL APPEALS TO MINN LABOR
TO STOP ITS EXCLUSION AND
SEGREGATION

Urban League at Last Doing Right Thing in Seeking Regular Jobs— Should Stop Fostering Segregated

Institutions, However
New York, May 5, 1925.—"The Negro must know that he is wanted within the ranks of the labor movement, and efforts must be employed to get him in. The recalcitant trade organizations must be shown the folly

of their untenable position of segre-gation and discrimination."

With this as the keynote of his re-marks, T. Arnold Hill, director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban League, addressed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in Washington on Thursday, last. The newly elected president, William Green, who succeeded Samuel Gompers, and the full membership of the council, consisting of ten heads of internationals, were present. Calling attention to the inseparability of the interest of workers, Mr. Hill said: "Whatever is fair and profitable for our nation's workers is fair and profitable for Negro workers. What injures one injures the other. If white men must work for a livable wage, then we must have the same livable wage. If white men receive hgh wages and we do not, then sooner or later no one will. What is true of wages is equally true of all the benefits which labor is now receiving and hereafter acquire."

Continuing he said: "More than 18 per cent of the Colored workers were engaged in manufacturing and me-chanical pursuits in 1920 as compared with 12.6 in 1910 and in Chicago alone it is estimated that industrial workers increased from 27,000 in 1910 to

70.000 in 1920"

Labor - 1925. Unions, Strikes, etc.

Floria Pinkney Named President of League Of Industrial Women

By a vote of more than double the number given her white opponent. Miss Floria Pinkey was elected president of the Brooklyn League of Industrial Women at the Central Y. W. C. A., Schermerhorn street, on Monday evening, May 17. Miss Pinkney is a charter number of the Ashland Place Branch for colored women.

There are twelve dabs in the League with a trade house of about 150. Its purpose is to (study conditions among women in industry, to help create a better indestanding of labor conditions, and to promote fellowship among workers of various races and named the promote fellowship among workers of various races and named the shland Place at industrial conventions at Bayonne and Summil, N. I., last year, and has been unanimously elected as the only official delegate from the Brooklyn League to the industrial conference to be held at Camp Prospect. June 20 to July 3

conference to be held at Camp Prospect, June 20 to July 3.

The League holds special study classes, issues a paper, and hears prominent speakers on labor problems at each monthly meeting. A Philip Randolph was a speaker at the last regional conference.

Men Jersey

Labor - 1925. Unions, Strikes, etc., LABOR LEADER TO SPEAK TONIGHT

To night at \$:30 P. M. the North Harlem Community Forum which meets in the Estin Street Library, will be addressed by Robert Dunne, noted, American labor leader, who will sneak on "The Labor Soy"

NEW YORK CITY LEADER

DRIVE TO ORGANIZE NEGROES ON ITHOUT pomp and allong existing between black and the United States in connection with or-

THE NEGRO AND LABOR.

most unobserved, therewhite workers. It will help to edu-ganized labor and otherwise. was born in New York City orcate both to an understanding that, First of all, the negroes, being about Saturday, May 23, a movement regardless of race, sex, creed or which promises to grow and nationality. Labor is the common full that, one-tenth of our population, must be a minority and subject to the difficulties. which promises to grow and nationality, Labor is the common of all minorities. Their entry into the become an important factor in denominator of us all, and that all so-called industrial field has been dethe life of the Negro workers workers have a common economic layed for various reasons, whether White and black trade unionists, interact.

Out of the conference emerged vantages to be gained therefrom, the Trade Union Committee for but we will stand by his side and organizing Negro workers with tem see that after joining the Union of porary headquarters at 2311 Sev his trade he receives all of the adenth avenue, and with Thomas J. vantages and privileges that go to

Crosswaith, in an interview slogan" pointed out the tremendous significance of this movement to organized Labor generally and to the Data Sought by Urban League on tions as well as protests.

further progress, every worker, re. Much of the comment is not accurately gardless of sex or race, must be interested about the conditions of the organized. To accomplish this enc neg of the distry to me thirty stress was the time of the district the conditions of the set better educated labor for a smaller was finded the organized. Tributes to the negro's loyalty will sound for the large attendance of the loyalty and common sense of our workers. While most of our colored citizen. I would not for a more opportunity, either by employers of all of the large attendance opportunity, either by employers of all of the large attendance opportunity, either by employers of all of the large attendance opportunity. white workers. This movement to point out what white men so fre-politic, and to support generously such will serve to remove much of the quently fail to think of, and that is the efforts at collecting information as that

prejudice, ignorance of their abilities, or otherwise, so that they are junior to delegates from eighteen local and "A great future lies ahead of our many recently arrived foreigners who international unions, met on that movement; we hope soon to be able in a generation or two become assimidate in Arlington Hall for the pur-to demonstrate the absurdity of the lated as white Americans, while the pose of considering the question of assertion that the Negro won't join negroes from generation to generation joint efforts in organizing Negro Labor unions. Not alone will we orworkers. Hugh Frayne of the A. ganize and educate him in the compelled by circumstances to take F. of L. was the principal speaker, principles of Unionisms and the ad-

porary headquarters at 2311 Sev his trade he receives all of the adenth avenue, and with Thomas J vantages and privileges that go to Curtis, Chairman and Treasurer all other Union men UNION to the relation of the negro and organenth avenue, and with Thomas J vantages and privileges that go to Curtis, Chairman and Treasurer all other Union men. UNION ized labor. At present the National Mrs. G. E. McDougald, Vice-Chair HOURS AND UNION WAGES FOR Urban League is conducting a survey man, and Frank R. Crosswaith, a Negro union organizer, as Execu.

HOURS AND UNION WAGES FOR Urban League is conducting a survey of the negro in industry, and his relations to organized labor, from which the least delay. That was accommoded the negro in industry, and the least delay. That was accommoded the negro in industry, and the least delay. That was accommoded the negro in industry, and the least delay. That was accommoded the negro in industry, and the least delay. That was accommoded the negro in industry and the least delay. That was accommoded the negro in industry and the least delay. That was accommoded the negro in industry and the least delay. That was accommoded the negro in industry and the least delay. That was accommoded the negro in industry and the least delay. That was accommoded the negro in industry and the least delay. That was accommoded the negro in industry and the least delay. That was accommoded the negro in industry and the least delay. That was accommoded the negro in industry and the least delay. That was accommoded the negro in industry and the least delay. NEW YORK CITY, will be our tions to organized labor, from which sloran" information as to the situation which faces the negro and which the white people of America must understand in order to understand the negro's ambi-

"The rapid industrial development of the United States in recent The letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the attitude of the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and prejudiced and the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in fair and pr years, with its consequent urbanization of the population—the farms siderable comment which followed the "scabs" who work against organized
heing steadily abandoned for being steadily abandoned for recent warning from Prespect Green of labor there must be some little ground. the great industrial centers—the training from Prespect Green of labor there must be some little ground. has brought home to both white against participa for by clored morkers ployment to the negro until he has a and black trade unionists the fact in the American Negro Labor Congress strike, and then uses him as a strike-that in order for them to enjoy the angunced to heet in things in Octobreaker, discarding him as soon as the gains already made, and make ber. strike is over, and the employer who

prejudice, hatred and suspicion so unique position of the negro laborer in being made by the National Urban To the Editor of The New York Times:

League in its department of industrial siderable comment which followed the relations at the present time.

The interest of such men as A. S. Frissell, James H. Dillard, Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee, Samuel Sachs, Irving Merrill of the Merrill-Soule Com- in the American Negro Labor Congress pany of Syracuse and many other business men who have contributed to this fact-collecting survey by the National Urban League is evidence of the serious-

Resolutions appreciative of the negro's loyalty, or warning him against evil associates, are apt to evaporate in the pressure of competitive life when the negro feels that, with the facts as he knows them, anything like fair play is

HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD. New York, Aug. 14, 1925.

Car Emloyes Meet In

Employees met in inter-junsdiction- so-called industrial field has been deal conference at the New York Ur-layed for various reasons, whether ban League office last Wednesday, prejudice, ignorance of their abilities, R. B. Lemus, grand president, pre- or otherwise, so that they are junior to sided Four vice grand presidents— many recently arrived foreigners who Truellear. But do Michel's and in a generation or two become assimi-Harper, New York and Johnson of lated as white Americans, while the Boston, each with a large representance from generation to generation

Walber of the New York Central Urban League is conducting a survey Lines with reference to the wage of the negro in industry, and his relathus far has disclosed involments never dreamed of at the outset. However, announcements of wage increases by the New York Central is confidently expected in the near fu-

His Place In Industry.

The letter of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor in your issue of Aug. 13 is part of the con-

recent warning from President Green of the American Federation of Labor against participation by colored workers announced to meet in Chicago in Octo-

Much of the comment is not accurately ness with which they regard this in- informed about the conditions of the negro in industry in the United States and devotes itself to reiterated tributes to the loyalty and common sense of our colored citizen. I would not for a moment detract in any way from this loyalty and common sense, nor from the splendor of the negro's record of loyalty to the United States. But I would like to point out what white men so frequently fail to think of, and that is the unique position of the negro laborer in the United States in connection with organized labor and otherwise.

First of all, the negroes, being about one-tenth of our population, must be a minority and subject to the difficulties Brotherhood of Diring Car of all minorities. Their entry into the

Grand President Lemus submitted to the relation of the negro and organletter received from Vice President Ized labor. At present the National increase requests made upon that tions to organized labor, from which system last March and appealed to it is hoped there will be developed exact Mr. Walber in May. The railroad information as to the situation which official stated that his investigation faces the negro and which the white

Vice Grand President C. R. Harper fair and prejudiced and the attitude of in whose jurisdiction the conference organized labor that negroes are natural was held, was master of ceremonies and shares with Presidents MacFarland of local 1,; Armes, Boston, of Between the employer who refuses emlocal 2, and Bieting of local 3, credit ployment to the negro until he has a strike, and then uses him as a strikebreaker, discarding him as soon as the strike is over, and the employer who employs negro labor because he can get better educated labor for a smaller wage there is considerable divergence.

Tributes to the negro's loyalty will sound hollow when tested by denials of opportunity, either by employers of labor or by organized labor, and it behooves our leaders to give thought to the position of such a considerable minority as the negro forms in our body politic, and to support generously such

efforts at collecting information as that advice and joined. being made by the National Urban Within three hours after becoming

ness men who have contributed to this fact-collecting survey by the National Urban League is evidence of the seriousness with which they regard this in-

Resolutions appreciative of the negro's Resolutions appreciative of the negro's loyalty, or warning him against evil associates, are apt to evaporate in the pressure of competitive life when the negro feels that, with the facts as he knows them, anything like fair play is

HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD. New York, Aug. 14, 1925.

Unly Une Colorea Girl Is Member Of Stenographers Union

Was Hired At \$18 A Week; Miss Lillian Martin Tells Wages Raised After Joining Union

Miss Lillian Martin, typist in the office of the Trades Union Commit-colored girl that is a member of tee for Organizing Negro Workers, 2380 Seventh avenue, is the only col-2380 Seventh avenue, is the hookkeepers first Negro to jo ored girl belonging to the hookkeepers. The majority who do cleaved ion, and the tirk member of the race to membership i to join. A few days ago, according there is no day to join.

to reports a colored man in the states that there are real advantages offered to the union belong to the union and that colored members which are depicted to the union and that colored members which the union and that colored the union are depicted to the union are statement from Miss March and the union is \$21 a week for a seven-hour may that are depicted them.

union stenographers is \$21 a week of some get less. six days and the typists work only When the Trades Union for Or-

ographers in New York City that are R. Crosswaithe, employed Miss being paid that although many of the Martin. She was offered \$18 a

New York City work for an average full-fiedged member of the union wage of \$15 a week and some get her wages were increased from less. Mise Martin states, despite the \$18 a week to the minimum union fact that nearly every one of them scale of \$21 a week. has a splendid education.

When Miss Martin started to work for the Trades Union Committee, sho was offered \$18 a week wages, her employer not thinking of the union scale because she was employed on her competency.

As soon as she was settled down to her duties, Mr. Crosswaith, the executive secretary of the Committee. sul erted that Miss Martin join the

Stenographers Union. She took his

League in its department of industrial a member of the Stenographer : Un-The interest of such men as A. S. War were increased from \$18 at R. Moton of Tuskegee, Samuel Sachs, Irving Merrill of the Merrill-Soule Company of Syracuse and many other business men who have contributed to the fact collection.

NEGROES ORGANIZE

In an endeavor to arouse sentiment for organization among the negro workers of Bayonne, Frank R.

Stenographer

Advantages of Union Affiliation

Miss Lillian Martin is the only orkers, the Bookkeepers Stenographers ly col- at the first Negro to join.

The majority of to ored people

Mon Wich York are being paid the minimum union wage, Miss Martin says The minimum wage scale of the Many work for \$15 a week and

ganized Negro Workers needed a There are a very few colored sten-stenographer, the secretary, Frank colored girls are competent typists, week wages. Within three hours The majority of stenographers in after Miss Martin had become a

THINGS SEEN, HEARD AND DONE AMONG PULLMAN EMPLOYEES

By JAMES H. HOGANS

mixten "C" of the Kew York District effect the following plan of employe candidate a coff of Tresday November 10. Representation decided to "This plan is offered to our employes lead to the following plan of employes

eleciton committee, avered that 85 per cent of the porters in this district voted in the election. An inquiry as to whether any persuasion or coercion was first among the porters to effect this majority vote. Brought from one of the members of the election committee the erfort, "they simply voted coercion wasn't necessare?"

Under the Pullman Plan of Employe Representation, Local Committee "C" resentatives of the Company, that matter somewhare for the selection of such representatives.

"In the event a mutually satisfactory agreement cannot be reached in regard to any matter which may be considered by the committees and the representation, Local Committee "C" resentatives of the Company, that matter shall be referred for decision to

is composed of ten members; five representing the porters and maids, and five representing the Pullman management. The Pullman representaives are final. appointed by the company, and, in this

final election, after which the candi- agement." dates receiving the highest number of votes are dedlared eligible to serve on the committee. The selection and election of these five members are left entirely to the choice and judgment of the group which they are to represent. No suggestion or hint as to which employes will make the best representatives are vouchsafed by the Pullman management. The mode of procedure in these primaries and elections is above criticism.

The plan itself has come in for much condemnation of late from ex-Pallman employes. They say it doesn't deal fairly and impartially with the employes. Here is the preamble of the Pullman Company's Plan for Employe Representation for district employes, which went into effect on October 1, 1920, and was revised on November 11, 1924:

"To the District Employes of

The Pullman Company: "The Act known as the Transportation Act, 1920,' passed by Congress, provides that employers and employes shall exert every reasonable effort to

adjust and settle their differences by The annual election of employees conference between themselves. To this representatives of Committee of Com- end The Pullman Company has put into

negro workers of Bayonne, Frank R. Crosswaith, of New York, executive secretary of the trade union committee for organizing negro workers, will address an open air meeting this evening at Avenue C and Twenty-first street.

This plan is offered to our employes for the purpose of handling expenditions of the New York porters and maids are W. H. Goins, T. E. Griffin, E. F. liffort, Al. P. Darden and R. C. Thront.

W. H. Stevens, chairman of the to the welfare of the employes, Therefore, as the Company will deal with fore, as the Company will deal with the desitor. its individual employes directly or through committees or representatives selected from those in its employ, the

ter shall be referred for decision to the Bureau of Industrial Relations and the decision of the Bureau, shall be

"By the adoption of this plan it is district, consist of three assistant su- not sought to prevent any employe who perintendents and two porter-instruc- may properly do so under the Transtors. The employes' representatives portation Act, from appealing to the are voted for by the porters and maids. Railroad Labor Board, concerning any These elections are usually in proquestion which may rightfully be gress from two to three weeks. First, brought before that Board, on which there is a primary election for the the employes are unable to reach a selection of candidiates to run in the sotisfactory settlement with the manLabor-1925. Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Contract Signed in 1921 and Broken in 1923 car Employes within a year, the the value of organization."

Car Employes within a year, the the value of organization."

Soften two being respectively on the Richard B. Moore, another committee of local 3 formally wrote. Atlantic Coast Line and Southern speaker, said: "When the Negro and sought adjustment, the Man-Atlantic Coast Line and Southern speaker, said: "When the Negro and sought adjustment, the Man-Sive drive to force the open door for often just begins. He's the last to reply to the communication but the Negro by the American Federa-man to be hired and the first to be to reply to the communication but the Negro by the American Federa-man to be hired and the first to be to reply to the communication of Labor are significant, indi-fired. The only way to do is to reply to the would not receive them and was a string the determination of the organize against those who try to the would not receive them and was a string the determination of the organize against those who try to out result, with Dining Car Man-Se

NEW YORK, May 28.—For the first time in railroad his-with respect to organized labor. ory a railroad high executive officer reveived a committee of Negro employes appealing from the decision of the department nead under whom they serve, when Mr. John G. Wallow vice

president, personnel, New York Central Lines, received the representatives of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes in that railroad company's office building here, May 22nd and 13rd.

Prior to 1921 dining car cooks and waters, like Pullman porters, served at the discretipit and according to the whim of the "understrappers." Efforts to present grievances and seek wage increases were capital organises, son table grievances and seek wage increases were capital organises, son table. For the employer, Two waiters were dismissed from the John G. Walber, Personnel Vice New York Central because they took President, upon whom devolves re-New York Central because they took President, upon whom devolves rethe lead in getting up a petition for sponsibility of adjusting all matters a \$5 per month wage increase. That in dispute between management and was ten years ago. Now practically the 90,000 employes, his assistants, all eastern railroads' cooks-waiters Messrs. MacLaury and Abell; Dining work for wages and in accordance Service Manager John R. Smart, his with rules embodied in contracts ne-assistant, Lines' East Dining Supergotiated and signed by the Brother-intendent H. W. Taylor, and for the hood of Dining Car Employes and employes, Rienzi B. Lemus, Grand railroad managements.

President of the Brotherhood; S. A

New York Central's contract was Trueheart, Vice Grand President; J Workers in All Trades

Of Dining Car Employes and employes, Rienzi B. Lemus, Grand railroad managements.

President of the Brotherhood; S. A

New York Central's contract was Trueheart, Vice Grand President; J Workers in All Trades

signed in 1921. In the latter part R. Bitting, President of Local No of 1923 dining car management3; Lambert Ewing, President of Loeffectuated a change in policy which cal No. 10, Buffalo, W. H. Walthour involved a breach of contract, and Chairman, adjustment committee, the manager of dining service re-Local No. 3; Committeemen P. A. fused to acknowledge the local com-Potter and Frank Lawton, with the mittee's request for conference to ad-exception of Mr. Lemus, all New just the matter or to even see the York Central employes, with an agcommittee, giving the very definite gregate service of ninety-five years impression that as far as he was on the property.

concerned the incident was closed. The conference consisted of two

organization which got just what the Attempts, said Whiteman, are bedining service manager said theing centered in getting all Negroes cooks-waiters should not have—to join the union of their respective wage adjustments due to breach of calling, to get into the white union contract, which establish a rate of when permitted and when barred \$25 per month over that the dining from joining that to form a Negro car manager said was "his limit," union and use that as a lever to and inclusion of articles with reforce admission into the white spect to grievances and seniority in union.

I the contract. The incidental ques—"The Negroe's duty," said Whitetions of slight increases in all rates man "is to force down the bars. He the contract. The incidental questions of slight increases in all rates man, "is to force down the bars. He of pay on account of a progressive wage scale, which the vice president declined to consider, are now under declined to consider, are now under reconsideration by him because of the organization representatives reasonable and vigorous protest.

"The Negroe's duty," said White-man, "is to force down the bars. He should organize whether in a white are members of local 3 and 10 of the Brotherhood, located, respectively, at New York and Buffalo class, but it is equally his duty to contracts between the railroad great the third successive chance. The Negro will never in 1923, the Manager of Dining The Negro will never in 1923, the Mana

Negro to solve his own problemskeep us down."

Should Join White Unions or Organize Col-Down Bars.

The grand council was given juris-meetings, one on the afternoon of Plans for improving the condidiction and held three meetings with the 22nd and the other on the morn-tion of Negro labor throughthe management, all without result ing of the 23rd of May. Every cour-out the nation were laid at an appeal to the railroad company'sed the employes' representatives by meeting held a Lafayette court of last report."

The conference on appeal was first ten minutes, seemed to consider Fort. Whitenay, other organical of the New York Central lines, enabled them to get first-hand, de-per of the New York Central lines, enabled them to get first-hand, de-per of the New York Central lines, enabled them to get first-hand, de-per Labor Con-line approaching lines, enabled them to get first-hand, de-per Labor Con-lines, Grievance And lines approaching about dining car American Negro Labor Con-

for women, to fight child labor, to idjustment officer. wipe out residential segregation, and other forms of discrimination. The meetings were held in the

Labor Congress to be held in Chicago this summer.

/WAGE DISPUTE ored Ones and Force N. Y. Central Grant Appeal

New York .- For the first time in the history of American Railroads a high executive rail road official received the representatives of Negro employees protesting ruling against them by the head of the department in which they serve when John G. Walber, personnel vice president of the great New York Central Railroads, granted conference to the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees here re-

This marks the third successive chance. The Negro will never in 1923, the Manager of Dining victory of the Brotherhood of Dining come into his own until he learns which involved breach of the conout result, with Dining Car Man-Attempts will also be made to ager. Whereupon appeal was noted bring about an eight-hour day for by the Crime President of the prail Negro labor, to get equal pay advantage of the railroad company's

In Council Chamber

Negro speakers are to appear be pacious "council chamber" of the of fore white unions in this city and New York Central's new office buildfore white unions in this city and New York Central's new office buildelsewhere to present the cause of ing, 466 Lexington Avenue. Seated, the Negro worker.

Whiteman has been travelling over the country doing organization work. He reported that in the tion work. He reported that in the just all matters in dispute between South, particularly in New Orleans, the management and its 90,000 emmembers of the race are being ployees, with his assistants, Messrs. Delegates from all over the world are expected to be present at the with W. H. Taylor, Dining Service Superintendent.

Superintendent.

The employees were represented by Rienzi B. Lemus, grand president; S. A. Trueheart, vice grand president, of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees; J. R. Bitting, president, local 10, 0 ployees; J. R. Bitting, president, local 11, 0 ployees; J. R. Bitting, president, local 10, 0 ployees with 95 years of aggregate service with the company.

Complete Victory

The result was a complete victory for the employees, who got just what the manager of dining service said they should not have and exhausted his efforts to prevent them getting—an increase of \$25 per month for waiters when required to render service not got contemplated in the original contract in (cause of the dispute), inclusion, of the dispute). (cause of the dispute), inclusion of crievance and seniority clauses which of the manager absolutely refused to grant 5 on his own account and bitterly op-posed all the way.

The incidental requests for slight

wage increases necessary in establishing reasonable differentials and progressive wage scales were flatly denied by the vice president on the gross misreptoresentations by the manager, dining service. The organization representatives made such a reasonable, vigorous

York.—For

result was a complete victory for the speaker. The principal result was a complete victory for the speaker. The speaker organization which got just what the Attempts, said Whiteman, are becooks-waiters should not have to join the union of their respective was adjustments due to have to join the union of their respective

time in the history of American Railroads a high executive rail road official received the repre-

A Late of the control of the control

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

AUGUST 20, 1923

Harlem Editor Urging Pullman Porters' Union

A. Philip Randolph, editor of "The Messenger," a periodical for colored people, 2311 Seventh Ave., near W. 136th St., announced yesterday that he would make an effort to organize colored Pullman porters into a union to fight for better wages and working conditions.

Randolph said that following a campaign by his publication to arouse the Pullman porters to realization of the advantages of organization, he has arranged to hold a mass meeting in the Elks' Auditorium, 160 W. 129th St., on Tuesday night, when the porters may be addressed by representatives of the "Big Four" Brotherhoods and other white men's employee is unionized.

"The Pullman porter," said Randolph, "is in a miserable and tragic plight. His wages are low and his. hours of work are long. He has no effective voice," he concluded, "in the regulation of the conditions of his job."

RW VORK CITS WORLD AUGUST 20, 1925

Plight Both Miserable and Tragic, Editor Says in Plea for Union

MEETING SET FOR AUG. 25

Slave Psychology of "Uncle Toms" Is Blamed

Pullman porters into a union to fight West 129th street, New York City, man Company brought gales of for better wages and working condi-under the auspices of A. Philip Indianapolis and Chicago; S. C. tions has been undertaken by A. Randolph, well-known editor of Grain, field agent of the new union, Philip Randolph, editor of the Mes- The Messenger and forceful advo- and Roy Lankester, former secresenger, a Negro periodical, at No. cate of labor unionism. 2311 Seventh Avenue.

ization, he has arranged to hold a standard working conditions and thusiastic ever held in the big city.

wages from the Pullman Company. A few of the company's spies and mass meeting at Elks' Auditorium, W. J. Orr, special organizer of several old hat-in-hand porters were No. 160 West 129th Street, the eve- the Brotherhood of Logomotive En there, waiting to get information ning of Aug. 25, at which the porters

other white men's unions.

"The Pullman porter is in a miser-"The Pullman porter is in a miserable and tragic plight," said Randolph. "His wages are low. His nours of work are long. He has no effective voice in the regulation of the conditions of his job."

Although the porters have an oranged and provided in the porters have an oranged in the porters have a porter in the porters have a porter in th able and tragic plight," said Randolph. "His wages are low. His hours of work are long. He has no effective voice in the regulation of the conditions of his job."

"The handicaps under which the With their slave psychology they bow and lick the boots of the company officials, who either pity or despise

may be addressed by representatives of the "Big Four" Brotherhoods, and Pullman Porters Are Urged to

ganization with headquarters in the wages and working conditions has bow and lick the hoots Pullman Building in Chicago, Randolph says this organization is run by officials of the company.

wages and working conditions has bow and lick the many and

The average wage of the Pullman Randolph armounced recently that Colored Workman porter, Randolph says, is \$60 a month, following a campaign by his publica-with a trifling increase each year for tion to arouse the rullman porters to a certain period. In addition to being realization of the advantages of unoverworked, he says, the porters in- ionization, he has arranged to hold a variably get the worst of it in disputes. He says company officials are much more inclined to give the employee a fair hearing than when complaints are made by passengers if the employee is unionized.

"The handicaps under which the porters in ionization, ne has arranged to hold a mass meeting at Elks' Auditorium, mass meeting at Elks' Auditori

"The Pullman porter is in a miserporters are now laboring," Randolph able and tragic plight," said Ransays, "are due to the fact there are dolph. "His wages are low. His hours too many Uncle Toms in the service. of work are long. He has no effec-

500 Enthusiastic Porters Loudly Cheer Proposed Porters' Union

bership in New Union

The greatest labor mass meeting Another speaker was George S.

Randolph announced yesterday that following a campaign by his publication to arouse the Pullman porters to gent methods of getting justice. Veteran laborites claimed the realization of the advantages of union-

A. Philip Randolph Given the absenced porters that the railway mions were defined them and would help them in their fight. Frank Crosswaith, the forceful and Scores Apply for Memi eloquent executive secretary of the Trade Union Committee for Organized Negro Worker followed

ever held of, for and by Negro Schuyler, satirist on the states of working men was staged in the spa-The Messenger and the Pittsburgh cious and beautiful auditorium of Courier, whose clever quips and An effort to organize the Negro the Imperial Lodge of Elks, 160 jokes at the expense of the Pulltary of the Grievance Committee Mr. Randolph told of the objects of the New York district in the

to carry back to the Pullman offices, it was said.

Although the porters have an organization with headquarters in the Pullman Building in Chicago, Ranlolph says this organization is run by

Turns Strikebreaker

Two colored men are trying to break a strike at the Protess Bros., shop, 514 Broadway. The shop manufactures traveling bags, and fancy leather articles, employing 15 white men and wo-

A fel works age, a colored man, by the name of Jones, not very long from the South, was taken on the job. The union issued him a card and agreed that he be a gill fledged member of the internal allowed a chance to learn the trade.

Two weeks ago the workers at the Protess Bros., shop went on strike but it is alleged that the colored man refused to walk out with the white men and women. He would that he would not be requested to do picket duty before the shop if he stuck with the union workers and the union offered him in another shop, on condition that regardless of what the new job paid him, the union would give him enough money to make his weekly wages reach \$20.

Jones went to the new job, but it is alleged that he was not qualified to do the work and so was offered a job at \$15 a week.

Monday, Jones returned to the old job at Protess Bros., with another colored man to break the strike, in the face of the white union members who were picketing the place.

A reporter for The Age consulted Frank Crosswaith, executive secretary of the Trades Union Committee for Organizing Negro Workers, concerning the alleged strike breaking of the two colored men. Mr. Crosswaith stated that the colored worker who was given a chance to learn the trade and become a member of the union evidently failed to see the advantages offered him in being a skilled crafts-

man. He stated that if the union wins the strike, which is probable, the colored men who held down the job as would be put out and besides their act scab workers and strike breakers would hurt other colored workers.

"In the future, Mr. Crosswaith said, "that particular union might not so readily take on a job an inexperienced colored worker and allow him a chance to learn the trade, on account of the act of Jones.

"Jones would have to be taken back on the job with the other union workers, if the union wins the strike," Mr. Crosswaith said. He also stated that one of the officers of the Union had told him that there are several colored men in the union of whom he could speak only in the most complimentary terms. The workers at the Protess Bros., shop happened to belong to one of the most liberal unions in the country. Mr. Crosswaith stated The strike is still on and as the white men and women, who are picketing the shop daily, see the colored man that they agreed to work with and allow him the chance to learn the trade and become a skilled craftman working as a scab in an effort to break the strike, it tends to breed race ha

Official of Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters Discusses Unionizing And Charges Coercion To Pullman Co.

that the company created that body in order to "full the men to sleep" so that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters declares Ray lighted the men to sleep the P. P. B. A. vote instructions to so expend their money? And if the company is spending these porters money without their consent, some of these porters will find a way to have their monies refunded. Porters, declares Roy Mancaster, secretary-treasurer of the latter organization, in an interview given to an Age representative -14 35

signed proxics or voted in favor of the plan. This plan, said he, had been turned down in 1920 by the conductors, who organized their own Union Wants Licensed union and secured a salary raise from Union Wants Licensed \$95 to \$165 minimum.

Abrogate Age Long Custom

Commenting on the Pullman Co.'s

whenever duly elected representatives of the porters made inquiries concerning the financial affairs of the P. P. B. A., these inquiries were refused by the company on the grounds that 'The affairs of the P. B. A. did not concern the public, and if the answers were given, they would

sooner or later reach the public's ear.!

"Not alone has the compan thrown overboard its long tractipolicy of secrecy about the P. A., but it is now violating the laws governing the conduction benevolent organization. stance, it would be well to

That the great body of men who make up the membership of the Pullman Porters' Benefit Association do not control that organization, and that the company created that body the P. P. B. A. vote instructions to

"Lulled To Sleep"

' If any further argument was needed to prove that the great body of The definite charge is made that men who make up the membership

Elevator Operators

It is proposed to license elevator op-

of the applicant and those having a police record will not have the privilege of they may give inside information to crooks and burglars who pull wholesale burglaries and commit offenses.

If the bill becomes a city ordinance and the test for elevator operators should be styled after the questions ask- lective bargaining with their employers. ed in cities that already have a license law, then there are some questions given here that might interest elevator men.

war, the first question asked by the in-

loaded to its full capacity, what is the first thing you do?" The answer to that question is: "Close the door."

Another question is: "If your car started to fall what would you do?" Answer, "Try to stop it."

Kid Norfolk Joins Church

William Ward, known throughou the United States as Kid Norfolk light heavyweight boxer, has decided to give up sporting life. No more betting for him. On Sunday when the appeal was made for new members a Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, by the pastor, Rev. William P. Hayes, pastor, Ward came forward and was one of the number received into member-

Betting has been the only dissipation Ward has ever had a weakness for but he declares that he is now giving up that pastime.

THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE.

The movement to organize the railroad lack of principle and courage. porters are being coerced by Pullman Co. officials and forced by vote for the Employe Representation Plan. Mr. Laneaster feelars that men are refused trip assignments and their checks held up until they signed provides. trolling their own prion, for their have created much violence of language own protection and advancement, among both its advocates and its opponents As was pointed out in The Age last week the porters already have two organizations, which have demonstrated their capacity for united effort. However, if these agencies do not serve the purpose which they de-

quire the investigation of the character argument in favor of the brotherhood. It is apparent that the form of organization holding jobs in fashionable houses where which can enroll fifty-one per cent of the porters will be recognized by the United States Labor Board as the official representative of this branch of workers in col-

> The decision of this question should be wholly in the hands of the porters, as those In Cincinnati, Ohio, even before the whose interests are at stake. If they have spector was: "When you have your car reason to believe that redress for their grievances cannot be secured through the exist-

ing machinery, they are fully justified in trying a more effective method. The interference of outsiders, whether they represent the Department of Justice, or the Pullman Company, is an impertinence which will be resented. It is a question of principle which is at stake, and it should not be affected by any amount of outside inl'erference or paid newspaper propaganda.

1 It is perfectly proper that the benefit of he existing organizations now existing among the porters should be set forth by acts and figures, but these particulars do 1 10t affect the present issues. No editorial opinion worth the reading can be affected by Pullman advertising. The editors who take their cue from such sources show their

The decision to unionize themselves rests with the Pullman porters. We think it should be encouraged. Whether they should affiliate with the American Federation of Labor is a matter for further conUnions, Strikes, etc.,

NEGRO WORKERS | NEGRO EXPOSES

Teach Whites a Good Lesson in Fighting

By A. N. HARVITT. (Worker Correspondent.)

TOLEDO, Ohio, (By Mail)-Saturday morning, May 23, all the Negro employes at the big Standard Oil plant EAST YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 5

ing. The men say if they don't get district, work under what the comthe raise they won't work.

The men involved in the action in tation Plan" or a company union.

hard work as well as being very un jects any employe to immediate dis-

None of the white workers have The rules provide that any employe joined the Negroes as yet, but some who feels that an injustice has been of them who get less wages than the done him can appeal to the president Negro workers are expected to follow of the company and finally to the

There is no union organization among the Negroes yet, but they are the only ones so far to protest against the low wages paid by John D.

Talking Union

(By A Negro Steel Worker.)

here went out for more pay.

They vent, back with the promise town plant of the Youngstown Sheet from the superintendent that he would and Tube Company, one of the larg-give them an answer by Monday morn-est plants in the Youngstown steel pany calls the "Employes' Representatives and Green, president paths american red-

not rated high enough as this is very other revolutionary organization, submissal.

if the demand for the raise is success. secretary of the U. S. department of Chreago Jel

Davis Co.'s Supreme Court.

According to this the secretary of labor is the "supreme court" for the company union. Unionism of all kinds is prohibited by the rules and regulations subscribed to by the workers at this plant and even the chances of appealing to the open shop supreme court of the department of labor are indeed remote when the appealing party happens to be a militant worker in rebellion against the iron heel of capitalism.

Five South Slav steel workers who have been employed by this company for many years were recently dismissed without any reason given Two are members of the Workers Party of America while the other three are sympathizers. They were simply told by their boss to GO HOME and STAY THERE.

Bribery System.

In their cases the company union refused to operate because

plant representatives in the company union are immediately promoted NEGROES RA when elected to represent the workers so they will get out of the way of the workers. Straw bosses and foremen use the bribery system and one dismissed steel worker tells how a straw boss on No. 6 threading floor wanted to "borrow" \$30.00 from him just because he was discharged.

The "borrowing" habit is a fixed part of the daily life of the steel workers and in most cases the steel Workers Are Fired for slave must either "loan" his boss the money or face dismissal. These are but a few of the evils resulting from this wonderful employes' representation plan or company union. The only time the workers in my department hear from their representatives is around election time which takes place once each year.

Fired For Complaining.

when they are elected they usually eration of Labor, who attacked the clude still cleaners, coal passers and sense all laborers.

No member of a labor union is eligent a laborers.

The still cleaners have been work bership in the workers Party, Industing piece work, which they insist is trial workers of the work or any ganized that once we complain we are gratultous advice.

When they are elected they usually eration of Laby, who determines that the get a better job. We never have seen Congress to first see to it that the any of the minutes of their meetings labor unions a beginn any of the minutes of their meetings labor unions a beginn discrimination and their spy system is so well or against Negroes before bassing out ganized that once we complain we are gratultous advice. immediately discharged for some rea. The entry red son or another. All of my fellow 15th issue, is given below workers want to be organized into a real union and this we hope to do in the near future.

Negroes Demand Union.

with much sop about this and that boycott the coming American Negro worker along with talks by the man Labor Congress. He informs the Neagement but once we, as our S. Slav gro laborer that the congress is being comrades did, tried to use our heads propagated by Moscow gold, and that we were discharged upon the spot its purpose is to "mislead the Colored and the company union STANDS man into believing all their grievances BACK OF IT.

the company to club down the work establishing a Soviet republic." Mr. ers and the slaves are fast waking Green further declares that the conup and demanding REAL unionism, gress "will not be held to benefit the We negro steel workers are ready at Negro but to instill into the lives of any time to organize with our white that race the most pernicious doctrine brothers and we hope that the move -race hatred." ment started at Gary will come our Since gratuitous advice is being

been prompted to it by alien influence but because he has been driven to it by American lynchings, disfranchisement and oppression.

Green Told to Keep His Hands Off

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21,-That the Negro workers are rallying to the support of the American Negro Labor Congress, which holds its convention in Chicago in October, is again demonstrated by an editorial in the Cleve-

land therald.

Gratuitous Advice.

Our ever solicitous friend, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, takes time from his They feed us a monthly bulletin pressing duties to advise Negroes to will be remedied by overturning the It is but a weapon in the hands of government of the United States and

passed around we rise to offer the following to the heir to the late Samuel Gompers' throne: It is not any effort on the part of alleged Communist emissaries from the Russian capital that instills race hatred into the Negro. Rather it is such American practices as the Federation of Labor approves: discrimination against black workers. When the American Negro joins a revolutionary host to overthrow the government of the United States it will not be because he has

Unions, Strikes of American Organizer Of American Negro Labor Congress Addresses Pittsburghers

The annual election was held at the last

At Labor Lyceum Sunday

Pittsburgh

makes this statement at fiftieth annual

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, addressed a large audience of President, Porter Penell, L-11; Vice-Presworkers Sunday evening, May 3, at dent. Other Coomis, Mc. Recording Labor Lycum.

Secretary, Employment Dept.; Financial May the third was the interna Secretary. C. P. King, H-1; Treasurer, tional May Day of the Committed Laboratory.

tional May Day of the Communists Johnnie Davis; O-4; Chaplain, William of the world, and Fort-Whiteman Ware, O-4. Installation will take place at spoke at the local celebration here the annual dinner www. 1922

of the Communists. A. H. Ward, for two years president of the Came from Chicago to address for his work in building up an organization a meeting of Negro workers, but of colored mer with the idea that their his audience was almost white, con-opportunity in American industry is of sisting of about two hundred whites value to them inasmuch as they recognize such a value. He was always aware of the and about 15 colored.

The purpose of the American Ne fact that a better knowledge of their relationship to the Company and the Comgro Labor Congress as outlined is to pany to them prepared the way for a larger fight all race prejudice. Jim Crow-gain to the Company, to the group and to ism. For equal pay for black and the community. Mr. Ward readily passwhite workers. Again discrimina-ed the toga of his brothers' stewardship to tion in labor unions. Against lynch-Mr. Pernell, who will attempt greater ing and for a united American work gains in such a direction in the year 1925.

The proposed Congress is to meet colored Laborite to Speak in Chicago sometime during the

month of August.

The speaker, although an avowed Communist, fresh from a year's Lovett Fort Whiteman, a former stay in Moscow, Russia, and severalitor of the Chicago Defender and eral Asiatic countries studying Lendone of the Omited States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will adthat the Congress was entirely indeduced in the United States will add the United States will add the United States will be under the ment. But that it was aided by burgh, Sunday, May 3, at 2.30 p.m. the workers' party, because it was He will discuss the great Negro sympathetic with the cause of aid-Labor Congress to be held in Chicago ing any and all workers throughout this summer where delegates will the world, regardless of race or gather from all over the United States to organize the colored workers

Lovett Fort-Whiteman spoke in a of the entire country. clear but an assumed tone of voice A large audience is expected to and took pains to give out the in-attend this meeting formation that he had spent a year in Moscow, Siberia, China and Turkestan.

that the colored workers would skilled workers will be signed for another tims of the police. Communists call a class struggle, F. Tighe, president of workers' association, certain that bail had been set.

A local committee headed by Wil-session of Amalgamated Association of iam Scarville was formed to pop-Steel. Iron and Tin Workers ularize the American Negro Labor

Congress.

Negro Labor Body Calls Pittsburgh Conference in Aug.

PITTSHURGH June 19 The Pitts-burgh committee of the American Ne-gro Labor Congress announces its in-tention of calling a local conference about the introle of August inviting to it all organ ations having Negro members. And between now and the date of the conference dil Dvisit all meetings possible in an endeavor to get delegates to the Pittsburgh conference. The conference will then select delegates to the American Negro Labor Congress to be held in Chicago beginning October 25.

Officers of N. A. A Refuses Them Aid

> By A. WARRENO (A. N. L. C.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 22.—ers to stand by Soviet Russia. More democracy and he closed with a long After considerable inquiries, we learn Negro workers could be seen in this declaration pledging the active sup-

After considerable inquiries, we learn Negro workers could be seen in this declaration pledging the active suped that a strike took place about two audience than ever attended a radiport in a solid net alliance of the months ago affecting special meeting in Pittsburgh. Many oriclass conscious proletariat of the workers triplocation a woolen mill a ental workers and a number of Chin-Khimency, Delaware, known as these students also attended.

Khimency Woolen Mills.

Arne Swipeck, Aktrict organizer, an official of the N. A. A. C. P in opening the meeting emphasized whose name is Reading "investigated the fact that not only is the Soviet the case by asking the policely ficial government the only government about the matter. He reported to his which has shown their as a real national leadquarters that the Wilfriend and defender of the Chinese mington branch of his organization arworkers and the suppressed colonial proved strikes, but was against riotpeoples but also the Communist Yearly wage agreement between independent steel manufacturers and their ing, the charge lodged against the vice party is the only party which has the colored workers would skilled workers will be signed for another tims of the police.

The wage agreement between independent steel manufacturers and their ing, the charge lodged against the vice party is the only party which has the colored workers will be signed for another tims of the police.

The wage agreement between independent strikes, but was against riolpeoples but also the Communist ing, the charge lodged against the vice party is the only party which has the colored workers will be signed for another tims of the police.

eventually unite with the white year when representatives of two sides Five men were held on this chargethat in France while the socialists, workers of the world in what the meet next month in Atlantic City. Michael Here his investigation ended. He wathe yellow trade united the socialists. all the so-called revolutionary parties

were supporting French imperialism Employer Refused to Pay. The strike was called against ain their efforts to subjugate the Moremployer who refused to pay throcan people only the Communist wages he had agreed to pay. It w Party has stood up as the defender spontaneous and unorganized. Aft of these subjected races. the strike started the boss hired N Max Salzman spoke on behalf of gro scabs. The strikers were pick the Young Workers League and told ing and a melee occurred with sor about the struggles of the class conof the scabs getting the worst of scious youth not only to support the

Five strikers were arrested under movement for national liberation but

Delaware law against "rioting" which for complete freedom of the working is a felony and punishable by a peniclass. William Scarville, local organtentiary sentence.

ton, Delaware:

Still in Jail,

29th ult., the five men were committed ialism, here on April 20, for disorderly conduct, having each been given a term of 30 days in default of payment of Kuomintang party gave a brief analyfine and costs amounting to \$23.50. Three of these paid their fines a few days later and were released; the re-very tolerant, very peaceful, had remaining two serving out their 30 days.

"We understand this disorderly conduct grew out of a strike at the Kiamensi Wollen Mills, with the details of which we are not familiar."

MANY LEGRU AND sion they must fight. He drew a strong applause when he said "we also LLIN JALCHINESE WORKERS recognize that we must fight together with the workers of the world."

Comrade Gitlow made a brilliant

izer of the Negro Labor Congress, Upon further investigation, the Am drew wholehearted approval from erican Negro Labor Congress received both colored and white workers when the following letter from the New he stated that for a long time it has Castle County workhouse, Wilming been his conviction that only by making common cause regardless of color of skin or race could the work-"Replying to your inquiry of the ers ever free themselves from imper-

Tells of Struggle.

H. H. Tseng, member of the local sis of the struggles of the Chinese workers stating that the Chinese are mained tolerant for more than 85 years but now had come to a point where they recognized that to even maintain a human existence to free themselves from imperialist oppres-

Speech making an analysis and a comparison of the methods ialism abroad and the methods at home hidden behind phrases of de-PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 22-Great mocracy. He stated that many of enthusiasm marked the mass meeting the atrocities by the imperialist powheld at Pittsburgh, Pa., demanding ers in China are very similar to acts that world imperialism keep hands off performed in the United States China and urging the American work-against the workers in the name of

Unions, Strikes, etc.

about a better feeling between white and black workers as a remedy called, and St. Thomas' Church was the place of against lynchings and race riots.

It will demand complete social and economic equality for the Negro for the charter and \$2 per member. He said he was

We feel certain that your organization will act favorably upon and finally was told that he could put us with the this request and elect delegates, the number to be determined by your-self to attend the local conference at the time and place stated above. We request the privilege of being invited to state the aims and ob-jects of the Negro Labor Congress were in detail. jects of the Negro Labor Congress more in detail to your body.

ATTEND THE CALL FOR FRATERNALLY YOURS

Local Negro Labor Congress

At Labor Lyceum, Sunday, Sept. 20

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Inspired by the glowing consciousness of the darker races and their recent successful struggle against Foreign Imperialist oppression in other countries, as well, as by recognition of the need of enlisting the millions of Negro workers in this country in common effort with the workers of other races for their complete social and economic emancipation the response to the call for the American Negro Labor Congress is growing in volume ever day. This Congress is scheduled to take place in Chicago on October 25.

The Pittsburgh Congress Committee is anxious to keep step with the present. progress of this movement and we propose to call a conference inviting all organizations composed of Negro Workers and white workers sympathetic with the aims of the Negro Labor Congress to select dele- called into the office and threatened with discharge gates for a local conference to be held at Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller is untrue. I have investigated this rumor, and found Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Sunday, September 20, at 2 P. M., for the no truth in it at all. Perhaps Mr. Randolph is getpurpose of selecting delegates to the National Congress.

The aims of the American Negro Labor Congress as set forth in its been discharged from the service for unbecoming call to action are briefly as follows: call to action are briefly as follows:

To bring together the most potent elements of the Negro Race for hurt the Pullman Company, but not so. The comdeliberation and action upon the most irritable and oppressive social problems affecting the lives of the race in general and the Negro working class in particular.

It will consider such problems as the payment of equal wages for problems as the payment of equal wages for provided the race in general and the Negro wages for provided the payment of equal wages for provided Representation has been of K.'d by 80 per provided the race in general and the Negro wages for provided Representation has been of K.'d by 80 per provided Representation has been on K.'d by 80 per provided Representation has been on K.'d by 80 per provided Representation has been on K.'d by 80 per provided Representation has been on K.'d by 80 per provided Representation has been on K.'d by 80 per provided Representation has been on K.'d by 80 per provided Representation has been on K.'d by 80 per provided Representation has been on K.'d by 80 per provided Representation has been on K.'d by 80 per provided Representation has been on K.'d by 80 per provided Representation has been on K.'d by 80 per provided Representation has been on K.'d by 80 per provided Representation has been on K.'d by 80 per provided Representation has been on the following Representation has been on the f

equal work regardless of race or sex.

It will fight for the abolition of industrial discrimination in factories, mills, mines on the railroads and in all places where Negroes are Union. I know many things to say, but will not go

It proposes to stir the working masses to take some action against feet will both be tied. I have not forgotten the words the unjust conditions of residential segregation imposed upon the Ne- of their Union leader when he told the Interstate groes in our larger cities.

It will assume an attitude of helpfulness towards the many groups in every part of the country which are at present agitating a nation-wide campaign for shorter hours of the working day for both men and women.

It will demand the abolition of Jim Crowism, not only in the southern porters from doing anything they wish. When the states, but throughout the nation.

It will endeavor to stimulate and promote the organization of inter- but were told that it could not be done. Later they racial committees throughout the nation with the aim of bringing sent a man to us to form a Local. A meeting was

W. O. FRANCIS, Secretary

805 JAMES STREET, N. S., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Takes/Issue With Randolph on Pullman Porters

To the Editor of The Amsterdam News. Dear Sir:

In answer to Mr. A. Philip Randolph, of last week, What the Pullman Porter Wants.'

Please allow a porter who has been working for the Pullman Company for twenty-five years to say to your dear readers what Pullman porters do not want.

(11) world not want anyone not employed by

the Pullman Company to interfere with our pleasant and agreeable employment.

(2) We have a plan known as he Employees' Representative Plan, which is functioning meety at

(3) We do not believe in misrepresenting facts. Mr. Randolph's information regarding men being ting his information from some porter who has conduct on the road, and failing to get back in the service, thinks he may be able to say something to

cent of the men in the United States.

I do not care to write here of the Conductors into details here. I will say that our hands are not tied now, but if we go into the Union our hands and Commerce Commission that a conductor should not be compelled to give an account of his cash receipts to a Negro, as it was humiliating to a white man to be compelled to do so. He won his point with the Commission.

The Pullman Company has not tried to stop the conductors organized, in 1918, we went to their organizers and asked them to organize us with them.

meeting. The gentleman came and wanted money

at a loss to know where to put colored boys; that he had telephoned and telegraphed other organizers, went our way. We all then joined the Colored Railroad International Association, with R. L. Mays as President. As soon as we began to do something with Mays as leader, the Brotherhood started in New York. If they could do so much for us then, why did they not do something at that time? But they failed at that time, but took our money, and that was the last we head of them. The Pullman Company did not stop them; if they had meant to be honest they could have kept going, and would not have to organize now.

Mr. Randolph said the porters only received \$67.50 per month. He was very careful not to tell the readers of The Amsterdam News that a new porter's pay is \$67.50; old porters, \$77.50, \$87.50 and \$90.00, with 3 per cent for buffet sales; these \$90.00 porters sell about \$800 per month. He was also careful not to say that if a porter is in charge of two cars his pay is \$150.00 per month. He also failed to mention that on the death of an employee who has been in the service one year, his family will receive an amount equal to his year's earnings as a death benefit, without a penny's cost to him.

As to the 240 hours-let Mr. Randolph produce the men who want it, and I will produce thirty to one who do not want it. Eleven thousand miles or less is required as a month's work. All over 11,000 miles the porter gets paid for. Some porters make \$5.00 and \$6.00 per month overtime and seem to rejoice in having done so.

There is no excuse for having a Union. All of this messenger boy stuff has been done away with for a long time. Colored boys, or porters, are in their place, and, further, our President and Vice-President and General Manager will not stand for that when it is reported; all porters know this, and have the privilege of reporting it direct or through committees. They seem to tell all the bad that can be found that existed forty years ago, but none of the good that exists today.

The porters are getting along fine, and doing well all over the country; all we ask is to get out of our way and let us continue to make money and buy property. One porter in Philadelphia died this past year and left his son about \$85,000. If the readers of The Amsterdam News wish to know, I will furnish them with a list, by districts, of porters owning and buying homes. There is no class of workers in the country doing as well as the Pullman porters, if you only knew.

I am glad to give you this information J. D. BANNISTER. A Porter

602 N. 39th St., Philadelphia, Pa. September 14. 1925.

A State Anti-Lyn

n anti-lynching bill roduced in the Georgia If the state lawmakers, in thei don, see fit to pass the measure, cipulo prisoner in c.

In this the bill differs from the Dyer anti-lynching bill rejected by the last Congress. The federal measure would have maline by a fine every citizen of the county in which the lynching occurred. The action would have been against the county, payers.

The Georgia heasure provides that any officer found guilty of negligence in preventing mob violence shall be removed from office and the sheriff of the county shall be subject to a against the alleged negligent officers insures the defendants against unjust punishment.

country indicate they were made posis the object of the Georgia bill.

lynchings during recent years. Publid sentiment against mob violence is growing stronger all the time. Officers of the law realize this, and mighty few of them are allowing the rob to deal with prisoners these days. When a sheriff's posse gives the mob to understand that a prisoner is going to receive full protection of the law, the mob weakens, as a rule, for mobs are cowardly.

But if an anti-lynching bill is necessary, it were much better that it be a state law along the lines of the Georgia measure than a federal act like the proposed Dyer law, which would have worked an injustice on those bitterly opposed to mob law.

Local Labor Congress delegates and in addition the follow-To Be Addressed By Speakers Prominent

Prominent speakers will address the local Negro Labor Conference to be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street, Sunday, September 20, at burg. positions of the Negro Labor Con- ternal delegates: Joe Mankin, of Re- ception and from the officials of the but the damage award would have gress Movement. Lovett Hort-White-tail Clerks, 1046, Pittsburgh; Joe Soltade union movement who had shown man, national torbanizer of the Negro Labor Come payers.

positions of the Negro Labor Control of t his presence. Atty G. H., White Jr., and Arne Swabeck, district organizer, activities of the local committee of of Pittsburgh hat consented to speak to the conference as well as William Workers Party. Scarville, president of the local committee; E. Hy Careathers, treasurer, Approximately 60 delegates attend-objects of the movement had been and W. O. Francis, secretary. The ed the convention representing vari-clearly presented to them responded of the county shall be subject to a fine of \$5,000 for each homicide by a trict Organizer as a representative of the method of procedure against the alleged negligent officers.

Workers' Party is sending the Disous organizations and groups of col-wholeheartedly, which could particulate ord people and trade unions. In ad-larly be measured by extensive distribution a number of fraternal delegates bution of publications and propaganda against the alleged negligent officers. co-operation to the movement locally participated in the conference making material published by the Negro Laas well as nationally. Many delegates a total of more than 100 participants bor Congress national committee are expected to participate from trade of both races. give to the prisoner in his keeping movement has met with enthusiastic the fullest protection possible, ought response everywhere and can be Champion" the official organ of the We doubt, however, if any anti- Congress has been received and read lynching bill, either state or federal, by the local workers. Organizations sibilities in uniting workers of both The district organizer of the Workis necessary. There has been a most and workers of all races will be wel- races as embodied in the Negro La-ers Party, Arne Swabeck, brot greetgratifying decrease in the number of comed by the local conference at the bor Congress movement. Labor Lyceum, Sunday.

Whiteman Speaks to Pitts., Conference

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 24.-One dozen regular and fraternal delegates were rejected at the pitts by good local None Compense held at the Labor Lyceum to attend the National Negro Labor Congress at Chicago on Oct. 25. Wm. (Acarville) W. O. Grapeis and

Pittsburgh, C. W. Julp, president of particularly stressed the necessity Local 212 United Mine Workers, Primrose, Pa.; J. J. Jones, member of Hod of the working class as only upon that Carriers Local 527 from Ambridge, Pa., Charles Wallus, coal miner from Vestaburg, Pa., member of the U. M. W. of A., G. W. Rich, of Ambridge, Pa., member of the Hod Carriers, Lo- the opposition to the movement which cal No. 11 and T. A. Wilson of Pitts- had come primarily from capitalist

Spirited Gathering.

participants became very enthused as should rally in full support. they began to recognize the great pos- Greetings from Workers Party

sisting of eight members, to take up most militant section of the working the future work and also to provide class would continue as in the past the necessary funds for the sending to give co-operation to this moveof delegates, was elected. The confer ment to the best of its ability to unite ence decided to initiate a campaign to the workers no matter what race they enlarge the response to the national belong to and to more effectively congress by urging organizations who carry on the struggle for complete were not yet represented to send dele-emancipation. gates direct.

Delegates elected from points out- Lovett Fort Whiteman, national orside of Pittsburgh assured the confer ganizer of the Negro Labor Congress. ence that the necessary means to attended this conference to help guide bring them to the national congressit in its first steps thru actual work. would be provided for by the loca He spoke at length on the aims and groups and thus connections have objects of the congress movement statbeen established thruout the Pitts ing that in addition to the problems burgh coal mining and steel territory. which are confronting both N-gro and

Unity of Workers of Both Races.

Foreign Wars who stated that the ership. working class was entitled to all it He described the international situproduced and that he felt convinced ation of this particular oppressed

Ernest Careamers were elected as that this conference was one step toward attaining that goal. C. W. Fulp from the United Mine Workers of complete unity between both races basis could the aims of the movement be attained.

Wm. Scarville in opening the conference pointed to the significance of dominated publications of which the The following were elected as fra-reactionary Negro press was no ex-

> action stressed the fact that the Negro workers everywhere as soon as the

E. H. Careathers in making the final The circumstances of some of the unions of Pittsburgh, from coal min- The conference altho a little slow address told the delegates that no lynchings in different sections of the ers unions, from fraternal and oth- in getting started due to the fact that matter what the enemies may say er workers organizations. Credentials delegates came together the first time about this movement that even the it selves, while this petty bourgeois leadhave already come in from dele- and were not acquainted with one an-would be charged it was directed sible through the willful negligence of officials. Any officer who fails to was presided over by Wm. Scarville of tions had come for the working class, word a unified. the fullest protection possible, ought response everywhere and can be to be discharged. This, as we see it, eagerness with which the "Negro" w. O. Francis as secretary. All the why the Negro workers in particular ing the International.

ings of the party to the conference A local executive committee con emphasizing that the party as the

World Awakening.

white workers there were specific Many speakers addressed the con- problems of the Negro workers in ference amongst them were Louis A. this country in the solution of which S. Ballinger, member of Veterans of they themselves must take the lead-

emphasizing the awakening race which could be noted thruout the world in many places expressing itself in struggles thruout the world to throw off the yokes of world imperialism. He stated that this coming national congress is only a step which will be further solidified thru an international congress. Lovett Fort-Whiteman while expressing thanks to the local movement to the favorable attitude shown by the Pittsburgh American in giving publicity also pointed out that the Pittsburgh Courier, local Negro paper, while giving prominent space to the vicious attack made by Wm. Green upon the congress in publishing the reply by the national committee inserting only a part took good care that this was hidden in a very inconspicuous place.

That of course said Whiteman proved who is dominating the Pittsburgh Courier. Our struggle while directed against the domination of capitalists of the white races is directed as eagerly against the Negro capitalists and petty bourgeois who are trying to put obstructions in the paths of the Negro workers. Hence leadership is now developing from below, from the ranks of the workers themership will be thrown on the scrap heap. This new leadership is a class leadership in the true sense of the word and becoming internationally

The conference adjourned by sing-

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America

Statement of History of the Organization, Its Purpose and Work Accomplished

The Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America is acomposed entirely of Negro employes of The Hullman Company. It now has over eight thousand members throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. Membership is entirely obtional with employes. All are invited to join but there is no obligation to do so. Local lodges are maintained in the principal cities to promote the welfare, social activities and fraternal spirit of the members. The association, is governed by the Grand Association, which meets annually in November at Chicago, composed of delegates from each of the local lodges.

Chicago in November of that The Association was organ-year. In that first convention ized, has grown to its present the members evinced a desire proportions and is controlled en- for a more closely organized astirely by its own members. What sociation in one body to cover were known as zone associations the whole service and to provide were organized in 1915 by com- for sick and accident as well as mittees in the various zones of death benefits. A committee on employment. A small death bene-reorganization was appointed fit was provided which was by Chairman Barnett, consisting found to be helpful to the fam- of T. R. Webb, Denver, Chairilies of deceased members. The man; Waverly Williams, New first convention of the seven York, and Arthur Wells, Chizone associations was held in

cago, to formulate plans and to report at the next session. At the 1916 convention the report was considered but was again except to assist in their collecreferred back to the committee tion. It cooperates and assists for amendments. In 1917 the the officers in their work but has by the convention, but was refunds or the management of the endum vote.

In 1919 another committee on reorganization was appointed composed of the same membership as the committee appointed in 1915, with the addition of W. H. Desverney, New York, and Perry Parker, Cincinnati. This committee after conferences continuing over several months

adelphia; J. M. Sexton, New Or- 474.88. The assistance thus leans; R. L. Williams, San Fran-rendered to needy dependents cisco; I. F. Smith, Chicago; S. and to members and their fam-J. Freeman, New York, and T. ilies in times of distress is in-A. Crenshaw, St. Louis. Perry calculable. The association is Parker is Grand Chairman of doing active, earnest work for the association, O. E. Robinson, all of its members and is receiv-Grand Secretary; J. W. Duncan, ing the hearty cooperation and Treasurer; and T. R. Webb, support of every one. Comptroller. All financial matters are in charge of the comp- Issued by authority of: deposited in banks to the credit O. E. ROBINSON, Grand Secretary disbursed only by voucher is- T. R. WEBB, Comptroller sued by the secretary and checks J. W. DUNCAN, Treasurer drawn by the treasurer, countersigned by the comptroller. All officers are paid by the association from association funds and are responsible only to the

Board of Directors and to the Grand Association. The Pullman Company has nothing whatever to do with the funds association.

During the last three years a new element has entered the association through the opening of the repair shops to Negro employes. Several thousand Negroes are here employed and many o fthem have become members of the association.

Since the association was or-The general supervision or di-ganized in its present form in rection of the association is 1921, 386 death benefits aggrevested in a Board of Directors gating \$330,133.11 have been elected by the grand associa- paid to beneficiaries of deceased, tion, the latter being composed members; 7733 sick and acci-of delegates from the local dent benefits aggregating \$194,lodges. The membership of the 341.77 have been paid to mempresent board is-Perry Parker, bers, making total disbursments Cincinnati; T. M. Blanton, Phil- for benefits amounting to \$524,-

troller. All money received is PERRY PARKER, Grand Chairman

Older Workers Said To Lock Askance Upon Efforts To Foster Upon Them Another Organization.

MANY PREFER OLD

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4 In the opinion of older Pullman for ters of the settling disputes in conference, and this plan was agreed upon by the pullman Company and its porters for the sole purpose of adjusting any differences that might arise involving grievances, rules or working conditions.

In regard to wages, these porters as yell if an apprehent be well if any disputes that may arise help the Company and its porters as yell if an apprehent be well if any disputes that may arise help the Company and its porters and to the sole purpose of adjusting any differences that might arise involving grievances, rules or working conditions.

In regard to wages, these porters take the view that the same agency as now, in the event of the failure of the adjustment board to reach a decision, would hear disputes with respect to wages under Randolph's plan. That agency is the Railroad Labor leard, created by an act of Congres.

These older mean declare that the same adopted by the convention of the Association, held Tuesday and Wednesday in the auditorium of the Wabash Y M C. A.

Adording to reports of the organization during the past year has been gratifyingly rapid and the reach a decision, would hear disputes with respect to wages under Randolph's plan. That agency is the Railroad Labor leard, created by an act of Congres.

These older mean declare that the same declare that the salary Randolph is telling the convention of the Association, held Tuesday and Wednesday in the auditorium of the Wabash Y M C. A.

Adjording to reports of the organization during the past year has been gratifyingly rapid and the powers providing for the set the view that the same adopted by the convention of the Mabash Y M C. A.

Adjording to reports of the organization to read a direction was direction was direction was direction was directed upon by the convention of the Adjording to reports of the organization of the was agreed upon by the convention of the Adjording to

he Pullman Porters Benefit As-It began by the organization of zation is impossible, it is declared, zone associations. It now has for the reason that it would necesmore than 8,000 members it is situte a substantial re-adjustment claimed. It maintains local lodg's of sleeping car fares. in the principal cities. Its object, as stated is to promote the welfare, social activities and fraternal spirit of the members. It will hold its next annual session, a delegation warning against the proposed or-24, next.

Officers of Association

The officers of this association proclamation just issued, he says: are Perry Parker, Cincinnati; T. and T. A. Crenshaw, St. Louis.

and Roy Lancaster to effect a new which we are sworn to uphold. organization is said not looked upon

According to these older men it or ranize everywhere for their own eration, affords them all the bene-tion." fits that could be derived through any organization. Besides, they say, the present plan is less costly, as the payment of no joining fee or monthly dues is required as is being required for membership in the proposed organization. In fact, these porters are wanting to know why it should require \$5 each from 12,000 of them to organize, the reports further state.

The Representative Plan

The employees representation

the salary Randolph is telling the

Wilson Warns Porters

The latest person to issue a Grand Exalted Ruler of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World. In a

"While upholding the right of M. Blanton, Philadelphia; J. M. any body of men to organize for Sextor, New Orleans; R. L. Williams, SanFrancisco; I. F. Smith, occasion to warn brothers every-Chicago; S. J. Freeman, New York where of the menace to our Chesterfield by organizations of 'reds'. The effort of A. Philip Randolph who are sworn to tear down that

"Let it be understood, we do not with favor. The older porters oppose organization of colored railstate they can see no good that it road men, as that would be beyond might accomplish, inasmuch as our sphere. But we submit that there is already in existence an a-alliance with forces of another govthere is already in existence an adjustment of ernment to the detriment of our differences involving grievances, own it not appropriate, and we rules or working conditions. They are said to look with askance upon Mr. Randolph, who is regarded as a Socialist, and Mr. Lancaster, a former porter.

alliance with forces of another government to the detriment of our own it not appropriate, and we must, as Elks oppose. Should we organize Elks in Moscow, we should expect them to be loyal to Moscow, as those in Mexico, Cuba and the Islands are loyal to their respective governments. tive governments. Let colored men

the service, it is said, the employees evolution. But as for revolution. representation plan, which is in op this administration does not func-

plan is said to be in conformity Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25 .- (By The As with the Labor Board Act creating the Railroad Labor Board and providing for the arbitration of disputes. This act charges carriers which include sleeping car companies which include sleeping car companies to include the restriction of the pullman porters. Benefit Association is long to improve the protect the pullman porters and means for further development to the restriction this ies, and employees with the duty of ther development of the work in this settling disputes in conference, and direction was discussed here at the this plan was agreed upon by the convention of the Association, held

The feature of the convention was attended by porters and some of the attended by porters and some of the leading business and professional men of Chicago, including the president of the Pullman Company, E. H. Carey, and other officials.

The principal addresses of the evening were delivered by E. H. Carey, president of the Pullman company, convention, in Chicago, November ganization is J. Finley Wilson, and Perry B. Parker, president of the Pullman Porters' Benefit Association. Mr. Carey praised the loyalty, efficiency, and service of the porters and declared that the company appreciated these efforts and would stick by the men.

> Mr. Parker reviewed the work of the association and outlined the new program. He also related interesting phases of his work as chief investigator for the Pullman Company in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The speaker also referred to the large number of Negroes now employed as skilled mechanics in the Pullman shops and predicted that this number would be increased rapidly. Both speakers denied that the Pullman Company had any direct connection with the Pullman Porters' Benefit Association.

Another interesting feature of the program was the short address by J. B. Newsome, who told of his fiftyfive years in the service of the Pullman Company, as a porter. His address was filled with valuable information, as he traced the history of the company and the various changes in types of cars and conditions.

The convention opened Tuesday morning with 62 of the possible 63 delegates present at the roll call. The public and business sessions were

largely attended.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Local Workers Prepare For Labor Congress Meeting Closes With Singing of Internationale

son of Pittsburgh.

little slow in getting started due to tional Committee. the fact that delegates came together E. H. Careathers in making the fifor the first time and were not ac-nal address before adjournament told quainted with one another turned out the delegates that no matter what bor Congress movement. A local exe- why the Negro worker in particular homes partly paid for and are in need of work that they may commembers to take up the future work Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national plete payment for the same; emand also to provide the necessary organizer of the Negro Labor Con-ployment of boys who have left funds for the sending of delegates gress attended to help guide it ni its 'school; employment for students was elected. The conference decided first steps through actual work. He during the vacation periods that to initiate a campaign to enlarge the spoke at length on the aims of and they may obtain funds with which responce to the national congress by objects of the Congress, stating that to complete their education; emerurging organizations which were not in addition to the problems which are gency employment for stranded yet represented to send delegates di- confronting both Negro and white workers, and the formation of a

ference that the necessary means to selves must take the leadership. He ployment for Negroes may be obbring them to the National Congress described the international situation tained and used in answering the would be provided for by the local of this particular oppressed race em- many letters that come to the groups and thus connections have phasizing the awakening which could State Employment Office from been established throughout the Pitts- be noted throughout the world in Negro workers in other sections of burgh coal mining and steel terri- many places, expressing itself in the country who wish to come here

ference, among whom was Louis coming national congress is only a A. Ballinger, member of the Amer-step which will be further solidified ican Legion, stated that the working through an international congress. class was entitled t'omore of what it The conference adjourned by sing-

One dozen regular and fraternal that this conference was one step toward attaining that goal. C. W. bursh local Negro Later Conference hell the test of a the Labor Lyceum to attend the National Negro Labor Congress at hicago on October 25 William Starville, W. O. Francis and Ernest Careathers were elected as de gates and a addition the following segular delegates from outside of Pittsbargh C. W. Fulp president of Hod Carriers Local 527, Amber of Hod Carriers Local 527, Ambridge, Pa. Charles Wallus coal miner) from Vestaburg, Pa, member of the U. M. W., of A., G. W. Rich, in helping to whole the present system of the present system of the present system. the U. M. W., of A., G. W. Rich, in helping to uphold the present sys- State Employment Office, 518 Wy-Ambridge, Pa., member of the Hod tem of exploitation. W. O. Francis, lie avenue, J. Carter Robinson, Ex-Carriers, Local No. 11 and T. A. Wil- in reporting of the activities of the local committee of action, stressed the Approximately sixty delegates were fact that the Negro workers everyin attendance representing various or- where as soon as the objects of the ganizations and groups of colored movement had been clearly presented people and trade unions. In addition to them responded whole heartedly a number of fraternal delegates par- which could particularly be measured ticipated in the conference making a by extensive distribution of publicatotal of more than one hundred par-tions, propaganda material published ticipants. The conference, although a by the Negro Labor Congress Na-

to become a very spirited gathering the enemies may say about this William Scarville presided, with W. movement that even though it would of Franci as secretary. All the par- be charged it was directly from Mosticipants became very enthused as cow, from which he has himself was they began to recognize the great convinced that only good directions this meeting were as follows: Placepossibilities in uniting workers of had come for the working class, that ment of resident workment place-both races enbodied in the Negro La-should be only only one more reason ment of workers who have their

workers, there were specific problems group or committee from which Delegates elected from points out- of the Negro workers in this country definite and reliable information side of Pittsburgh assured the con- in the solution of which they them- concerning opportunities for emstruggles to throw off the yokes of Many speakers addressed the con- world imperialism. He stated that this lar line is available

ing the Communist International.

Negro Labor Conference Will Be Held

The first of a series of conferences to consider various phases of the problem of employment of Negroes in this district was recently held in the Negro Section of the aminer-in-charge, presiding. ployment representatives and welfare workers from steel mills and factories affording employment to a total of more than 6,500 colored men were present and participated in the conference. Prese then fre thoroughly experienced in the handling of Negro workers and by daily contact with those whom they employ have gained a fund of velocities. have gained a fund of valuable information which will greatly influence a definite policy of close co-operation between the State Em-

This series of meetings will include conferences with the employers of Negroes and those who actually deal with them in the various phases of industry common to this

district. Among those were the following: C. T. Greene, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.; Grover Nelson, Carnegie Steel Co., Homestead Works; J. C. Crunkleton, Westinghouse Air Brake Co.; R. A. Dye, Jones and Laughlin Steel Co., Woodlawn, Pa.; J. C. Carr, Jones and Laughlin Steel Company South Side plant; Robert J. Peters, Director. State Bureau of Employment, Harrisburg, Pa.; J. F. Mitchell, Superintendent, State Employment Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and J. Carter Robinson, Examiner-in-charge, Negro section of the State Employment OfUnions, Strikes, etc.

The Pullman Company Representation of the Company, and not by the Porters. 1. That the chief officer of the Company the Pullman the Agreement, will hear from their Pullman Porters of the United States. 2. That the monies of the P.P.B.A. 2. That the monies of the P.P.B.A. 2. That the Porters cannot be Porters cannot be Porters above dates covered by the Emancipation Proclamation of the Company that the Porters of the United States. sentation Body Meets In Chicago

TOTTEN BARRED FROM TAKING these aggregations acquitted them-SEAT

selves with credit and the numbers were roundly applauded. Members of the quartette were O.

The Pullman Porters Beneficial As-Bletson, J. Spencer, C. Harris and R. naturally function, in behalf of the ters assigned had fitness and ability." sociation (the company organization) W. Ridley. Another feature of the Pullman Company and not in the in-This agreement has been treated by the Company as only another scrap of the that Attached the Company as only another scrap of the that Attached the whole time Virginia. Other officials and delegate to company the whole time Virginia. Other officials and delegate to carry deemed it advisable to carry grant the company has displaced vetthe company as only another scrap of the company has metal the company has displaced vetthe company as of the service on some of the company of the service on some of the company as only another scrap of the company as only ano

monies.

Officials Present

of the officials of the Pullman Com- legal action against the P. P. B. A. pany including E. F. Cary, president of the company; O. P. Powell, assistant general manager; C. W. Fager, superintendent of the mechanical department; J. P. Cary, general manager of the shops; Harry Gilbert ,safety first man; J. K. Kelly, head of the influence and control of the Pull-consistently denied the delegates. yards; S. C. Greene, F. L. Simmons, man officials, the Pullman Company of the industrial relations department ,and a large number of district superintendents.

mended Perry Parker the President of the nation. the P. P. B. A. and the cousin of Perthe title of chief investigator for the

Mr. Parker then delivered his annual address.

J. B. Newsome, who has spent 55 years in the service of the company was presented. Mr. Newsome told of the number of young men whom he had seen enter the employment of the company and later leave with dograds company and later leave with degrees from some of the leading colleges and universities in America. "Many of these men who got their start as porters," said Mr. Newsome, "are now enjoying lucrative practices or are engaged in other forms of endeavor."

The music for the occasion was furnished by the Pullman Porters' or-

the company; and of its officials. The The outstanding feature of news paid "ads" concerning the affairs o erans of the service on some of the convention was field in the auditorium consequence of the opening session the P.P.B.A.; as a matter of fact, or choicest runs such as the Broadway of the Wester Average Average Average and inexpenses the convention was first and the convention was fi of the Wabash Ave. Y. M. C. A. and was barring from participation of Armore porters were present from twelve dis-L. Totten, accredited representative duly elected representatives of the perienced Filippinos. Another agree-trict in the country. In number of with credentials from Local No. 5, local business and professional men who three weeks ago was dismissed was dismissed at the Porters have inquired as to the finant company, which the latter has thrown were present as guests. The session the P.P.B.A.; as a matter of fact, or Limited with untrained and inexperienced Filippinos. Another agree-trict in the country. In the contract of the Pillman Company which the latter has thrown were present as guests. The session the P.P.B.A.; as a matter of fact, or Limited with untrained and inexperienced Filippinos. Another agree-trict in the country. In the contract of the Pillman Company which the latter has thrown were present as guests. The session the P.P.B.A.; as a matter of fact, or Limited with untrained and inexperienced Filippinos. Another agree-trict in the country. In the country of the P.P.B.A.; as a matter of fact, or Limited with untrained and inexperienced Filippinos. Another agree-trict in the country of the P.P.B.A.; as a matter of fact, or Limited with untrained and inexperienced Filippinos. Another agree-trict in the country of the Company which the latter has thrown were present as guests. The session the P.P.B.A.; as a matter of fact, or Limited with untrained and inexperienced Filippinos. Another agree-trict in the country of the perienced Filippinos. Another agree-trict in the country of the perienced Filippinos and the country of the perienced Filippino were present as guests. The session from the company service for his acopened on Tuesday November 17. It is in connection with the promoalways maintained that, it was in
H. The session from the company service for his acopened on Tuesday November 17. It is in connection with the promoalways maintained that, it was in
the promotion with the promotion with the promotion with the promotion with the promotion of the Brotherhood of Porters, advisable to give such information would It is rumored that Mr. Totten who be- inasmuch as the information would lieves that he was deprived of his seat then become public knowledge, to Seated on the platform were many without sufficient cause, will institute which the Company was opposed for

Statement of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

of the Pullman porters to organize a paper except the "Messenger Maga munism or any other 'ism.' Our cry union of their own and one free from zine," with the same information it so is for justice through a union of our has become a degenerate a n its des- of the fact that, the "Company's Unperation has secured one Perry W. ion" cannot be successfully defended not the Pullman Porters? We do not Howard of Mississippi to play the before an aroused and enlightened President Carey delivered an ad- role of "King Canute" and try to public opinion, is evidenced by the dress in which he praised the Porters stem the rising tide of organization Company's sudden realization within for their loyalty. He especially com- among the 12,000 Pullman porters of

ry Howard the recently engaged le- is now making such frantic efforts to gal adviser. Mr. Parker also bears the trail of the men's legitimate desire to organize their own union by shouting Moscow! and Communist! is proof conclusive that they are unable to meet the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters on the only issues involved.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters holds that the Pullman Portis one and the same thing; that it is an organization of the Pullman Company, owned by the Company, controlled by the Company and used for the Porters into believing that they do not need a union of, for and by themselves. As proof of this charge, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porchestra and by the quartette. Both of ters submits for public perusal the following:

2. That the monies of the Street, cannot be Porters holds too, that the Pullman used without the consent of the Treas Company has grossly violated every urer of the Pullman Company.

Board of seven directors, which is so-called Employee Representation supposed to have the final say in all Plan, while on the other hand the matters pertaining to the organiza. Pullman Porters have kept their side tion. These seven directors are not of the forced agreement, for instance. Pullman Porters, nor do they receive the Pullman Company agreed with any pay from the P.P.B.A., their sal-the Porters that "the rights of senioraries are paid by the Pullman Com-ity was sound, and would be respected pany, because of which fact, they in all assignments providing the Por-

ever, since the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters became organized, the ment. Pullman Company has seen fit to sup-In its attempt to thwart the efforts ply every worthwhile Negro news-

the last week or so, that it has, in men but children; we hestitate to come one instance at least been robbing the to such a conclusion though the evi-

Bulletin Issued

Pullman Company, speaks for itself:

"As a matter of infgormation, I am further undermine the spirit and desadvisd that a checking of the New troy the efficiency of the Pullman por-York District Porters' and Maids' time ters. sheets covering the period from April 1, 1924 up to and including July 1 1925, is being made and adjustmen of pay will also be made in all cases where it is found that any porters or maids were not paid for doubles per- ty to pay more than a passing glance formed on their specified lay-overs or to the juvenile babble of this little relief days in accordance with para Negro from the muds of Missisippi.. graph G, rule 1 of existing Agree- The aroused manhood of the Negro

of some dissatisfaction in the past, rean their just reward. but I am glad to advise it has now been decided upon and rechecking is nothing now can stop the Brotherhood being made. Porters or Maids, who

have double dand have not been paid of Sleeping Car Porters from writing 1. That the chief officer of the Com- for it between above dates covered by the Emancipation Proclamation of the

rer of the Pullman Company.

3. The Company's Union has and one of the worthwhile agreements made with the Boundary. never deemed it advisable to carry gan, the Company has displaced vetby the board, in conained in Article 6, Section C, which says "There shall be no discrimination by the Company or by any of its employees on account of membership or non-membership in any fraternal society or union. The fear of certain insurance iaws. How- Porters' effort to organize their own union is not a violation of this agree-

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is not concerned with Comown. All the other workers on the That the Pullman Company is aware railroads of the country have and want to believe that the Pullman Officials are taking the position that, because we are Negroes we are not The fact that the Pullman Company Porters of monies they justly earned dence all points that way. We contend that through the Brotherhood, the morale and efficiency of the Por-The following Bulletin issued by the ters will be increased; we hold too, ullman Company, speaks for itself: that a continuation of the so-called Employee's Representation Plan will

As to the role being played by "Pat's Perry" in this great struggle of the Pullman Porters, the Brother-hood of Sleeping Car Porters considers it beneath a pride and digni-Race will deal with such hat-in-hand, "This question has been the subject me-too-boss Negroes and they will

We are almost ovr the top and

Pullman Porters Organization more detectives, covered the meetings nightly. Labor men tell us that this was a most unusual procedure for the 386 death benefits totaling \$330,133.11 body of men to organize for their was a most unusual procedure for the Continues to Command **Public Interest**

Both Sides Active With Publicity

Agitation Takes Aspect of Political Be that as it may, the latest re-

Prepared Letters of Questionable the reader judge. Origin a Feature

The Story as Told From Both Sides

The public concern as to the outcome of the attempt to organize the Pulman Potters transpends the interest that one usually finds upon A confidential representative of the Union was a caller at the Tribune of the Union Negroes in the Union of Union Washington Mr. Randolph, who is a socialist, and Mr. Lancaster, a former porter who was discharged for insubordination in the Union was a caller at the Tribu

for its editorial support of the Porters gress is being made there with local the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porthe proposed organization. In fact, right to organize, its editors have welfare interest taking a hand. maintained the night of the readers - The organization campaign tour of to be informed as to what is trans- Editor A. Philip Randolph, general piring in connection with the progress organizer of the Brotherhood Sleepof the move.

paper." The Tribune has never received the original of any such letter, and the mimeographed release to the porters is therefore an imposition upon them; and a cheap political type of trick. The alleged letter is being handed out by the "sign-out" man in every Pullman district.

The company has a very full right to prevent organization and the P. P. B. A. is quite within its rights in trying to prevent any other organization succeeding to its place. In recognition of that right, the Tribune has accepted the paid advertising in which they state their case. However, this sale of advertising space did not convey with it the Editorial view of the paper. It does however cause one to wonder where the money for these half page ads. briginates. If the treasury of the P. P. B. A. can stand

box; and if the company, is paying a-flying. the question arises as to "Why"?

In St.

leases from both headquarters is

THE BROTHERHOOD REPORTS ITS PROGRESS

The public concern as to the out- Randolph and Totten in the West

ing Car Porters, is meeting with a Just last week a porter brought in- signal success. Pullman porters are to the Tribune office a mimeographed responding enthusiastically everycopy of what purported to be a letter where. In Chicago the movement has where. In Chicago the movement has a wage increase, improved work from a porter, J. E. King, of the Washington district. A paragraph of this mineograph read:

"I know in this paper and the newstand here, but if you had anything in your paper anyocating disloyalty among the porter, the company had a perfect right to bar your paper." The Tribune has never re-The opposition headed by Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the PERRY HOWARD SUBMITS United States Department of Justice, and recent appointee of the legal staff for the Pullman Company, was routed in a debate before a record-breaking audience in Chicago, Sunday, October organizer.

> It is significant that despite the fact that the Negro press in Chicago was practically bought up by the Pullman Company, it exerted little influence on the men by way of preventing them from joining the move- ciation was organized in 1915. It bement. The white press of Chicago gan by the organization of zone asneither opposed or supported the movement. As an instance of the extensive influence of the Pullman Comdepartment together with a doze

ganization of a simple trade union.

hood of Sleeping Car Porters being ment of \$524,474.88 in benefits. connected with the Reds of Soviet

In St. Louis, the movement has seters. The Negro paper, The Argus, volving grievances, rules or working olution, this administration does not opposed the movement. There is a conditions. They look with askance function." plentiful supply of Uncle Tom Negroes upon Mr. Randolph, who is a socialist,

opments pending results of organiza- movement with an effective weapon less costly, as the payment of no join-Notwithstanding the fact that the tion work in other centers. A report of propaganda. Upon the return of ing fee or monthly dues is required as Tribune has felt the hand of reprisal from Atlanta indicates that fine pro- Roy Lancaster, secretary-treasurer of is being required for membership in ters to New York, Mr. Totten has these porters are wanting to know taken up the work and is traveling why it should require \$5 each from through the West with Mr. Randolph. 12,000 of them to organize.

From the trend of things the Brotherhood will be able to go before is in conformity with the Labor Board the Railroad Labor Board with fifty- Act creating the Railroad Labor one per cent of the men to argue for Board and providing for the arbitraa wage increase, improved working tion of disputes. This act charges

agent of the N.A.A.C.P., Chandler duty of settling disputes in confer-Owen, co-editor of the Messenger ence, and this plan was agreed upon bor leader, spoke at the meetings in involving grievances, rules or work-

BRIEF FOR THE COMPANY

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9-In the opinion of older Pullman porters, decision, would hear disputes with rethere is no necessity for further or-ganization of them. They point out That agency is the Railroad Labor 25, by A. Philip Randolph, general there is already in existence an or- Board, created by an act of Congress. ganization of Pullman porters as well as an agreement between the Pullman Company and the porters providing for the settling of any disputes that may arise between them.

The Pullman Porters Benefit Assosociations. It now has more than 8 000 members. It maintains local lodges in the principal cities. Its obpany in Chicago, it is interesting to ject is to promote the welfare, social note that at all of the meetings, ser- activities and fraternal spirit of the geants and lieutenants of the police members. It will hold its next annual session, a delegated convention, in Chicago, November 24 next.

St. Louis.

Porters have exhibited unusual intrict is just about fully organized, are Uncle Toms.

The matter as one that will though for reasons best known to be far reaching in its results to the themselves, the boys will continue for the men of the East. The discharge be derived through any organization.

Whole economic and social fabric of a time to keep quiet about the development of a time to keep quiet about the development.

The employes representation plan carriers, which include sleeping car In Chicago, Williams Pickens, field companies, and employes with the Magazine, C. Francis Stratford, pres- by the Pullman Company and its porident of the Cook County Bar Asso- ters for the sole purpose of adjustciation and R. L. Mays, president la- nig any differences that might arise ing conditions.

In regard to wages, these porters take the view that the same agency as now, in the event of the failure of the adjustment board to reach a

These older men declare that the salary Randolph is telling the porters he will obtain for them if they will join his proposed organization is impossible, for the reason that it would necessitate a substantial readjustment of sleeping car fares.

The latest person to issue a warning against the proposed organization is J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the Worl.d. In a proclamation just issued, he says:

"While upholding the right of any

police to adopt in dealing with meet- to beneficiaries of deceased members; own welfare, we take this occasion to ings, the object of which is the or- 7,733 sick and accident benefits total- warn brothers everywhere of the mening \$194,341.77 have been paid to ace to our Chesterfield by organiza-The propaganda about the Brother- members, making a total disburse- tions of 'reds,' who are sworn to tear down that which we are sworn to up-The officers of this association are hold. Let it be understood, we do not Russia, has been completely exploded, Perry Parker, Cincinnati; T. M. Blan- oppose organization of Colored railas baseless rumors engineered by the ton, Philadelphia; J. M. Sexton, New road men, as that would be beyond such costs, then a lot of porters' mon- of the Filippinos taking the jobs of co; I. F. Smith, Chicago; S. J. Free- liance with forces of another govern-Company Organization Placing Paidey has been impounded in its strong the Pullman porters has also gone man, New York, and T. A. Crenshaw, ment to the detriment of our own is advertising. not appropriate, and we must, as Elks, The effort of A. Philip Randolph oppose. Should we organize Elks in cured the support of the leading white and Roy Lancaster to effect a new or-Moscow, we should expect them to be dailies such as, The St. Louis Post- ganization is not looked upon with fa-loyal to Moscow, as those in Mexico, herewith submitted impartially. Let Dispatch and the St. Louis Star, both vor. They can see no good that it Cuba and the Islands are loyal to giving favorable news reports, with might accomplish inasmuch as there their respective governments. Let the former writing a favorable edi- is already in existence an agreement Colored men organize everywhere for torial on the unionization of the por- for the adjustment of differences in their own evolution. But as for rev-

Labor - 1925. Unions, Strikes, etc.,

FFAIR PROVES OUTST

Brilliant in every respect was anguet of the Railway Employees Protective Association and the Ladies' Ausitiary teldered lastoweek to the howored President, Humphrey Bowling. The banquet was held to the parlors of the Bethlehen Center on Cedar Street and Fifteenth Avenue, North, and was a token of recognition of thirty-five years of service of Humphrey Bowling with the N. C. and St. L. Railroad, and his twenty-five years of service as President and Organizer of the Railway Protective Association. Dignita-

tion. 2 - 13 - 25 moons. The Ladies' Auxiliary served as hostess; they presented the picture 'Beggar's Description," all being elaborately gowned in evening attire. Little Miss Harriet Bowling served at the puch bowl, while Mr. Wm. D. Laws, the secretary of the Association who has served in that capacity for fifteen years, had charge of the program. The fact that this entertainment had been looked forward to for some time and that the plan for carrying it out had Anniversary of Humphrey Bowling's been well under way for more than six service, it gives me pleasure to enclose months assured success and made it herewith a small token which I shall one of outstanding note in social cir-

The prominent speakers were Bishop niversary, with my complements, and I. B. Scott, of the M. E. Church, Dr. in recognition and appreciation of the S. W. Crosthwaite, the Hou. J. C. Naphier, Cashier of the Citizens Savings officers of the Railway whom he has served intelligently and faithfully for Register of the Treasury. Little Miss Humphrey is looked upon as a sales. Harriet Bowling recited "A Man Want-ed" to the delight of a large throng. Humphrey is looked upon as a splen-lid man with marked character and abil-The honored President was presented ty. He is a credit to his community with numerous gifts, among which was ride for all employes of the Railway, In addition to these there were a num who desire the respect and commenda-ber of large cash presents in checks from tion of their officers and fellow-emvarious railroad officers.

The evening was a gay periou of Sincerely, socializing, speech making, the reading of resolutions and many messages. The RAILWAY PROTECTIVE menu consisted of a six course dinner prepared and served in the most elaborate manner.

Here are some of the many letters of congratulations from notables who sent In L. and N. Tr. No. 8, April 29, 1925t on of my own gastronomic feats, Iso widely held. their greetings to members of the As-Mr. Humphrey Bowling, the sociation honoring Mr. Bowling:

Paducah, Ky., April 25, 1925. Cage Cannon,

Chairman of Committee, . Mr. J. B. Hill, Treas.

oadway, Nashville, Tenn.

sary of Humphrey Bowling.

I wish to thank all concerned for the which, personally, I very much regret. invitation and, of course, I wish to re- It would have afforded me much demember Humphrey, but feel it will be light to have been able to be present at ries from the railroads were either better for me to send cash in order that such a memorable occasion and to see

Atlanta, present or represented in communication with the present than I would be able to be present and to see

Atlanta, present than I would be able to be present as the present than I would be able to be present as the present than I would be able to be present as the present than I would be able to be present as the present than I would be able to be present as the present than I would be able to be present as the present a more useful present than I would be able serves it. You have an enviable repu-I regret I will not be able to be in which you are held by me. Nashville on May 1st.

> Yours very truly, W. J. HILLS.

Nashville, Tenn., April 21st, 1925. Messrs: Cage Cannon, Major Peterson, William Cartwright, Committee. Dear Sirs:

In response to your thoughtful invitation to be present at the Thirty-fifth thank you to present to Humphrey at the celebration of his thirty-fifth An-

ployees, to follow.

May he live long and prosper.

J. B. HILL,

(Continued from Page 1.)

% N. C. and St. L. Railway,

Nashville, Tenn. Dear Humphrey:

vitation to attend the celebration of a long and happy life with sustained ef I have noted with interest and satisacknowledgement of your very kind inwith the Nashville, Chattanooga and the record of which you are so justlybeen made by a Committee of your fel-I have your letter of April 20th, alse St. Louis Railway on Friday, May 1st, proud. invitation to attend the 35th Anniver to the effect that absence from headquarters will prevent our acceptance

I am sure the response is going to that the future may hold out for you I know it is very gratifying to youlnay well profit. and genuine appreciation of your faithful, loyal and efficient service to the I shall never forget the night of Juneurus of this occasion, I am, N. C. and St. L. Ry.

Sincerely yours,

INO M. SCOTT,

Secretary to President.

On L. and N. Tr. No. 8, April 29, 1925 Humphrey Bowling.

% N. C. and St. L. Railway,

Nashville, Tenn. Dear Humphrey:

I am very grateful for your very kind edging its receipt, due to continued ab-

be a most delightful occasion. voice in praise of the many excellent now being in the employ of such an ex-me who would stand by their post as

attributes which you have so consist cellent gentieman and able railroad man as Mr. Cole.

The greatest gratification in life is Your record is one of which you have BANQUET the consciousness of duty well and every reason to be proud. You have faithfully performed and you are pre-been a credit to your race and I hope Angesurer and Ass't, to President, eminently entitled to the maximum of you will have many years longer to such satisfaction. In pleasant recollec-elloy the esteem in which you are now

> can heartily testify to the skill and ex- Yours very truly, zellency of your culinary achievements ROBT. F. MADDOX.

and throughout my observation of many years our loyalty and faithful-

Mr. Mapother has just sent you anness stand inquestioned.

You have my most cordial wishes for Dear Humphrey:

Kindest regards, Yours truly,

> W. L. MAPOTHER, President.

Atlanta, Ga., April 16, 1925.

I appreciate very much your letter of Your record in the service of the Com-This gala affair eclipsed in its ar- to said myself. I, therefore, send you tation among those whose good fortune the 15th instant enclosing me an invi-pany is one of which I am sure your the 15th instant enclosing me an invi-pany is one of which I am sure your rangement and its program any social a check for \$2.50 and wish to extend it has been to know you and I wish to tation to the celebration of the 35th an friends are proud and which should be my hearty congratulations to Humphray. I regret I will not be able to be in record the esteem and high regard in niversary of your association with the just cause of pride to yourself. It N. C. and St. L., and also the very in has been marked by faithful, loyal servteresting record of your activities covice and has afforded an example by be overwhelming and I indulge the hope ering a long period of faithful service which your younger fellow-employes

even greater satisfaction of a life well to feel that you have merited the respect 1 take pleasure in enclosing a small spent than this out-pouring of sincere and friendship of so many of the prom-token of my personal appreciation, and with best wishes for many happy reinent citizens of Tennessee.

12, 1895 when I was married in Nash- Yours very truly, ville and started on my honeymoon in Mr. Baxter's private car with you in tharge. You contributed a great deal J. S. S. Mayflower, Navy Yard, Wash o the pleasure of our honeymoon and ington, D. C., April 26, 1925. Mrs. Maddox and I have always taken dr. Humphrey Bowling, an especial interest in you since them. 2605 Heffernan St., Many years have passed since that Nashville, Tennessee. evening but I have always had a very lear Friend: warm feeling in my heart for Nashville The invitation to your thirty-fifth anand her people.

invitation to attend the celebration of I have two grown boys and a daughter) rivate car received. No one regrets the thirty-fifth anniversary of your 8 years old, all living with me at my nore than I that it is impossible for me service with the N. C. and St. L. Rail home, Woodhaven, near Atlanta, ando attend. But I am writing you just way on Friday, May 1st, and beg to we hope the next time you are in At-1 note to try and explain how proud apologize for my tardiness in acknowl lanta you will give us the pleasure of ve are of you. The President of the

niversary as chef of the President's

i. C. and St. L., I know must feel sence on the road. I am sure it will You will recall that Mr. Whitefordsrateful to have a man to look after Cole and his wife were both attendants is wants with a zeal which one can-I am deeply disappointed that business at our wedding and the friendship of lot but admire. I, am not given to engagements preclude acceptance be-the two families has continued for these naking compliments but I would have cause' I would dearly love to raise my thirty years. I congratulate you upon o look and think a long time to find

Nashville, Tenn., April 39, 1925.

the 35th anniversary of your service ficiency for a sulstantial expansion of faction the arrangements which have low-employes for the celebration of the Thirty-fifth Anniversary of your entering the Company's Service.

> I regret that conditions are such as to prevent me being present on the evening of May 1st in person, but, as an alternative to this, I take this means of extending to you my heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

W. R. COLE.

ce, but as long as I have known you, our life work has been of unselfish generosity with most charming man words of praise to fully express my others.

I must not say too much about your work and forget to say also that as a ather and husband you have surpassed our service as chef, and you have brought sunshine to your fireside and aught that, "man proposes and Goo disposes." The man who carrier the riches of God within himself deserves great praises.

Mrs. Franklin and I wish that you kindly convey our warmest regards to our old friends, but especially to your family, and also hoping that we will have the pleasure of entertaining you it our humble home sometime soon, believe me.

Your friend,

I. W. FRANKLIN, Off. Std. 1d, U. S. N.

Railway Protective Association:

brance of me and mine and am sorry dent's private car, on Friday evening vening. I know it will be fine. I I wish to extend my warmest felicita know it has been wonderful, glorious for tions, with wastronomic joy frirty-five years and sisterhood and everal delightful trips aboard the brotherhood that has stood this longPresident's car and I believe that inand under such peaceful love. Ambi-variably you officiated as the chef. ion and asprration will go on and or Such faithful service is entitled to and in whose name God's name and ther he strongest commendation. in one's who never forget you.

MRS. J. W. THOMAS, JR.

Nashville, Tenn., April 30, 1925. Cage Cannon,

Committe Chairman, Railway Em ployees' Protective Association and Ladies' Auxiliary.

% Treasurer's Office, Nashville, Tenn I am in receipt of your letter of April 20th advising of the entertainment to be given by the Association on Friday night, May 1st, to celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of Humphrey Bowling's service on the President's private car, and inviting me to be present or to say a few words in a letter.

I appreciate the invitation and reattend on account of the unusual demand on my time at present.

I knew of Humphrey's reputation as a chef, as well as his loyalty and faithful service, for many years before !

ou have and given such valuable serv- rumphrey is capable of preparing Banquet held here in Nashville. while I was using the old 99 during federal control, and feel unable to find ters whose happiness is in serving appreciation of his ability as a chef and

I have entertained a warm feeling for him because of the fact that we spent our boyhood days in the same town-"Springfield, Tennessee, and naturally look upon him as "home folks."

I am sure that those attending will have a good time. I hope for the continued prosperity of the Protective Association and many returns of the anniversary of Humphrey's service with the company.

With best wishes, I remain,

W. P. BRUCE.

Nashville, Tenn., April 30, 1925. Humphrey Bowling.

%President's Office.

930 Broadway,

Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Humphrey:

I have observed, with pleasure, that My friends, you and our friends, I you are to celebrate your thirty-fifth thank you so much for your remem. anniversary as the chef of the Presinot to be at your celebration this May 1st, at the Bethlehem Center and

As a token of my appreciation, I am enclosing herewith check in your favor Yours very truly,



MR. HUMPHREY BOWLING,

came to the road. I had the good for President of the Railway Protective une to enjoy the many good things tha Association, who was honored at the

Labor 1725.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

OLD GRUDGE CAUSES BROTHERHOOD OFFICIALS TO PULL WORKMEN OFF WILLIS' JOB AND AMERICAN REALTY COUNTERS BY BOYCOTTING ALL BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS. TWELVE MECHANICS QUIT BROTHER.

The Dallas Express Pub. Co., 2600 Swiss Avenue,

Dallas, Texas.

The following is a statement con-center such an unreasonable attack construction and erection of build-cerning the differences between Theon us. We have always tried to longs in the city and County of Dal-American Realty and Construction deal fairly with every one. Every as, State of Texas.

Company and the Brotherhood of tion we have provided work for the State of State of Texas.

Negro Building Mechanics sent tomembers of the Brotherhood to the Brotherhood to the State of State of State of State of State of Texas.

Near Building Mechanics in relation to the State of Stat

The Express by the directing heads and that they might be able to take of the Construction Company: hand that feeds yous is the work. A few weeks ago Mr. W. S. Wil-of an ingrate." lis, Grand Chancellor of the Colored. Since the Brotherhood has by unknights of Texas, a citiginity of Dahas Texas, in keepinged with our job and workment, we with the custom pursued in the in-are forced to take a firm stand tercouse of recognized business and against them for we feel that methods, had prepared plans and we owe it to the public and ourspecifications for the erection on selves to withdraw our support to his property three (3) five- (5) any set of men who will maliciously room cottages facing on Allen St. and unjustly seek to injure others. The notice of these said plans and After giving this matter due conspecifications was duly proclaimed sideration Mr. Callicoatte realized by a display advertisement in the that the position taken by the Brother Mr. Callicoatte realized by a display advertisement in the that the position taken by the Brother Mr. Callicoatte realized and Conserved of Negro Building Mechtles Southwest," viz. The Dallas and Southwest, viz. The Dallas and Southwest, viz. The Dallas and Southwest, viz. The Dallas and Conserved of Negro Building Mechtles Southwest, viz. The Dallas and Southwest viz. The Mr. Callicoatte of the American Realty and Construction Company and contrary struction Company and contrary struction Company and contrary struction Company and contrary struction Company an

cure a copy of these plans and spec-ganization should exist, and to perifications, and with the assistance mit any organization to tell him
of Mr. Wm. Callicoatte, a member when and for whom to work would
of the Brotherhood of Negro Build, render him less than a man, and
ing Mechanics, figured the cost of indicated his desire to resume his
the said construction and submitted contract of construction, which ofsame to the said owner, with the fer we accepted on the condition
distinct understanding that the said that he and his men renounce their
member of the Brotherhood would allegiance to the Brotherhood of Necarry through the active work of gro Building Mechanics, which they

entered into a contract of construc-tion, one of the provisions of which state of Texas, provided a penalty for the non-per-Courty of Dallas.

men, which cause a loss and hu-pursue their present policy and fur-miliation that we don't feel that we here that we denounce and condemn merit. We are at a loss to under the position taken and the attitude merit. We are at a loss to under-assumed by said Brotherhood of stand why the Brotherhood should Building Mechanics in relaion

The Express by the directing headsend that they might be able to take care of their families." To bite the hand that feeds yous is the work of the weeks are Mr. W. S. Willes on increase.

carry through the active work of gro Building Mechanics, which they construction.

Soon thereafter we were notified they have subscribed their names to that our bid had landed the job. We the attached resolution.

members of the Brotherhood DALLAS, Texas, May 23, 1925. ploy Mexicans and inexperiencedBuilding Mechanics as long as they

H. Callicoatte, James L. Rodgers George Johnson, H. Johnson, Clifton MeGee. R. D. Smith, Wm. Callicoatte. E. L. Trammell. Ben Thomas. Dock Davis.

that we were dependent to accomplished construction his be assured us that or carried and existing units corps of workers on the job mission of workers on the job mission of workers of the position and adopted a course insignificant to the position and adopted a course insignificant to the position and adopted a course insignificant to the best interest of Building Mechanics and artisans of every morphily at the specified time in the position and adopted a course insignificant to the best interest of Building Mechanics and artisans of every making of the fifth of May, Mr. and the job might be gain promptly at eight o'clock on the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. allicoatte, toesther with his cross of the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. allicoatte, toesther with his cross of the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. allicoatte, toesther with his cross of the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. allicoatte, toesther with his cross of the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. allicoatte, toesther with his cross of the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. allicoatte, toesther with his cross of the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. allicoatte, toesther with his cross of the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. allicoatte, toesther with his cross of the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. allicoatte, toesther with his cross of the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. allicoatte, toesther with his cross of the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. allicoatte, toesther with his cross of the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. allicoatte, toesther with his cross of the mental known as the brotherhood of Building Mechanics and artisans of every making the proposed of the ment by a state and mational transportation of the ment by the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. allicoatte, toesther with his cross of the ment of the ment by the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. allicoatte, toesther with his cross of the ment of the ment by the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. all the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. all the morning of the fifth of May, Mr. all the morning

elements of the race; and even beand consult over plans for a good tween the two races. housecleaning) to know just who some

Contrary to the expectation of even(not all) of the men are who have a good many friends of this uniquelabored with him tirelessly day in and organization its general program hasday out, and who have never failed made a tremendous appeal to the realto respond to a call for service when friends of the race, both white and col-needed during the nearly two years of ored, and the good it has done for it-eventful life of this organization. Let self and others is best told in the factthe public read of them and learn of that all of its members are kept con them-martyrs all: Claude Lasier, J. stantly busy. No homes or other build W. Franklin, Fred D. Proctor, Wm ings now being erected by colored own Dorham, A. H. Hilliard, W. C. Lewis ers of any consequence are being builtR. H. Trotter, Wm. Moore, Adolph other than by members of this organi-Fennell, Norris Pickens, Ben Martin zation. And they are getting quite aChris Lawton, C. J. Walker, Jean Mc large amount of white people's workNulty, A. W. Dupree, C. M. Elliott than heretofore. Chas, Sneed T. H. Brittain, W. C. Col

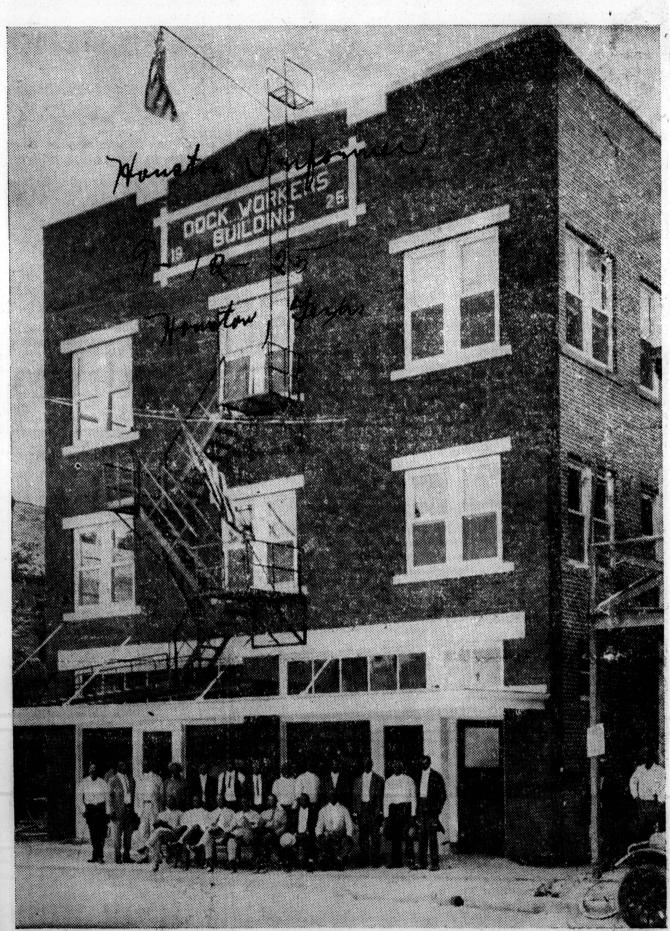
Three notable achievements withinlins, Wm. Berry, A. A. Weems, Gen the last five weeks entered to the Jno. L. Jones, B. Mayfield, W. E. Carcredit of this organization are, first ter (honorary), J. W. Johnson, B. Ben the securing of a state charter, and ton, Joe Morrow, Will Lewis. E. R. second, the organization of a woman's Powe, N. T. Wallick, S. J. Hamilton auxiliary (known as the sisters coun Jno. Jefferson, Joe Rent, Lewis Good cil), and third, the leasing of a perma-win, G. Sparks. Walter Medlock, Ollie nent home, as headquarters, right in Hamilton, Grant Daniels, John How the heart of Dallas' greatest Negroard, Albert Perry, A. D. Hudnell, M. E business center. These things being Elliott, G. G. Greensberry. Those done and noted, all questions as towishing any further information conits permanency and future activitiescerning this organization should write are set at rest. As chartered, the or-President W. Sidney Pittman, 1018 ganization now functions under the Liberty Street, Dallas, Texas. Let name of the "Brotherhood of Negrohim tall von about it

CHARTER such has already begun formulating plans for the setting up of barrellating other parts of the state. At a recent meeting the offices of medical adviser Brotherhood of Negro Building and general field agent were created Mechanics Attracting State-general health condition of its memwide Attention—Accomplish-bership and the other for that of solicing Notable Results in Effi-iting of members and setting up new subordinate brotherhoods, etc. Within ciency and Volume of Serv-thirty days the brotherhood, under its ice to Public—Established in charter, shall extend its membership privileges to all classes of Negro me-Permanent Home-Woman'schanics and workers and to all men

Whereas, the undersigned were We immediately notified Mr. Cal-formerly members in good and registroatte that we had landed the jot lar standing in the Brotherhood of and that we were depending on him Building Mechanics, a private corto carry out his part of the said poration chartered and existing unconstruction, this he assured us that left the general laws of this State of the promised to have and women engaged in any legitimate business or profession or honorable endeaver of any kind. Finally, it might ion here comprising all of the men to know that within the last twelve the said portion of the



ERECTED BY COLORED HOUSTON CONTRACTOR



LONE STAR DOCK

WORKERS NEW HOME
WAS DEDICATED

Beaumont Daily Enterprise:
The Lone Star Dodf Workers' building on Neches, between tell and Forsythe streets, was firmally dedi-

Forsythe streets, was formally dedicated Monday in connection with the observance of Laler Day. A banquet at which was poke featured the ceremonies, and in addition the building was kept open throughout the day for public inspection.

The Lone Star Dock Workers' Association is chartered under the laws of Texas and is composed of members of the International Longshoremen's local No. 325. The membership is 100 per cent longshoremen.

The building is three stories, 80 feet deep and 40 feet wide. The first floor will house two stores, the second floor has been divided into offices and will be occupied by professional Negro men, while the third floor will accommodate the lodge room and suitable rest rooms and ante rooms. The building is modern in every respect.

W. G. Bell is president of the Lone Star Workers' Association; Mainor Williams is secretary, and Charles Spencer is treasurer.

W. P. Terrell of Houston was the contractor. Terrell is a native Texan and a graduate engineer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and for several years was director of the mechanic arts division and superintendent of all construction at the Prairie View State Normal College for Negroes.

Suggestions To The American Federation of Labor

The National Urban League, an organization that has conducted an extensive study relation of Negro Tabor to American Industry, is endeavoring thru its Director of Industrial Relations persuade the American Federation of Labor to adopt a workable and democratic program conducive to the mutual interest of both white and colored laborers. Mr. Hill was recently in Washington, where he addressed the Executive Council of the Federation and pointedly told its members that whatever white workmen and vice versa. Just what alteration, if any, the American Federation of Labor will make in its policy toward colored industrial workers as a result of Mr. Hill's strong talk is a matter of conjecture,

opportunity, responsibility and benefits, and their wives largely foreigners.

Police, state police and deputy te on Credentials and the regular tempted by the enticements of radical union—what for a time threatened to be badges of the organization issued to ism. Should those representatives of Com-had barricaded himself in the house The colored delegates in attendmunism and I. W. W.—ism succeed in their and demanded that he come out ince were P. L. Hines, J. W. Moore, proselyting campaign among the colored man the refused and when stones were and the colored man in the colored man proselyting campaign among the colored men thrown at him a shot from the Edward Fox, Samuel Marrow, of of industry, the American Federation of house wounded Jack Samochiew Newport News R L. Gretter, Ports-Labor will find itself confronted with issues sed forward when Andrew Lane, and J. M. Christian, Richmond. outside of its fight against the oppression a friend of Scott's, attempted to This was the thirtieth annual of canital.

the United Mine Workers.

last week at the Labor Temple against the admission of colored delegates by certain factions of the whites. he former were approved by the Committee on Credenties and paymitted through the regular badges of the organization issued to them. he 13th annual session of the labor union and stronger bonds of unity seem prevalent among the colored and whites than ever before

injures the black workmen also injures the Foreigners Try to Attackya rederation Ut Labor Worker in His Home For Admits Negro Delegates Refusing to Quit Work **During Mine Strike.**

The Virginia Federation of Labor BENWOOD, W. Va., Aprillas been in session this week at the but that organization might as well be ad-23.—One white man was shot Labor Temple on the S. W. corner vised that radical labor elements are mak- and seriously wounded, another of Merenth and Marshall Streets. ing strong bids for comradeship of the work-is in a hosnifal unconscious Quite a commotion was caused men of color and is successfully recruiting from having been beater and among colored folks by the announconsiderable numbers under its Communists two men are in jail at Mounds-cement that an effort would be made ville for questioning following to bar colored delegates from admissions an attack here sunday at the sion to the sessions. The administrations grounds when it fails to enlist in its occurred at Glendale, six miles by skillful management and private folds the ever increasing army of Negro from here and was participated in, by more discussion, the issue never was made industrial workers on terms of equality of than 100 white coal miners and in the meeting and the colored delegates. industrial workers on terms of equality of than 100 white coal miners and in the meeting and the colored dele-opportunity, responsibility and benefits, and their wives largely foreigners. gates were approved by the Commit-

The crowd fell back but again pres-mouth; George W. Millner, Norfolk

enter the house. He was knocked This was the thirtieth annual sesdown with a club by some one insion of the organization and the inthe mob. State police and deputies deatons are that the bond of union arrived soon and took charge of the beween the white and colored memsituation.

Police were told that scott had bers of the organization has been been warned not to work at the nade stronger than ever. A fitting Glendale Gas and Coal Co.'s mine ribute was paid to the late Samuel announced having affiliated with Gompers, who was so consistent in some of whose employes recently his effort to weld the forces of labor, together, regardless of race or color, creed or condition.

Unions, Str. Kes, etc.,
PORTERS CONDEMN UNION;
AWAIT ORGANIZER

Richmond, Va., Nov. 25 (By the Associated Negro Press) Fully ninetenths of the Pullman Porters coming into this city condemn the action of Perry Howard in the position that he is taking in trying to d'scourage and dispel from the minds of the porters the good of the Union There had been some talk here that must of the porters are not in favor of the mon hecause they could not see what good it could do; but upon interviewing some

of them it was found that all but a a few of the older men—old in years—feared the outcome of a union. While none were willing to talk for publication all were of the opinion that as soon as the "organizer" has gone the rounds and hit upon the principal cities, where Pullman porters gather in large numbers; and the thing is sorial put to them and local branches established in some cities, they appear the benefit hat when this is done every porter who has a grain of sense will be in line and the union will accomplish great good for the porters. It can not be too often repeated, that: "in union there is strength."

Unions Strikes, etc.

rest centering about its immense mining interests half a loaf and one of the most unique racial situations con-

It is a stronghold both of the coal operators whose influence dominates much of the life of the state, and of the wary and inflexible United Mine Work-

The refusal of the Mine Workers to cut in wages, and the forced retrenchments operators in the face of competition from Indiana and Ohio, with other contributing 1 have brought relations to an impasse. A stri been the result, and with the strike the ine tactics of desperation. In this maelstrom the Negro workers with divided allegiance, the tool of larger interests and their salvation; scabs and uncompromising unionists. The of this strange situation have been for a long so intertwined with the general state of confu that they have escaped attention. Recently, h ever, T. Edward Hill, Director of the West V ginia Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statist through the investigations of Abram L. Harris i section of the state, has made certain of these facts available.

The migration, it seems, has affected more than the northern industrial cities. Since 1916 there have come to West Virginia direct or have been shunted there from Pennsylvania, large numbers of Southern Negroes. The population of four counies alone increased from 287 in 1916 to 1862 in

1923.

The recent shift of mine operators to a non-union basis brought large demands for labor and into this opening white and Negro workers have been drawn. According to the survey of the Bureau, which covered 12 Northern counties there were about 2000 Negroes involved in the strike. But the important fact is that it is to Negro recruits that mine operators are now looking for aid in a serious rift, and it is to the stamina of Negro strikers that unions are looking to preserve their principles in the long battle with the owners. Some mines are using Negro workers for the first time. "They have just never asked for work before," say the operators. "These mines have had a policy against using Negroes," say the union officials. It is a fact that objection to Negro miners has been expressed by both white union and non-union miners. Although there are many Negro union officials the question has not infrequently arisen on the matter of taking orders from them. The spirit of exclusiveness still prevails in the face of threatened disintegration.

To complicate a freakish situation there is manifesting itself a most disconcerting spirit under the guise of "Americanism." Realizing that this is an influence capable of disrupting most any movement

the Coal Strike

WEST VIRGINIA to without providing any counter-structure, it is being played up and upon generously. Meanwhile, the Negroes and the foreigners are in a predicament. Whether the battle is lost or won they get only

Improvement Advises Colored Miners An Investigation.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 19.-Negro workers are circulating a protest against treatment of unorganized Negro miners by West Virginia coal

operators.

The first ar states that the hat ional association for the improvement of the Negro workers of America has had a complice composed of many of the make a thorough investigation of the conditions of Negroes of America make a thorough investigation of the conditions of Negroes of America make a thorough investigation of the conditions of Negroes of America make a thorough investigation of the conditions of Negroes of the conditions of strike in that section that is being of industrial battle. conducted by the United Mine Work-

Short Weighed "We find that instead of the union scale being paid, as set forth in the Batlimore and New York agreements,

our people are receiving in most instances \$3 per day less than the union agreement," the investigators say. "We find that instead of our people receiving a square deal as to the

weight of coal they mine, there is no check weighman and the coal operator takes any number of pounds he desires to make payment for a ton of coal.

Guards are Schemers

"We also find that the coal companies employ many guards and gunmen, for the most part come from the protect their property. These gunmen, for the most part, come from the slums of the city, and, instead of acting as watchmen, they give our people absolutely no protection, but rob them of their little earnings. These guards, or so-called watchmen, are also in league with the dope ring from Chicago, which is furnishing dope to our people in these camps. The guards and company officials receive part of the profit on the dope.

Union Would Protect

"After careful investigation of the records and action of the United Mine Workers of America, we say without fear of contradiction that if Negro miners ever expect to improve their lot and have their families live in accordance with the standards of the United States, their only hope lies in joining the United Mine Workers of America.

"It is the only institution in and around the coal mines that can pro-Association tect the Negro workers, and we trust that our people will heed this call and immediately join with their fel-To Join Union Following low men who are fighting for the union scale of wages and working conditions in northern West Virginia.

"It has never been the purpose of our great organization to interfere in disputes, but the action of the coal companies in northern West Virginia in seducing Negro miners to enter

Labor-1925.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee Boosts American **Negro Labor Congress**

(Special to Enterprise-Blade)

Milwaukee, Wis .- At its last meeting the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee endorsed the resolution introduced by the Molders' Union to troduced by the Molders' Union to give a active support to the American Negro Labor Congress and instructed the executive secretary to help in bringing it to the attention of the unions.

There appears to be an awakening among the workers and the understanding that the Negro worker must be admitted into the unions on equal scales with the white worker as

equal scales with the white worker, as otherwise the bosses will use colored workers against them. In the unions where the colored workers are admitted, they prove to be very good and

loyal union men.

Hisconsin.

Labor-1925 United States Department of and the Negro. See Also: Agents and Agencies, (Labor). Labor - 1925 United States Department of and the Negro.

U. STABOR SECRETARY At the close of the conference, the Secretary of Labor, after showing that much had been done by the Department of the condi-

Last Week

DAM WANTED FOR INCOMING ALIEN HORDE

Revision Of Present Regulations Governing Immigration Is Asked

Washington, D. C .- Advocating the fullest protection of American workmen

Washington, D. C.—Advocating the fullest protection of American workmen from unfair competition resulting from the unfair competition resulting from the unfair competition resulting from the unfair country of alien labor, and urging a revision of the regulations abulicable to not evotate will acturately account for immigrants who gain admission into the United States without lawful right thereto, a group of citizens called an Secretary of Labor Davis last wee.

Among them were, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, chairman; Hon. Arthur G. Froe, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia; Hon. Charles E. Hall, expert statistician, U. B. Bureau of the Census; Hon. Villiany Chrence Matthews, of By 10th Act. Jas. A. Cobb, of Washington Director T. Edward Hill, of the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Eastistics, of West Virginia; Mrs. Therese L. Connelly, of the faculty of Dunbar High School, Washington; and Col. Joseph M. Trigg, of Tennessee.

They were graciously received on last Tuesday afternoon by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, who devoted one hour to hearing open remarks made by the delegates, and thereafter responded himself, in an official statement of more than thirty minutes duration regarding the facts presented by the visiting committee. Other officials of the Department of Labor who participated in the conference were Commisioner of Conciliation, Karl F. Phillips and Director of Congiliation, Hugh L. Kerwin.

Labor First

Labor First

Recorder Froe pointed out that "consideration, first, for the American labor is of prime importance," and Chas. E. Hall showed that American labor is a home-buying, home-building group, thus contributing to a wholesome type of citizenry, unlike many undesirable aliens who work for a cheap wage and adhere to low standards of living. T. Edw. Hill revealed certain menaces in the State of West Virginia, due to the harmful competition of American labor with unlawful entrants from neighboring countries, who interfered with the poise and stability of West Virginia native labor.

much had been done by the Department of Labor to better many of the conditions brought to his attention by the visiting comittee, pledged the full official scope and co-operation of his Department in the protection of all labor lawfully in this country and striving to meet the American ideals.

He expressed the belief that Congress to evold manifest a continuing inter-

cussing Pressing Problems too, would manifest a continuing interest in promoting and safeguarding the interests of wage earners in this countinue of the counti F. Phillips arranged for the presenta-tion of the committee to the Secret. Welfare Work for Housing Conditions

Pullman Company Appoints Mediator

C. C. Cornelius Webb, Howard Graduate, Ges New Post

(Preston News Service.)
CHICAGO, Ill., May 25.—In order that its Negro personnel may have representation and a voice where their relations to the company are being considered, the Pullman Company has appointed C. C. Cornelius Webb, veteran Pullman porter of Washington, D. C., as special invalidator and mediator in the company's human of industrial relations. Webb's duties will consist of investigating service conditions and acting as an arbitrator between the company and its 11,000 service men operating Pullman cars all over the country. This is considered by Pullman porters as a long ster forward in the promotion of their welfare and safeguardifig their wages and working conditions.

ward in the promotion of their welfare and safeguarding their wages and working conditions.

Mr. Webb, young in tears but old in service is a graduate of Howard University and well qualified to fill his roie. His selection from the 11,000 Pullman employees is a fine tribute to his loyal and efficient service, fidelity, and years of exacting experience with the Pullman Company. His offices will be in the general offices of the oureau of industrial relations, Chicago, Ill., where he will work in eight Pullman zones, under the immediate direction of Supervisor F.

L. Simmons.

ily settled, and dealt in detail on the methods and results of a farm and industrial survey which had been conducted by the division.

That the Division of Negro Weltare and Statistics need not work alone, and that it is destined for a state of great usefulness was evident in the addresses to the Advisory Board, delivered by Hon. Carl Young, Commissioner of Labor; Hon. L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. Blanche M. Haines, of the Department of Health, and Mr. Gilbert Haig, Efficiency Engineer of the State is being taken. Each speaker acknowledged the need of such work and placed their respective Departments at the settled on land too sterile to evengood quality for the agriculturally inclined who plan to enter within its borders in the next two or three. A number of these cases have been years to differ a state of great usefulness was evident in the addresses to the Advisory Board, delivered by Hon. Carl Young, Commissioner of Labor; Hon. L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculturally inclined who plan to enter within its borders in the next two or three.

A number of these cases have been years the two or three thoroughly investigated by Mr. C. A the too trustful purchaser, that the too trustful purchaser, that the two work, and buying of Michigan lands should be attended with great caution, as there are millions of series of past in the next two or three.

Campbell, director of the work, and buying of Michigan lands should be attended with great caution, as there are millions of series of past in the next two or three.

Campbell director of the work, and buying of Michigan lands should be attended with great caution, as there are millions of series of past in the next two or three.

Campbell director of the work, and buying of Michigan lands should be attended with great caution, as there are millions of Negro Wellands and Industry of Michigan lands sounded, however, to a the too trustful purchaser, that the too trustful purchaser in the next two or three.

Campbell division.

A number of disposal of the Board.

Asks Inter-racial Commission

Commission by the Governor.

The establishment of a State Free dering on swindle.

partment of Health.

WELFARE AND STATISTICS

According to advice issued from the to deal only with accredited dealers, Division of Negro Velfare and Sta and buy only certified lands. For tistics, Department of Labor and Information, write C. A analyty of Michigap, that state has Campbell, Division of Negro Welfare

Meleare Work for Housing Conditions.

Michigan Welfare

large tracts of farming land of good and Statistics, Department of Labor quality for the agriculturally inclined and Industry, Lansing Michigan.

Division Meets who plan to enter within its borders MCHBAN OFFERS in the next two or three years. in the next two or three years.

Convening in its first annual meet. A warning is sounded, however, to Convening in its first annual meeting on Thursday, February 19th, the Advisory Board of the Michigan Division of Negro Welfare and Statistics, composed of over forty prominent Negro men and women of the State, unqualifiedly endorsed the work of that Division during the past year and enthusiastically adopted the program in the state, unfit for cultivator. Unand meaning proposed by Mr. mmendations proposed by Mr. til the Division of Negro Welfare and C. A Campbell, Executive Secretary of the Bos of and Director of the Division.

Statistics was established by the State, the sale of these worthless lands to gullible colored people had second to be practically unchecked, to the Division of Negro Farmers

According to advice issued from discoveries of land swindles, the majority of which have been satisfactorily settled, and dealt in detail on the State there are colonies of Negroes and Industry of Michigan, that State jority of which have been satisfactorily settled, and dealt in detail on the State there are colonies of Negroes has large tracts of farming land of

ed the need of such work and placed their respective Departments at the on the recommendation of the dealer even provide a living for them. only, with the thought that the State A number of these cases have been thoroughly investigated by Mr. Resolutions were adopted commend- authorities will eventually right any C. A. Campbell, directing the work of the Division, the co- wrongs. The work of adjusting such work, and in the most flagrant operation of the Governor, the Administrative Board and the various Decases is attended with prolonged in refunded at least a portion of their partments, and endorsing the recom- vestigations and much detail work money, or permitted to choose bet-mendations of the Director. These that makes it impractical except in price. The appointment of an Inter-racial the most outstanding instances borommission by the Governor.

Mr. Campbell points out, however, the fallacy of blindly purchas-

Employment Bureau in Detroit, with For the protection of the prospec that the leader only, with the thought that the State authorities will evena colored superintendent in charge.

The appointment of a colored nurse tive buyer, the 1923 Michigan Legis tually right any wrongs. The work for public health work under the De-lature passed Act 292, known as the of adjusting such cases is attended The appointment appropriation to Land Certification Act, to provide for much detail work that makes it imcarry out the program.

The Advisory Board members were unanimous in that special efforts for sale. Every real estate dealer swindle.

The Advisory Board members were unanimous in that special efforts for sale. Every real estate dealer swindle. unanimous in that special enorts for sale, in the large number of farms to care for the large number of migrants expected within our borders visions of this act can be listed wit to deal only with accredited dealers, in the spring, in order to relieve the extremely congested conditions of the industrial cities of the State.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND its adaptability, certified to by alternation of the solution and Industry, Lansing, Michael Can be listed wit to deal only with a ceredited dealers, the State as accredited, and is required and buy only certified lands. For edit to furnish the prospect with a maj Campbell, Division of Negro Wellies and detailed report of the soil and fare and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing, Michael Can be listed wit to deal only with accredited dealers, the State as accredited, and is required and buy only certified lands. For edit to the solution of the INDUSTRY, DIVISION OF NEGRO its adaptability, certified to by aligan. approved Land Examiner.

Every person considering a pur Larsing, Michigan Jan. 5, 1925 .- chase of Michigan lands is warned

stances, the purchasers have been

ing land on the recommendation of with prolonged investigations and

Welgare Work gor Housing Conditions. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION GETS REPORT ON S. E. MO.

Inspector Of Schools Describes In Detail The Many Handicaps That Confront Race Men And Women In That Section. Asks Welfare Board To Help Remedy The Conditions.

returned from an extend-d trip thru ern planters seized this opportunity Bouth East Missouri, has written to and sent, and are sending out agents the Secretary of the Negro Indus- to fetch their colored folks back, calltrial Commission giving a detailed ing them by aother name, of course. account of conditions among the col- Several of these agents we saw and

ed and surveyed southeast Missouri and their old homes south each week, counties and colored school conditions. Some schools have closed, others defions. Then nearly all trains and rail pleted. Numbers, of course, are stayroad stations were packed and run ing and dozens of new temporary over with migrants from day to day, schools are going, but these have land-These came from Arkansas, Missis lords that were not fooled last year sippi, Louisiana, Georgia, South Car- by southern emissaries, who came in olina and other states south. Hun drove and scattered recipes of how dreds were interviewed. Many told rough to treat the migrants, telling their tales of woe, suffered from how bad the were and what contracts etc., numbering thousands fail to droughts, boll weevil, bad contracts to sign them up to. Those Missouri reach them after elections, however terrorism, repression and kindred ills land owners that accepted these dopes they had for years suffered in the are being disillusioned. Now, almost south. There were families of five too late, some southeast Missouri to eighteen actually counted and towns are passing laws taxing labor questioned. They were encamped agents \$500 per day. But broadaround stations suffering, were hud guaged, imperial and justice dealing dled in barns, stables, in alleys, bar- Missourians cannot follow the south's ber shops, boxed stalls, garages— dictum and make our great state a anywhere any local residents, white shamble with conditions for sturdy exor colored, would permit them, until pert farmers worse than the South. they could find some farmer they without reaping what these states could bargain with and who would have and are reaping. Our state has send a team to take them out. There gained powerful influence equal to was untold suffering seen. They eith- any other eastern, western or norther got by contract a chance in 1924 ern state, both in national councils, to try to raise a cotton crop or they in decisions and in the production of had to go back or go on into St. great hearted and wise statesmen, Louis, Chicago or any city, town or with equal chances for accepted profarm where they thought they might motions to the highest that the free sweaty work. It now appears that 1924 was a bad cotton year-too wet. Only a few land owners would permit those immigrants to raise anything else but cotton, not even notatoes. Nothing but cotton would the landowners as a rule talk, so plentiful was this overflow cotton labor supply. Results: Hundreds failed to make enough to pay for the small food supplies, advances made last year. Many owners, too, who were heavy losers, have become discourged to a point

that they are unwilling this year to - supply to tenants a bare existence liv-Prof. N. C. Bruce, who has just ing for this year's crop. Some southord people of that section of the heard talk. They promised peace, state

His letter to Mr. Cobb is s folgood schools for Negro children. Life is dearer than liberty to most human "Dear Sir: 2-6-25 beings, so hundreds have left and are "Just a year ago the writer visit- going back to Arkansas, Mississippi earn a living by any manner of hard, states honor great Americans. The majority of Anglo-Saxon Missouri believes in and will see to it that all her citizens, regardless of color or poverty, shall have a just and square ing southeast Missouri section, with awakening and on the threshold of deal. And so for great and enterprismillions of reclaimed, very fertile land suitable for any sort of Missouri crops, and especially cotton, for the land owners here to be trapped and deceived as white Missourians into 'roughhousing' it with these migrants, natural cotton raisers, coercing them

starvation, if they remain, as badly now. They were in tents and along ians, upset many. This frightened as they would like to stay.

"With less preparation for schools

schools in Mississippi to say the least, was and is a serious blunder, harmwas some fear of the voting strength met with hung down heads because anybody to ashes. We saw this, hunof these southeast Missouri Negro imthe wise, that colored people are just waiting for a little evidence of being wanted by different parties, and to see themselves recognized as human beings, as citizens by the before the election, as they have been for fifty years by one major party. When this is seen, colored men and women of Missouri, along with the immigrants, will follow late President Harding's advice, and in this testimony and experience and actual makeshifts, but localities are planalso they will do as Jews, Germans, Swedes, Irish and white Americans. They will look and weigh their best interests before blindly voting, else they will eschew politics as no good for them, and this is best. Colored people who think, have seen for a long time that their treatment is the election. They furnish one-sixth lesser ones of deputies and clerks, willing or ready except with an in-environment. Cape Girardeau, Charleswell prepared any of them or their youths may be. They must content themselves with no division of the spoils, but with the same job they held as slaves, 60 years ago and more and have held ever since. Only of late the permanent janitor places and for them, and this is best. Coored outside yard work, pick and shovel and scraper highway road work have failed them. All are being given others. Notwithstanding, all higher offices are for the special priviledged. The few exceptions are neglible. And so southeast Missouri counties should have no fear that colored immigrants and colored Missourians will much longer be behind and unthinkable in their voting. 'Men and measures' already is the watchword of many. For their best interest whoever is fairest and just, and will give the squarest deal. This is the thought of colored voters, in all free voting states, and also in Missouri. They are

ored school to colored school in these the contracts were liberal so that the ly for their own white children. counties, especially in Scott, Mississip-tenant can live.

pi. Pemiscot and Butler counties. A year ago every hut and shack and "The bad Charlester, affair, not roadsides and in covered wagons and destroyed many hopes. Some one room schools had 210 en- but we never have seen them dragged and sufferings were seriously sad justify with race execeptions. Most in 1925. Many last week gave their during the last 18 months, are mere life or death situation now at the ning to build and make schools. At homes, churches and the schools vis- Charleston, New Madrid, Caruthersited. They are telling of hundreds ville, Poplar Bluff and a few other that have left from Commerce, Sikes- places with permanent colored peoas those that left' to stay here means mention along these lines, other starvation and death,' to go meant supplies for bare life needs, but may be further loss of what they came for-liberty and better chance for schooling their children, etc. Their plight seems wretched, whichever they do, and they seem to know it. Many of these immigrant colored people seem, in fact, just as sane, sensible and thoughtful men and women as the average any place. Many say they hoped for larger freedom and better chance to work out their own salvation in Missouri, but it seemed that white southerners followed them last year. The minds of many so-called white Missourians were so poisoned against them that if possible, they got rawer deals and rougher handling than they ever received before. Then too, they have worked in rain and mud through 1924 doing their best with cotton, not beor any other crop but cotton. They to keep from freezing. The poor and their landleds are in a deeper parents managed to put in an old awakening and on the threshold of awakening and on the threshold of imitating—white men in this voting because of any faillure on their part of a mile away. Others visited were to work. Of course, many on higher in almost as bad a condition. And

The Charleston Affair

to sign contracts that mean their barn was filled. Many are vacant even the work of true white Missour-What schoolhouses, boxhouses, church-said, Well, Lord, they do lynch some for Negro children than the poorest es and barns or what not used for a times in Mississippi, Arkansas. Louschool was crowded to overdowing, isiana, South Carolina and Georgia, ful to all our greater Missouri. An- rolled, 180, 160 and so on. Big boys through the streets and among the other reason given was that there and girls standing around, some were thickest part of our homes and burn they could not be received in over-dreds of us, with our own eyes,' And migrants, but it is now known by crowded schools. These sights were so several hundred have left out of seen, noted and talked over, at all Mississippi county for old Mississipchurches and gatherings we entered pi state, where they say it can never in 1924. Thus it might have been be worse than what they recently seen that in the humbest and 'farth- witnessed in Missouri, Thus all est down' human beings, God has Missouri falls down a peg by this other major party, even if this is just planted the desire to improve and to sad aair. But the Negro schools, in have their children to get their justice to all, are open and going on chance. The congestion, conditions as well as the unsettled conditions then in 1924. They are more so now of these have been hastily put up ton, Charleston, Diehlstadt, Morely, ple, Negro schools average up with New Madrid, Hayti, Caruthersville, the best in any part of Missouri in Neelyville, Poplar Bluff and other towns of the same size. Then too. points; how these hated to return the county and town superintendents about the same by all parties after and how they themselves would like seem fair and square and are earnest to remain, etc., but they had nothing in trying to get adequate, if not an to live on. The landlords themselves equal break, for Negro children both of the votes of the majority party, subrented and could not furnish them in teacher fitness and in buildings, yet all the major offices, and even the supplies; other owners seemed not equipment, play grounds and school bearable contract. They almost feel ton, and Poplar Bluff deserve special

> points, New Maccid, Caruthersville. DeSoto, Festus, Neelyville and Crystal City are fetching well. Yet all over the state, except the great and a few near great cities, buildings, equipments, playgrounds, libraries and teacher preparation and salaries for prepared teachers are at great disadvantage as compared with public schools for colored in the great cities and are not necessarily to be mentioned along with the hundreds of high and great grammar schools for white childre. This cannot be hoped for under the dual system in Missouri, certainly not until all others are just perfectly provided for-

"Visited some very needy schools. At one, only a tent and no benches furnished and a \$40 a month Lincoln University teacher. The board furnished no stove, fuel, crayon nor ing allowed to raise corn, potatoes supplies. Teacher and pupils pick up chips and sticks during the day But back to southeast Missouri. We land made good and both they and yet the authorities are doing the recently spent time in going from coltrect were liberal so that the recently spent time in going from coltrects were liberal so that the recently spent time in going from coltrects were liberal so that the recently spent time in going from coltrects were liberal so that the recent the contracts were liberal so that the recent the re

There is no remedy but from the of white women in the same estab-C. C. Hubbard, Seddia, chairman;

ket. Economize, build up business, hold your families to work in your own cannery, broom shop, on the farm, or in something you can manage. Do not fly too high at the first hop off, live within one's 'metes and bounds." Go after no 'gold bricks,' where large numbers of Negroes are soft snaps nor banker too much after. soft snaps nor hanker too much after employed. From the hundreds of Mrs. Lucy Gilmore, A. M. Oliver, Cape bigness or to be called big, before questionnaires mailed out from this Girardeau. this American incubus of shame and office, replies indicate that the characinfamy is worked off of Negroes as ter of Negro labor is satisfactory with it has been worked off of Jews, but few exceptions. The chief need Renfroe, Mt. Vernon; K. D. Smith, Germans, Italians, by themselves of this department is adequate ap-H. H. Williams, Lebanon; L. W. Johnploy for thmeslves. This is my message to all, 'Save yourselves or ot \$6,000.00 for the biennium was never saved.'

Missouri Negro

(From the Third Biennial Report of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission)

JEFFERSON CITY, No., Jan. 5.-The Negro has been an important factor in the development of "A greater Quissourk since the early days of Misses 1 1737 in Ste. Genevieve county Aegroes were found as lead miners and fur trappers. The Negro has tilled the soil, worked in factory and quarry, felled the forests, handled freight on river traffic and that these ladies and gentlemen are has made an efficient trustworthy domestic servant. During the recent mi- receive lucrative salaries or compengration, beginning in 1918 the Negro sation in their respective fields of enhas heped to make Missouri famous davor, that they should be paid a as a cotton state. 1-9-25 While approximately 10,000

groes are engaged in agricultural pur-

Colored Women in Industry

Fifty three and one-tenth per cent of the 1,536 colored women studied were found in the manufacture of food products. 23.3 per cent were in laundries, 17.9 per cent worked in tobacco and 4.4 per cent in bag manufacturing. The medium earnings for the whole group were \$6.00; the range being from \$4.60 in the manu- JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 6 .facture of food products to \$9.80 in The Missouri Negro Industrial Comlaundries.

found there seemed to be little dif- and remarks from the Commissioners, ference between their wages and those the following officers were elected:

propriation; the small appropriation son, Excelsior Springs.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

hardly sufficient for the department to exist to say nothing of extensive scientific vulvey work. With dequate appropriation this department to the try easily assist in securing large numbers of migrants for Missouri Marmers at the time that they are nost needed. As it is now man of the colored workers are lost to the farmer because they secure work in the manufacturing plants of the larger cities. We offer as a suggestion to the Fifty-Third General Assembly that safficient appropriation be given so that branch offices may operate in St. Louis and Kansas City.

The members of this commission have gladly rendered efficient service without any compensation whatever, we believe that in view of the fact business and professional people who per diem commensurate to services Ne- rendered the state.

We believe that there is a brighter suit in Messouri, there is an appreciable increase in the number of Negroes engaged in other industries and day dawning for the Negro in Missouri, we must continue to work in harmony with our white brother to assist in opening every available opportunity for our people that our welfare may be firmly established and our safety made secure.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

mission met here in executive session In industries where only two or at 9 o'clock, June 29 After hearing three isolated colored women were exhaustive reports from the secretary

There is no remedy but from the outside somewhere. They, the authoritives, have planned to give a little schoolhouse for next year, here and there where there are enough Negro children left.

Remedy

"My advice to all is save yourselves, get land, own it, stay with the land, dig, cultivate, produce, put something worthwhile on the market. Economize, build up business, bold your found.

The of white women in the same estab. C. C. Hubbard, Sedinia, cliairman; lishments. It was when they were Robert S. Cobb, Lifferson City, executive and there were employed in large numbers and were tive secretary; Dr. H. A. Longdon, Moberly, vice chairman; Executive were conspicuously lower than those of white women.

Of the colored women studied 27.1 Joseph; Chas H. Brown St. Louis: Were under 25 and 76.5 per cent were single. 37.7 per cent were appointed by Chairman G. C. Hubbard: Committee on Education

Industrial Relations

Race Relations

Thos, Bass, Mexico, chairman; Mrs. M. F. Cook, Geo. Renfroe, Mrs. Gilmore, Chas, H. Brown, H. A. Longdon, Ben Simpson, Warrensburg.

Governor Baker, who was scheduled to speak, was detained because of bad roads and was unable to be present.

Missouri Governor Names Industrial Commission

Jefferson City, Mo., May 1.-He Sam A ker, governor of this state the following persons as

appointed the following persons as members of the Negre Industrial Commission Tuesday afternoon:
Dr. J. Engar Smith M. D., Macon;
Dr. H. A. Longdor, M. T. Molterly, L.,
W. Johnson, Excelsion Springs; C. W.
Black, St. Joseph; Ben. Simpson,
Warrensburg; C. C. Hubbard, Sedalia; Tom Bass, Mexico; Chas. H.
Brown, St. Louis; Albert M. Olivor Brown, St. Louis; Albert M. Oliver, Cape Girardeau; Mesdames, Jaunita Richardson, Jefferson City; Myrtle Foster Cook, Kansas City; Lucy Bled-soe Gilmore, St. Louis, and Mrs. Bis-mark LaVing St. Louis. Robert S. Cobb of Jefferson City

whose office is in the State Capitol is the Executive Secretary of the comWelgar Work for Housing Conditions.

ITTSBURG PA PRESS MARCH 18, 1925

LABOR TEMPLE PURCHASED FOR the oten our results than the oten our results than the oten our results to the oten our results

us to do this work in the interests of the Negro homeless men, but up to this time we have found ourselves fully occupied in caring for the development of the work among the white population, and have not had an opportunity to organize work for the others, except such as is done by our relief department, where more than 1.500 Negro families are registered.

Announcement was made yesterday of the purchase of the Labor temple at Webster ave. and Washington st. by the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor to establish at a cost of \$145,000 an important community center for Negroes of the Hill district. The product of \$125,000. This development of the Hill district unit will raise the investment of the Improvement of the Poor association in charitable machinery to serve the Pittsburgh community to \$1,000,000, it was said.

The five-story brick Labor temple, formerly occupied by Syria temple, Mystic Shrine, will be converted into a great home and workshop for men who are without work and have no homes. The building will house 500 Negroes when repairs costing \$10,000 have been completed. Money will be raised by public subscription in the Hill district.

Pittsburgh social workers believe that the project will set a nation-wide example as an answer to the problem, which has given northern cities great concern in recent years, of caring for the army of southern Negroes brought north to solve the labor shortage. J. H. Flaherty, general manager for 14 wars of the association, has been selected by the trustees, of which D. M. Clemson is president, to place the project in successful operation.

In speaking yesterday of the ambitious plan of the association, Flaherty said:

"The need for relief work among the Negro population is very great. There has been an immense increase in the number of Negro citizens in the past few years. The crowded conditions in which they live, the inability to secure steady employment, the large amount of sickness and other difficulties due to living in an environment strange to them, have made their cases pitiable beyond the knowledge of any except those who visit them."

For the past 10 years there has been a constant and persistent appeal from the Negro population, urging Pennsylvania.

Labor- 1925
Welfare Work for Housing Conditions.
CLEVELAND FACES

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 29 (ANP).— This city faces a crisis in the housing similar to that of many other cities of the North. Upon the decision of a committee of citizens of both races who are discussing the subject, will depend the living conditions in this city for many tears to come. Atty. W. H. Boyd, one of the foremost citizens of Cleveland, a former candidate for many control states. mayor, and United States Senator, has appointed a committee of five of the white residents of the Wade Park disrict. A group of leading colored citizens met in the cities of Lag. 50th street, and after discussing the subject at length, appointed a committee of the Reyd. six upon the request of Mr. Boyd, to meet the other committee. The committee follows: Herbert S. Chauncey. secretary of the Empire Savings and Loan Co., chairman; Attorneys Alexander H. Martin and Clayborne George Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, former pastor of Mt. Zion Congregational church. Rev. Mack T. Williams, pastor of the Antioch Baptist church and Dr. E. J.

The committee of racial citizens would not give out a report in advance of their conference with the Wade Park committee, but they appreciate the gravity of the situation and recognize that the situation now far transcends the individual, and becomes a subject of nationwide import.

Clevelanders believe that the entire housing subject is one of a studied effort to confine colored people to segregated districts, and to promote separate schools in northern centers.

Welfare Hork for Housing Conditions.

Central Council of Social Agencies Starts Study Social and Economic Problems of Colored

Residents Who Have Migrated Here

PENING of northern tobacco fields to negro proves a boon to

A peculiar feature of the mi- the main a movement of rural a worker finds himself a square peg race. College students earning \$72,000 in four months, while gration was the process of comnegroes to the city—from the out to him the position for which he colored labor will be able to earn more than \$300,000 next season." munity transplantation. Certain cotton fields of Georgia to a stitted, and thus effect a readjust-This headline appeal made by the New York "Age," with wide southern towns, such as Amerimanufacturing city in New Engcirculation in Georgia and Florida, signallized the date of the cus, Georgia, displayed a sentiland. This made adjustment to negro migration North during the post-war industrial boom, there- ment unanimous for migration the new life extremely difficult. by bringing about problems now up to the North for solution. Be- and sent great numbers of their With this general movement Probably the most serious aspect fore the middle of the next summer Hartford witnessed the presence population to Hartford. Friends have, come a number of skilled of the situation which the Central of 3,000 negroes; the migration was under way.

During the slump which followed later, unemployment became South for others to follow. For states colored men are more Council and its advisory committee particularly distressing for these colored laborers, and those who a while, Americus became a by- largely employed than in the hopes to alleviate, is that of the houscame after them. The mayor appointed a committee which arranged for a survey to be made by the Urban League for Negroes, but before a report was made, the situation became less acute and no action was taken. A year ago last fall the Central Council of Social Agencies entered the field however, its committee asking Eugene K. Jones of the league, for a report on the survey.

welfare work among the colored the committee in its work. He population of Hartford was began his endeavors on March 1 found in the appropriation of the situation, and a practical \$3,500 by the Community Chest program will be outlined within leaving Georgia in 1916, two of not make a decent living in the ford may be classed in four divisions: last fall for work to be done in a short time. 1925. The Central Council re- The earliest definite traces of ceived this fund and appointed the general northern movement an advisory committee of twen- of negroes dates back to 1915 For several months after his ar. "More freedom."

ty composed of an equal number when the anxieties of New Eng- rival in Hartford, he worked as "Came because my sister wrote for al care and are valued at from \$5,000 white and colored people to land tobacco growers were felt a hod carrier on week days, andme." white and colored people to land tobacco growers were left a not carrier on week days, and "Came for better conditions but was. In the second group are dwellings supervise the work and estab- in the New Yorw market. In spent his Sundays collecting his disappointed in the high rents and of both the single residence and tenesupervise the work and establish relations with charitable and competition with infant-prodigy scattered flock. Finally he start-poor tenements."

Is a relation with charitable and competition with infant-prodigy scattered flock. Finally he start-poor tenements."

In all, 49 per cent. (on a basis of ly less desirable residence areas from social welfare organizations of spring up like mushrooms almost formerly used for dancing. His ord for economic reasons. Sentiment—

Because of the city at large. the city.

dustrial secretary with New foreign labor against more numbers several numbers.

Adjustment to life in Hartford prov-neighborhood and a certain habit of York Urban League, Inc., a tempting offers. A mass moveThis movement to Hartford a problem from the start. Many community indifference toward keepdustrial secretary with New foreign labor against more numbers several hundred. a social worker of wide experi- ed.

joined friends and wrote back workers. For in the southern

tive fields of effort.

Eugene K. Jones of the league, for a report on the survey.

A start toward co-ordinate ence, has been chosen to assist the largest negro churches in the A number of typical reasons are in excess of the theoretical procity was formerly the pastor of for migration in individual cases that purpose. Although but 27 per three small country churches in are of interest: the vicinity of Americus, Geor- "I thought I could get along than \$1,300 annually, over 52 per cent. pay a monthly rental in excess of \$20. gia. His congregation began better up here because I could Homes of the newcomers in Harthis deacons being among the South." first to go. When his congregations were almost depleted, he here than in Georgia."

"Better opportunities."
"Better education for the children."

"Came on a visit and married."

sprung up like mushrooms almost formerly used for dancing. Hisford for economic reasons. Sentiment—Because of their age, they are hard sprung up like mushrooms almost formerly used for dancing. The conomic reasons, sentiment—Because of their age, they are hard over night, the tobacco growers efforts were rewarded with suc-to taste northern freedom—actuated to keep in repair and lack many mod-lack man cation of children, thirteen.

graduate of Fisk University, and ment of colored workers follow- was not merely a phase of the newcomers were accustomed ing them neat and attractive. In

involved a transition from the simple processes of tilling the soil to the highly specialized processes of industry. Home life was changed, state and city made unaccustomed demands. Compulsory educational laws placed the children in school. They were in constant danger of breaking ordinances from which they had been singularly free in their rural state. Even habits of work changed. Tension was increased and relations with employers became less personal. Again, men of local prominence in a small southern community lost much of their prestige upon moving to Hartford. Some of them with small yet comfortable accounts in southern banks found themselves facing life anew with savings consumed either by mov-Of ing North or by long stretches of unemployment.

This should provide a general idea of the new problems to be faced by the colored worker who has come North to improve his condition and who finds himself in a life for which

he has not been reared, in conditions utterly foreign to his experience. Many

HOMES

ing problem. The presence of such word. Entire church congrega- North in trades, and occupations a problem is brought about by a gentions followed closely by their calling for training. These men eral lack of houses. Property of no pastors, moved to more produc- do not easily secure work here we which it has not known hitherto, along the lines for which they when negroes compete for its use. The present pastor of one of have been trained. Only if they worker to pay, and the situation be-

cent, of negroes in this city earn more

First are the individually owned homes with modern equipment, with sirable parts of the city. All have baths, electricity, good plumbing and to \$12,000.

was not merely a phase of the only to farm labor in the rural secting them neat and attractive. In migration northward, it was ir tions of Georgia. The first adjustment

number of tenements, both brick and

The definitely distinguishing characteristic of the third group is advanced age. Homes of this class are among the oldest in the city and were built from twenty to sixty years ago, so that remodeling would be a difficult process. They are for the most part two story tenements wedged closely together, of uniform appearance and are invariably defective in bottom of the bathtub. plumbing facilities, light and air, Not usually passed through one or two generations of occupancy.

The worst and oldest houses in the city are included in the fourth group eral problem. Negroes have proven ings, Hartford's alley homes and rear community. Yet some such program houses. Few of them have running as that now being followed by the water. In this class are also the nu- advisory committee of the Central merous basement dwellings, damp and Council of Social Agencies is necesdangerous to health.

HEALTH

The problem of sanitation is one of general situation much remains to be provement problem further. done. The survey of homes brought ment of Colored eropie. These and modern improvements but which were other interested groups are represent-kept clean, with equipment in re-kept clean, which exists a second clean pair, were termed "goo'd." Those houses in which there were no facilities such as bath tubs, electric or gas lights, with bad plumbing the defects of which were remedial, were classed "fair." Those houses in which practically all improvements were lacking, which had no bathtubs, electric or gas light, which evidenced

defective plumbing insecure structure and general untidiness were classed

as poor.

Of 505 homes visited, thirty were observed to be "excellent" on the basis outlined above, 116 "good", 156 "fair" and 203 "poor." On the bare face of the matter, without further examination, the conclusion is itresistible that much may be done to improve the condition of the negro worker in Hartford. When his home life is handicapped by such restrice tions, the negro can hardly be expected to take his proper place in the community which invited him to leave his home in the South.

Another index to the physical cone dition of the houses in which negroes live is to be found in the number of violations of the sanitary code. Violations are rarely reported unless of a serious nature. Fear of ejection or increase in rental to pay the cost of repairs usually restrain tenants who would otherwise prefer charges. Yet during one year, 2180 violations were reported from 243 streets. Of these some 44.3 per cent. were sections of streets in which negroes live in large

numbers. These violations concern not only the poor state of repairs, but neglect of back yards, alleys and common halls. These and more serious violations constitute a menace to health. The following illustrations are typical:

Pigs kept on premises.

No running water; plaster and paper

Second floor bathtub stopped up and flowing; third floor, plaster down in rear bedrooms and kitchen.

Ashes and rubbish uncollected: no receptacles; steps broken from rear veranda; third floor railings and pickets broken and dangerous; roof leaks over the kitchen; hole in the

The most common complaints were infrequently all these deficients are of leaking roofs, defective plumbing. found in a single building. They have fallen plaster, dangerous defects in structure, rubbish collected in yards,

alleys and halls.

This is again indicative of the gen--uninhabitable and makeshift dwell- that they are useful members of the sary in order that they may take that position in the community which is rightfully theirs. The Y. M. C. A. is now planning to conduct special activities for the boys and young men. The Y. W. C. A. is doing girl reserve great importance to the health of the work. Eleven colored churches are community and on this aspect of the doing a great deal to carry the im-

Two organizations of the colored many significant facts to light in people have been working in behalf this regard. Homes in which plumb- of their own people and are members ing was found in good working condition, and which were apparently ncies—the Womens' League and the comfortable and clean were classed National Association for the Advanceas "excellent." Those which lacked ment of Colored ePople. These and



ANDREW J. ALLISON

Mr. Allison, former industrial secretary with the New York Urban League, Inc., a graduate of Fisk University, and a social worker of wide experience, has been chosen to assist the committee in its work. He began his endeavors last week and is now making a study of the negro problem in Hartford, where he hopes to outline a practical program in a short time.

Welfare Work for Housing Conditions.

DOING A GOOD WORK.

The white Presbyterians of Atlanta, through a committee omposed of eighteen well-known pastors and laymen, are doing a most excellent and far-reaching religious and welfare work among the negroes in the densely populated Pittsburg section.

Under the leadership of Rev. Graham Campbell, an alumnus of Union Theological seminary and the University of Georgia, a mission established three years ago has developed into an institutional service that is not only doing a most remarkable work in instilling religious ideals, but in vocational training, thus opening opportunities for efficient employment in many gainful occupations. The full details of these activities appear in the news columns today.

The keen interest taken by white citizens in bettering living and housing conditions, and in making useful the lives of the colored people, along lines of domestic economics and industry, is always most commendable. It is especially so in this instance by reason of the congestion of the district, and the urgent need for constructive welfare work.

The success of these activities demonstrate their usefulness in that an atmosphere of better health conditions, better morals and better economic conditions has been established where sorely needed, and being maintained.

Labor - 1925

Welfare Work for Housing conditions.

COLORED STEEL WORKERS SHAPE IN HOME BUYING

Bethlehem Steel Company Develops Plan Whereby Employees Purchase \$13,000,000 Worth of Homes.

Believing that home ownership makes for better, happier and more selfled citizen and employees, his management of the Bethlenen Steel Corporation has developed a habital plan thich is a operation company's major plants, and valued at \$13,000,000 have already been purchased by 3,400 employee of the company. The housing activities unadministered by a real estate organization at each of the principal plants. Special effectives in a sixty of the principal plants. ial attention is given to the improvement of existing houses owned by the company, to the construction of new houses, where housing facilities are inadequate, and to the helping of employees in the purchase or erection of homes. Due to the fact that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation gives employment to hundreds of colored men it is believed that this system of aiding their workers will greatly reduce the labor turnover among this class of wage-earners whtse desire for permanent employment and residence depends so largely upon the question of adequate housing and educational facilities.

Vinginia.